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THE NATIONAL
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

VOLUME II.

NEW YORK
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John Adams

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THE NATIONAL

CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN

BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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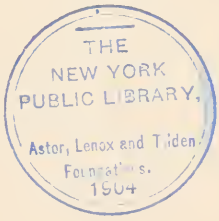

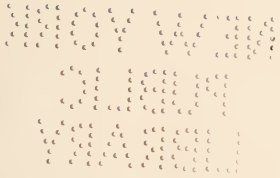

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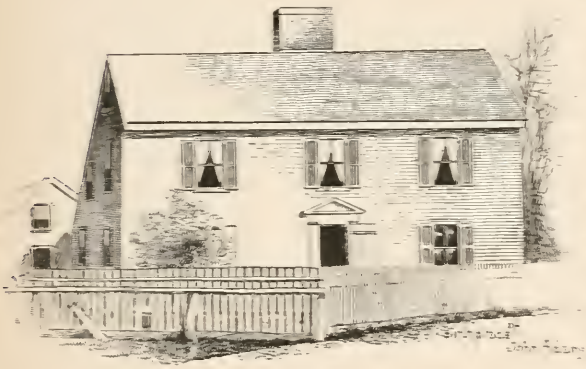
ADAMS, John, second president of the United States, was born in Braintree, Mass., Oct. 30, 1735. He was the great-grandson of Henry Adams, a Puritan, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1640. His father, John Adams, was a deacon of the church and a selectman. His mother, Susanna Boylston, was a daughter of Peter Boylston, of Brookline, Mass. The father was a farmer of small means and also a shoemaker, but he managed to give his son, being the eldest, the benefit of an education at Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1755, and soon after received his degree of Bachelor of Arts and went to Worcester, Mass., where he became a teacher in the grammar school.

John Adams

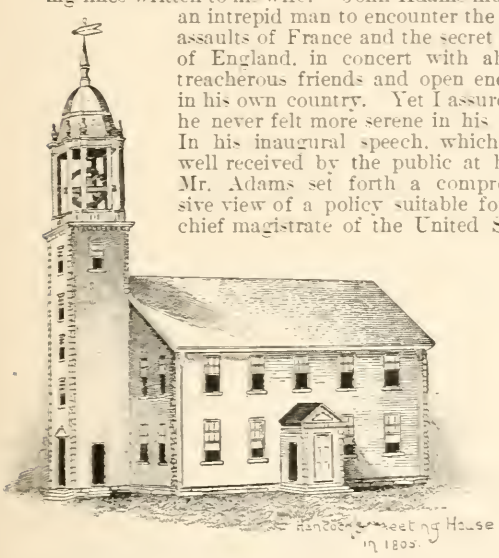
He was ambitious, and if he had possessed the necessary influence would have entered the army. He also thought somewhat of making theology his profession; at the same time his mind turned naturally to politics. When in his twenty-first year he wrote a letter to a friend, containing the following: "Soon after the Reformation, a few people came over into the new world for conscience' sake. Perhaps this apparently trivial incident may transfer the great seat of empire into America. It looks likely to me; for if you can remove the turbulent gallicks, our people, according to the exactest computations, will in another century become more numerous than England itself. Should this be the case, since we have, I may say, all the naval stores of the nation in our hands, it will be easy to obtain the mastery of the seas, and then the united force of all Europe will not be able to subdue us. The only way to keep us from setting up for ourselves is to disunite us. *Divide et impera.* Keep us in distinct colonies, and then some great men in each colony desiring the monarchy of the whole, they would destroy each other's influence and keep the country in *equilibria.*" In October, 1758, Adams gave up teaching school at Worcester, and having already studied law was admitted to the bar, and possessing a clear, sonorous voice, fluency of speech, and quick conception, rapidly became popular and respected. On Oct. 25, 1764, Mr. Adams was married to Abigail Smith, a daughter of the minister at Weymouth, and a person rather above him in social position. She proved a good wife and mother and made his home a happy one. In the same year as his marriage, Mr. Adams was chosen selectman and assessor and overseer of the poor of the town of Braintree, and he now began to interest himself in politics. He was selected as one of the counsel of the town of Boston, with Jeremiah Gridley, the head of the bar, and James Otis, the famous orator, who took the stand that the unpopular stamp act was void, because parliament had no right to tax the colonies. The repeal of this act soon after ended the matter. About this time Adams began to write on taxation in the Boston "Gazette," and soon some of his arguments were reprinted in the London papers. In 1768 he removed to Boston, and two years later was elected to the general court, though at the same time he was retained to defend Capt. Preston for his share in the Boston massacre, the latter being acquitted in spite of the great prejudice existing in regard to the affair. In the general court he began to be considered a leader of the patriot party. Though he soon resigned, he was consulted on all important matters by Gov. Hutchinson. On the organization of the first Continental congress, which met at Philadelphia in 1774, Mr. Adams was one of the five members who represented Massachusetts. Of this gathering he wrote: "It is such an assembly as never before came together on a sudden in any part of the world. Here are fortunes, abilities, learning, eloquence, acuteness, equal to any I ever met with in my life. Here is a diversity of religions, educations, manners, interests, such as it would seem impossible to unite in one line of conduct." The battle of Bunker Hill removed the last shadow of a doubt in the mind of Mr. Adams concerning the policy of insisting for the future upon the possibility of reconciliation, and he became convinced that this could not be accomplished. He accordingly addressed himself with spirit to the work of stimulating congress to take the most decisive measures in preparation for the inevitable conflict. This congress substantially declared war against England by appointing a committee of safety, seizing the provincial revenues, ap-

pointing general officers, collecting stores and beginning to form an army. In a letter written at this crisis, Adams declared: "The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, with my country is my unalterable determination." Adams distinguished himself in congress by his capacity for business. He was a hard worker, chiefly in committees, and especially valuable on the naval committee. His rules then written for it are the basis of our present naval code. He was also chairman of the board of war, and during the sixteen months in which he remained in congress he was untiring in his devotion to the cause, rising at four o'clock in the morning and working until ten o'clock at night. Adams claimed that he first suggested Washington for the chief command. Late in 1773 he was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts, but never took the seat, resigning during the next year. Adams was in favor of the adoption of self-government by each of the colonies; afterward could come a confederation, and then treaties with foreign powers. On May 13, 1776, he carried in congress his first proposition, and the others naturally followed. The declaration of independence was signed on July 4, 1776. Adams said: "It will be the most



memorable epoch in the history of America. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, guns, bells, bonfires from one end of this continent to the other and from this time forevermore. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure that it will cost us to maintain this declaration and support and defend these states, yet through all the gloom I can see the ravishing light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph in that day's transactions, even although we shall rue it, which I trust to God we shall not." The optimism of Adams regarding the outcome of the situation in which the congress had placed themselves must have had its effect upon those about him. The loss of New York and the retreat through New Jersey excited in him more indignation than discouragement. He took comfort in every item of favorable intelligence, and made out of every disaster an occasion for urging amendment in those particulars in which errors had become apparent. Meanwhile Dr. Gordon, historian of the revolution, said of him: "I can never think we shall finally fail of success while heaven continues to the congress the life and abilities of Mr. John Adams. In a word, I deliver to you the opinion of every man in the house, and I add that he possesses the clearest head of any man in congress." In the latter part of 1777 Mr. Adams was appointed minister to France, for which country he embarked Feb. 13, 1778, accompanied by his son, John Quincy Adams, at that time a boy of ten years, and he remained abroad until midsummer, 1779. It was designed that he should supersede Silas Deane, one of the commissioners sent to form an alliance with France, but this alliance had already been completed and Benjamin Franklin commissioned an ambassador. On his return to the United States, Mr. Adams was made a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention, but took time to prepare an elaborate review of the different nations of Europe in their relation to the interests of the United States, and which is said to be one of the ablest of his many able papers. In October he was appointed commissioner to Great Britain, having two commissions, one to negotiate a treaty of peace, the other a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, and he sailed at once for France, from there going to Holland, where he succeeded in arranging the second alliance entered into by the United States as a sovereign power. This occurred on the 7th of October, 1782, and being the exclusive result of his own labors, Mr. Adams ranked the act as one of the greatest triumphs of his life. Associated with Benjamin Franklin and John Jay, Mr. Adams continued to work for a treaty of peace, the preliminary articles of which were signed Nov. 30, 1782, by the commissioners. After the peace had been concluded, Adams was sent as minister to England, although he greatly desired to return home. He left France and sailed for England on the 20th of October, and soon found himself engaged in new labors which might extend his residence abroad for an indefinite time. In the summer of 1784, however, he was joined by Mrs. Adams, accompanied by his only daughter, and their arrival reconciled him to the condition of affairs. While in London Mr. Adams prepared his "Defense of the American Constitution," a work which subjected him to the charge of anti-republican and even monarchical tendencies. In 1787 Mr. Adams asked leave of congress to resign his position and return home to private life. Letters of recall were accordingly sent out by congress in February, 1788. Unfortunately, with the exception of the negotiation of the treaties of peace and of commerce, not one of the important objects which Mr. Adams had endeavored to gain in England had been effected. He was civilly, but coldly, treated while in England, and his situation was anything but agreeable. The prevailing sentiment in British councils was that of supercilious indifference to the wishes of the new United States government. That Mr. Adams was disappointed in not bringing about a reconciliation between the two countries is undoubted, and as some compensation for this disappointment congress passed the following resolution. "That congress entertains a high sense of the services which Mr. Adams has rendered to the United States in the various important trusts which they have from time to time committed to him, and that the thanks of congress be presented to him for the patriotism, perseverance, integrity and diligence with which he hath faithfully and ably served his country." Under the newly organized federal government Adams became vice-president, and it is said of him that he probably gave more casting votes in the senate than all vice-presidents since, having given about twenty, nearly all in support of Washington's policy, or on some important organic law. Up to this time Adams and Jefferson had generally found themselves in agreement, but the French revolution came to separate their opinions widely. Adams considered the outbreak a great evil and had no hesitation in so pronouncing it, while Jefferson, as is well known, supported it as a marked illustration of his favorite democratic principles and philosophy. It was this difference between Adams and Jefferson which at the time of the

second presidential election caused the friends of the latter to nominate George Clinton for vice-president against Adams, with the intention of defeating him. The fact that Washington declined a candidacy for a third term brought about the first actively partisan contest for the presidency. There were five candidates, more or less, in the field, including Adams, Hamilton, Jay, Jefferson, and Thomas Pinckney. In the electoral college Adams finally prevailed, having seventy-one votes to Jefferson's sixty-nine. It was charged by Adams that Hamilton divided the vote of the North and East, and that, with other contemporaneous troubles, broke up the federal party. As a matter of fact, a single voice in Virginia and one in North Carolina turned the scale. Mr. Adams took the presidential chair with his country torn by dissensions, which were, moreover, increased by the troubles arising from the tremendous contest raging between the countries of Europe, but the spirit of Adams, though perhaps sluggish in periods of political calm, was at the time fully called out. That he felt the situation deeply is shown by the following lines written to his wife: "John Adams must be an intrepid man to encounter the open assaults of France and the secret hates of England, in concert with all his treacherous friends and open enemies in his own country. Yet I assure you he never felt more serene in his life." In his inaugural speech, which was well received by the public at large, Mr. Adams set forth a comprehensive view of a policy suitable for the chief magistrate of the United States



of any party, thus disarming his enemies while still more firmly attracting his friends. Even the opposition declared themselves relieved by this speech from much anxiety, and disposed to await further developments of the executive policy. Our relations with France were at this moment in a critical condition. Serious controversies had arisen between the two countries, and Mr. Monroe, who was minister to Versailles, had misinterpreted or disregarded his instructions, thus embroiling us with the wily Talleyrand. The exposure of this entanglement aroused a strong anti-French feeling and revived the old federal party. An offer of mediation by the Dutch had met with no success at the hands of the French Directory, which threw the burden of quarrel upon the American side. War was absolutely impending, and the position in which Mr. Adams found himself was one of the gravest and most unfortunate of crises, but Mr. Adams was as shrewd as he was determined, and he succeeded in averting war between the two countries, but at the expense of his own popularity with his party. He nominated as minister to France William Vans Murray, at the time minister to the Hague, an action which produced the most violent opposition in the cabinet and the senate; he then added the names of Oliver Ellsworth, chief justice of the supreme court, and Patrick Henry, of Virginia, to be commissioners to France, and their nominations were ratified by the senate. Meanwhile his action in this matter was hotly condemned by the federalists, and finally broke the unity of the party. When the new commission reached France, Bonaparte was in power, and they found no further difficulty in effecting an amicable arrangement. When the election of 1800 came on, the federal party was in fragments, while the republicans, assuming to be democrats, were strong and were rapidly growing under such skillful leaders as Jefferson and Burr; meanwhile Adams was still popular with the people, but his political opponents loaded him down with the French troubles, the alien and sedition laws, and many sins of which he was not guilty. His private correspondence was exposed and, as had been the case in regard to Washington, he was accused of selecting his cabinet under British influence. So close, however, was everything political that it was obvious the election for president would be made almost impossible. This proved to be the case and it was thrown into the house. Jefferson had seventy-three votes; Burr, seventy-three; Adams, sixty-five; Pinckney, sixty-four. As a fact Adams had not been cordially supported by Hamilton, who was the leader of his party. Mr. Adams retired from public life after an uninterrupted course of service of six-and-twenty years, in a greater variety of trusts than fell to the share of any other American of his time. His life furnishes an excellent illustration of the ingratitude of parties and of peoples. Prudent and cautious, yet courageous and inflexible in his determination, where such qualities were necessary, the reputation of John Adams was destined to sink under a weight of undeserved odium, of the same character which had even smirched that of the father of his country himself. The house of representatives chose Thomas Jefferson for president and Aaron Burr for vice-president, and on the day of inauguration John Adams left office without waiting to see his opponent take the chair, and for thirteen years these two great men had no further intercourse. Meanwhile, Mr. Adams returned to his native state, disgraced in the popular estimate, the general neglect which he experienced being only at last compensated for in the election of his son, John Quincy Adams, to the presidency of the United States; and so bitter was public feeling against him that his alleged misdeeds were even used in the campaign against his son in 1824. Mr. Adams retired to his estates in Quincy, Mass., and gave himself up to agricultural pursuits, varied by the frequent use of his pen, mainly in self-defence. While a resident of Boston, he occupied the old Hancock house shown in the illustration. Few men have fallen so suddenly from high political importance to zero. In the last year of his term he received and wrote letters by thousands; in the next year he received scarcely hundreds. He lost the favor and got the spite of both parties, therefore he had plenty of time on his hands for the physical and mental labors which thereafter interested him. After Jefferson left public life he became reconciled with Adams, and the two corresponded during the remainder of their lives; and one of the most remarkable events in the history of the country is the fact that both of the two great leaders died on the same day, and that day, the 4th of July, 1826, the semi-centennial anniversary of the declaration of independence, in which each had taken so eminent a part.

ADAMS, Abigail Smith, wife of John Adams, second president of the United States, was born in Weymouth, Mass., Nov. 23, 1744. She was of genuine Puritan stock, her father, the Rev. William Smith, having been for forty years minister of the Congregational church at Weymouth; while her mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Quiney, came of a family of preachers. She was the second of three daughters. Her girlhood was passed at her parents' home and at the house of her grandfather, Col. John Quincy, who lived in that part of the town of Braintree, Mass., now called Quincy. Of her youthful days, she said herself, in one of her letters: "My early education did not partake of the abundant opportunities which the present days offer, and which even the country schools now afford. I never was sent to any school—I was always sick. Female education in the best families went no farther than writing and arithmetic; in some few and rare instances, music and dancing." In after life, however, Mrs. Adams made up for the slightness of her educational advantages when young, and became thoroughly well versed in English literature, and, especially, a writer of correspondence remarkable for its vivacity and even brilliancy. Indeed, it is said that little would have been known of Mrs. Adams's personality or of her work had it not been for the letters she was in the habit all her life of writing to her friends, and especially to her husband, when the affairs of the struggling colonies separated him from her. Her acquaintance with John Adams was not satisfactory to her friends or to the congregation of her father. It was objected that he was a lawyer, and also that, as the son of a small farmer, he was hardly good enough for the minister's daughter. But the young man obtained the consent of her father, and they were married Oct. 25, 1764. The Rev. Mr. Smith would appear to have been possessed of a certain sense of humor, as, in answer to the objections of his parishioners to the match, he delivered from his pulpit an address from the text Luke 7:33: "For John came neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and ye say he hath a devil." Two years before, when his daughter Mary was married to Richard Cranch, afterward judge of the court of common pleas of Massachusetts, he preached from the text Luke 10:42: "And Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her." For ten years Mrs. Adams led a quiet life in Braintree or in Boston, her husband being frequently away from her, following court on circuit, as was the custom in those days. In 1777 she wrote that out of thirteen years of married life, three had been passed in a state of separation. Mrs. Adams sympathized with her husband's patriotic feelings from the beginning; and the chief topics of her letters were in reference to the progress of revolutionary events. Discussing the throwing of the tea into Boston harbor, she wrote: "The tea, that baneful weed, is arrived. Great and I hope effectual opposition has been made to the landing of it." While her husband was a delegate to congress she was obliged to endure great hardships. She was encumbered with four small children, and in some peril during the time that the seat of war was about Boston. In 1784 Mrs. Adams went to London to rejoin her husband, who had been several years abroad as one of the commissioners to France, and he was then appointed minister to England. In London, her simplicity, yet refinement of manner, gained for her many friends. After her return to the United States, her intellectual gifts, tact, and practical knowledge, eminently qualified her to be the companion of her husband. She was not less helpful to her son than to him, and she made many sacrifices for both and for the sake of her country. She died in Quincy, Mass., Oct. 28, 1818.

A Adams

WOLCOTT, Oliver, secretary of the treasury, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 11, 1760, the son of Oliver Wolcott, signer of the declaration of independence. He was graduated from Yale in 1778, but had interrupted his studies the year preceding to join the volunteers who so successfully harassed the British regulars on their expedition to capture the Continental stores at Danbury. In 1799 he was volunteer aid to his father in repelling the marauding attacks on the Connecticut coast, also acting as quartermaster at Litchfield. In the meantime he completed a course at law, was admitted to the bar in 1781, and removing to Hartford was employed in the financial department of the state, and in 1784 was one of the two commissioners appointed to settle the state claims against the federal government. He was the first to hold the office of comptroller of the public accounts, serving from 1788 to 1789, when he was appointed auditor of the treasury under the new constitution, holding office until his appointment by President Washington, in 1791, as comptroller of the treasury. On Feb. 2, 1795, he was made secretary of the treasury on the retirement of Alexander Hamilton. This office he filled with integrity and ability during the remainder of Washington's administration, and the whole of that of John Adams. He was a stanch federalist, and was bitterly attacked by political opponents, who accused the federalist officials of trying to destroy the evidence of peculations by setting fire to the treasury building. Not meeting with a full exoneration by the investigating committee, he resigned his office Nov. 8, 1800. He was immediately appointed by President Adams judge of the U. S. supreme court for the second district, retaining office until 1802. Returning to private life, in New York city he engaged in mercantile affairs. He was one of the founders of the Bank of North America, and its first president from 1812 to 1814. Removing to Connecticut, he was elected democratic governor of the state in 1817, and for ten successive years was re-elected annually to the same office. In the first year of his office he was also president of the convention that framed the new state constitution. On the expiration of his official term in Connecticut, he again made New York city his home, where he died June 1, 1833.

Oliv. Wolcott

READ, Jacob, senator, was born in South Carolina in 1752. He came from a family honorable in civil life. After receiving a liberal education at home, he was sent to England, where he studied law from 1773 until 1776, and returning, began practice in Charleston. The revolutionary fervor, however, carried him beyond private considerations, and entering the field he served as major of South Carolina volunteers, but was unfortunately taken prisoner and confined at St. Augustine, Fla. for four years. Upon his release he was sent to the legislature, and, subsequently represented South Carolina in the continental congress from 1783 until 1786. On Dec. 7, 1795, he took his seat in the U. S. senate as a federalist, serving as president *pro tempore* in 1797, and closing his term March 3, 1801. He was immediately appointed by President Adams judge of the U. S. district court of South Carolina, which office he held until his death, which took place in Charleston July 17, 1816.

CABOT, George, secretary of the navy, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 3, 1751. A classical education fitted him for Harvard, which he entered, but left at the end of his second year to go to sea. Before he was of age he rose to the command of a vessel, and was for several years engaged in foreign trade. Abandoning this life in his twenty-fifth year he returned to Salem, and, entering with ardor into the stirring affairs of the young nation, was made a member of the Massachusetts provincial congress in 1776. Here he first advocated those principles of political economy for which he was afterward so distinguished. Later he became a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Massachusetts, and also of that which adopted the federal constitution in 1788. From 1791 until 1796 he served with distinction in the U. S. senate from Massachusetts. When the office of secretary of the navy was created, he was the first choice of President Adams for the position, to which he was appointed May 3, 1791, but which he resigned on the twenty-first of the month, and retained his seat in the senate. He served in the council of Massachusetts in 1808, and was made president of the Hartford convention in 1814, being chosen to the latter position for his profound knowledge of political economy. He was a warm friend of Washington and Hamilton, and rendered important service to the latter in the formation of his financial system. The "History of the Hartford Convention," published in 1833 by Theodore Dwight, will give his views on financial policy. He died in Boston Apr. 18, 1823.

STODDERT, Benjamin, secretary of the navy 1798–1801, was born in Charles county, Md., in 1751, a descendant of an old Scotch family. His grandfather settled in Maryland about 1675, and his father, Capt. James Stoddert, was an officer in the old French and Indian war, and was killed at the defeat of Gen. Braddock. Benjamin Stoddert was brought up as a merchant, but on the outbreak of the war of the revolution joined the army; was made captain of cavalry, and served actively and with distinction up to the time of the battle of Brandywine, when he held the rank of major. In that engagement he was severely wounded and was obliged to retire. He was secretary of the board of war, in which position he continued until the end of 1781. After the declaration of peace he settled in Georgetown, D. C., in business of general merchandizing, and was very successful. In May, 1798, he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Adams to succeed George Cabot, being the second to occupy that position, and the first to formate a naval force for the defence of the infant states. He continued in the naval department until March 4, 1801. Afterward for a time he was acting secretary of war. At the close of Adams's administration he devoted himself to settling his business affairs, which had been neglected, and he soon afterward retired to private life. He died in Bladensburg, Md., Dec. 18, 1813.

WATSON, James, senator, was born in New York city Apr. 6, 1750. He was the brother of Ebenezer Watson who was for several years editor and publisher of the Hartford "Courant." He was graduated from Yale in 1776, and subsequently entering into mercantile affairs in New York where he amassed a large property. In 1791–96 he was a member of the assembly, and in 1798 a state senator, but resigned to take his seat in the U. S. senate as a democrat, on the resignation of John Sloss Hobart, serving from Dec. 11, 1798, until March 19, 1801. He then resigned and was afterward U. S. naval agent at New York city. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died in New York city May 15, 1806.

TRACY, Uriah, senator, was born at Franklin, Conn., Feb. 2, 1755. He was educated at Yale College, whence he was graduated in 1778, and afterward directing his attention to the law, was admitted to the bar in 1781, and rose to eminence in that profession. He served in the Connecticut state legislature from 1788 to 1793, when he was elected to congress as a federalist and served in the lower house until 1796, when he became U. S. senator in place of Jonathan Trumbull, and remained in that position until his death, which was caused by exposure during the funeral of a fellow-senator. He was the first person buried in the congressional burying-ground at Washington. His three daughters married three judges, viz.: Judge Gould, of Litchfield, Conn.; Judge Howe, of Northampton, Mass., and Judge Metcalfe, of Dedham, Mass. Senator Tracy had a reputation for wit, was an able orator, graceful in his mode of delivery and lucid in argument. He was an ardent debater, his ideas coming rapidly and being eloquently set forth. He was greatly admired by his friends and respected by his opponents. He died July, 19, 1807.

VINING, John, senator, was born in Dover, Del., Dec. 23, 1758. He was well educated, and was but a young man when he was made a member of the Continental congress, in which he served from 1784 until 1786. He was the only representative from Delaware to the first and second congresses, serving from May 6, 1789, until March 2, 1793, and voting, among other measures, for the location of the seat of government on the Potomac. He was then elected to the U. S. senate on Dec. 2, 1793, resigning his seat March 6, 1798. He died at his birthplace February, 1802.

DEXTER, Samuel, secretary of the treasury, was born in Boston, May 14, 1761. He was the son of Samuel Dexter, who took an active part in the struggles preceding the revolution and labored zealously to inform the people of the dangerous policy pursued by the British ministry. He was graduated from Harvard in 1781, studied law under Levi Lincoln at Worcester, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1784 with promise of eminence in his profession. His commanding ability soon led him into public service. He represented Massachusetts in the lower house in 1788–90, served in the lower house of Congress in 1793–95, and in the U. S. senate from Dec. 2, 1799, until June, 1800, when he resigned upon receiving an appointment by President Adams as secretary of war. He retained this office until Dec. 31, 1800, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and remained in the cabinet until the close of Adams's administration. On his return to the practice of his profession, he was retained in important cases before the U. S. supreme court at Washington, in which his logical reasoning and the strength of his arguments were the basis of his success. In 1812, withdrawing from his federal associations, he affiliated with the republicans in the support of President Jefferson's war measures, but he repudiated entirely the policy of that party, when, in 1816, he was named the republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts. A mission to Spain was offered him by President Madison in 1815 but declined. He was an ardent supporter of the temperance movement, and was the first president of the first society formed in Massachusetts for the promotion of that cause. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1813. Besides political pamphlets, he published a poem entitled "Progress of Science" in 1780, a "Letter on Freemasonry," "Speeches and Political Papers," and

was the author of the reply of the senate to the address of President Adams on the death of Washington. He died in Athens, N. Y., May 3, 1816.

HILLHOUSE, James, senator, was born at Montville, Conn., Oct. 21, 1754, the son of William Hillhouse, an eminent jurist, legislator and soldier. The son studied in the schools of his native town, and was then sent to Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1773. He began the study of law, but on the outbreak of the revolutionary struggle he volunteered his services, and was captain of the governor's foot guards at the time when Gen. Tryon invaded New Haven. From 1780 until 1789 he was a representative in the legislature. In the latter year he was a member of council. In 1791, and until 1795, Mr. Hillhouse was a member of congress. In 1796 he was chosen U. S. senator to fill out the unexpired term of Oliver Ellsworth. At the close of that term he was re-elected, and again in 1803 and in 1809. He served in the senate altogether sixteen years, when he resigned his seat in 1810, having been appointed commissioner of the school fund in Connecticut. When Thomas Jefferson was elected President and withdrew from the senate, Mr. Hillhouse was appointed president *pro tem.* He was a strong federalist, but he had the opinion that the system of government adopted contained dangerous tendencies, and as early as 1808 he proposed amendments to the constitution for their correction. He filled the position of commissioner of the school fund of Connecticut for fifteen years, and for fifty years, from 1782, was treasurer of Yale College. His alma mater conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1823. Mr. Hillhouse was one of the most public-spirited citizens of his time, and did all in his power to advance the interests of his state and the city in which he lived. He saved to the state the school fund of which he was commissioner, and it is owing to his enterprise that New Haven is known as the "Elm City," for he set out with his own hands many of the stately trees which adorn that beautiful city. In 1825 Mr. Hillhouse undertook the construction of the Farmington and Hampshire Canal, in which he sunk much of his property, a railroad having taken the place of the canal. Mr. Hillhouse married the daughter of Col. M. Woolsey. He died in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1832.

BRADFORD, William, senator, was born in Plympton, Mass., Nov. 4, 1729. He was a descendant from Gov. Bradford of Massachusetts. He studied medicine and practiced for a while in Warren, R. I., but on removing to Bristol he turned his attention to law and soon became one of the most eminent practitioners in the state. At the same time taking an active part in the revolutionary era, he became, in 1773, a member of the Rhode Island committee of correspondence, and served as deputy-governor the same year. He was also elected a delegate to the Continental congress, but did not take his seat. During the bombardment of Bristol by the British, Oct. 7, 1775, Gov. Bradford went on board the commanding vessel and treated with Capt. Wallace for the cessation of the cannonade. In the destruction of property that ensued his elegant mansion was entirely destroyed. He was elected U. S. senator in 1793 and made president of the senate *pro tempore,* July 6, 1797. Later in the year he resigned his seat. He died in Bristol, R. I., July 6, 1808.

BINGHAM, William, senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1755. After his graduation from Philadelphia College in 1768, his ability bringing him into public notice, he was sent as an agent for the Continental congress to Martinique, and appointed consul at St. Pierre in 1771. He was a delegate in the old congress from Pennsylvania in 1787–88, and U. S. senator in 1795–1801, acting as president *pro tempore* in 1797. During his term of office he was a strong supporter of President Adams. He amassed immense wealth, and in 1793 purchased for $250,000 more than 2,000,000 acres of land in Maine, which he described in a pamphlet issued at the time. He published a "Letter from an American on the Subject of the Restraining Proclamation" in 1794. He married Anne Willing, a lady remarkable for beauty and elegance of manner, who dispensed his great wealth in Philadelphia with lavish hospitality. One daughter, Anne Louisa, married Alexander Baring, the negotiator of the Webster-Ashburton treaty; the other, Maria Matilda, was distinguished for her three marriages into the nobility of France and England. He died in Bath, Eng., Feb. 7, 1804.

HINDMAN, William, senator, was born in Dorchester county, Md., Apr. 1, 1742, the son of Jacob Hindman, a wealthy landholder, who was of English ancestry, and high sheriff of Talbot county, Md. His son, being intended for the bar, was sent to London and entered at the Inns of Court, where he completed his legal studies, and in 1765, having returned home, was admitted to the bar. In 1766 Jacob Hindman died, and his son inherited his large landed estate. On the outbreak of the revolutionary war William Hindman was made secretary of the Calvert county committee of observation, and was appointed to carry out the resolves of the council of safety, which at this time held supreme power in Maryland. He was a member of the state convention and treasurer of the eastern shore of Maryland from 1775 to 1777. In the latter year he was elected to the first senate of Maryland, where he served until 1784, being a member of the Continental congress during the next four years. From 1789 to 1792 he was a member of the executive council. He was elected to the second congress to complete the unexpired term of Joshua Seney, who had resigned, and served from 1793 to 1799. He was a federalist candidate for congress during the next campaign, but was defeated, and was sent to the state legislature, by which body he was elected, in December, 1800, to the U. S. senate, where he served until November, 1801, when he retired from public life. A life of Senator Hindman, written by Samuel A. Harrison, M.D., was published at Baltimore in 1880. He died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19, 1823.

TAZEWELL, Henry, senator, was born in Brunswick county, Va., in 1753. His grandfather, William Tazewell, a lawyer, came from Somersetshire in 1715. Orphaned in childhood, Henry was a student at William and Mary College, read law with an uncle, rose to prominence at the bar, and from the age of twenty-two was constantly in the public service. In the legislature, 1775–85, he promoted the abolition of primogeniture and entail, and the separation of church from state. In the convention of June, 1776, he was a member of the committee which reported the declaration of rights, and the state constitution. He was a judge of the Virginia supreme court 1785–93, and of the court of appeals on its creation in 1793; in the U. S. senate 1794–99, and its president *pro tem.* in 1795. As a Jeffersonian he opposed Jay's treaty with England. He died while the senate was in session at Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1799.

FOSTER, Dwight, senator, was born in Brookfield, Mass., Dec. 7, 1757, the son of Jedediah Foster, an eminent Massachusetts jurist, judge of probate and justice of the court of common pleas in Worcester, who died in 1779. Dwight was sent to Brown University, whence he was graduated in 1774, when

he entered the law office of his brother, Theodore, in Providence, where he studied for some time, as also later in Northampton, Mass. In 1778 he was admitted to the bar at Providence, R. I., and the following year received a commission as a justice of the peace. On the death of his father, the son, who was at that time twenty-three years of age, removed to Brookfield, and was chosen to fill his father's place in the constitutional convention of Massachusetts at that city. He continued to succeed his father in his different offices, being made justice of the peace for the county of Worcester in 1781, special justice of the court of common pleas in 1792, and also high sheriff of the county in that year. After being a member of each branch of the Massachusetts legislature, he was elected to congress as a federalist, and served from 1793 to 1799. In the latter year he was sent as a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and was also elected a member of the U. S. senate, where he remained from 1800 to 1803. From 1801 to 1811 Judge Foster was chief justice of the court of common pleas for Worcester county. In 1818 he was a member of the Massachusetts executive council. Judge Foster is described as having been mild and urbane in his manner, and of a large and commanding figure. In 1784 he received from Harvard the degree of A.M. Judge Foster died in Brookfield, Mass., Apr. 29, 1823.

SHEPLEY, Ether, senator and jurist, was born Nov. 2, 1789, at Groton, Mass., where his ancestor settled about 1700. The name was then Sheple. One of the family, Joseph, opposed the adoption of the federal constitution in 1788. Ether was graduated from Dartmouth in 1811, in the class with Amos Kendall, Joel Parker and Rev. Daniel Poor. He practiced law at Saco, Me., from 1814 to about 1821, and after that at Portland; was a member of the legislature in 1819, and of the state constitutional convention in 1820, and U. S. district attorney for Maine, 1821–33. He was in the senate as a democrat, 1833–36, and supported President Jackson's removal of the deposits; a judge of the state supreme court from 1836, and chief justice, 1848–55. Here his decisions filled twenty-six volumes of reports. On leaving this post he was made sole commissioner to revise the state statutes, which appeared in their new form in 1857. His degree of LL.D. was conferred by Waterville College in 1842, and by Dartmouth in 1845. He died at Portland, Me., Jan. 15, 1877.

SHEPLEY, John, elder brother of Ether Shepley, was born at Groton, Mass., Oct. 16, 1787. He studied for a time at Harvard, became a lawyer, and after some years' practice in Worcester county, Mass., entered into partnership with Ether, at Portland, in 1825. He was reporter of the Maine supreme court 1835–49, and died at Saco, Me., Feb. 9, 1857.

STOCKTON, Richard, jurist and senator, was born near Princeton, N. J., Apr. 17, 1764. He was the son of Richard Stoekton, signer of the declaration of independence. He was graduated from Princeton in 1779 in his sixteenth year, studied law under Elias Boudinot, and was admitted to the bar in 1784. In 1792 and 1801 he was a presidential elector, and in 1796 was elected unanimously to the U. S. senate to take the place of Frederick Frelinghuysen, resigned, serving until 1799, when he declined a re-election. He was sent to the lower house of congress in 1813, in which he became noted for his debate with Charles J. Ingersoll on free-trade and sailors' rights, again declining a reappointment at the close of his term in 1815. In 1825 he was appointed one of the New Jersey commissioners to negotiate the settlement of an important boundary question with New York, and wrote one of his most profound legal arguments, which accompanied the report of the commissioners. Mr. Stockton, though eminent as a politician and statesman, was still more noted for his profound legal knowledge and his eloquence at the bar, which for more than a quarter of a century placed him at the head of the New Jersey profession. He died in Princeton March 7, 1828, leaving a princely fortune to his son, Robert Field Stockton, the noted naval officer, who afterward became a senator of the United States.

NORTH, William, senator and soldier, was born in Fort Frederick, Pemaquid, Me., in 1755. His father, Capt. John North, commanded Fort Frederick in 1751, and Fort St. George, Thomaston, Me., in 1758. At the age of twenty he entered the service of his country and served under Benedict Arnold in the expedition to Canada in 1775. Noted for courage and endurance, he was promoted captain in Jackson's Massachusetts regiment in 1777, and led his company at the battle of Monmouth, where he saw the splendid results of Baron Steuben's discipline upon the disorderly retreating forces of Gen. Lee. In 1779 he became aide to Baron Steuben who made him one of his sub-inspectors in introducing and perfecting his system of military tactics and discipline in the Continental army. North attended Steuben in the Virginia campaign and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was appointed major in the 2d U. S. regiment, Oct. 20, 1786, and made adjutant-general of the army July 19, 1798, with the rank of brigadier-general. On June 10, 1800, he was mustered out, but was appointed adjutant-general in 1812, which he declined. He was once speaker of the New York assembly, and was appointed in the place of John Thomas Hobart, who resigned as U. S. senator from May 21, 1798 until March 3, 1799, where he became conspicuous as a federalist at a time when party feeling ran very high. He was one of the first canal commissioners of New York, and became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He had remained the steadfast friend of Baron Steuben, who bequeathed to him the bulk of his property. This he divided among his military companions, erected a simple monument over the baron's grave at his home near Utica, N. Y., which has many annual visitors. Gen. North died in New York city Jan. 3, 1836.

MASON, Jonathan, senator, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 30, 1752. He studied at Princeton College, whence he was graduated in 1774. He then entered the office of John Adams, to study law. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar. Having been an eye-witness of the Boston Massacre, he delivered on March 5, 1730, before the authorities of Boston, the official oration on the tenth anniversary of that occurrence. He was frequently a member of the legislature and in 1798 was one of the governor's council. From 1800 to 1803 he filled a vacancy in the United States senate and was active in the debates in that body, particularly those on the repeal of the judiciary act of 1801. From 1817 to 1820 Mr. Mason was a member of the house of representatives, acting with the federalist party on all the political questions which marked the first term of President Monroe. He resigned before completing his second term. He was a lawyer of ability and held in high repute. Senator Mason died in Boston Nov. 1, 1831.

J. Mason

SMITH, Daniel, senator, was born in Fauquier county, Va., about 1740. He early emigrated to Cumberland Valley, Tenn., being one of its first set-

tlers, and during the growth of the state he filled many important offices. During the revolution he was major-general of the militia, and in 1790 he was appointed by Gen. Washington secretary of the territory south of the Ohio river. He was a conspicuous member of the convention that framed the constitution of Tennessee, and U. S. senator from that state upon the resignation of Andrew Jackson, serving from 1798 till 1799. He was again senator from 1805 till 1809, when he resigned. He published a geography of Tennessee, with the first map of that state, at Philadelphia in 1799. He died in Sumner county June 16, 1818.

SEDGWICK, Theodore (1st), jurist and senator, was born in Hartford, Conn., in May, 1746. His father, Benjamin Sedgwick, a merchant, was descended from Gen. Robert Sedgwick, an Englishman, who settled in Charleston, Mass., in 1635. Theodore entered Yale, but after studying for a time in the class of 1765, was suspended for some boyish misdemeanor and did not return. He then began the study of divinity, but relinquished it for that of law and was admitted to the bar in 1766. He began practice in Great Barrington, Mass., and then removing to Sheffield, soon became distinguished, not only in his profession but in civil affairs, and was often sent to the legislature both of the province and the state. On the revolt of the colonies he took up his country's cause with great ardor, and entering the army, served on the staff of Gen. John Thomas in the expedition to Canada in 1776, and afterward acted unofficially, as commissary for the army. From 1785–86 he served in the Continental congress, and a year later took so important a part in putting down Shays's rebellion that his life was threatened, and his house at Stockbridge, already historic as the residence of his noted family, was attacked by the enraged insurgents, who were driven off. In 1788 he was speaker of the Massachusetts house, and also a member of the state convention, in which his ardent support of the new federal constitution contributed in a great measure to its ratification by that body. He was a representative in congress from Massachusetts in 1789–96, when he was elected to the U. S. senate, presiding over that body *pro tempore* in 1797, and closing his term of service in 1799. He was then returned to the house, serving until 1801, and acting as speaker during the latter term. In the national councils Mr. Sedgwick was a warm federalist, and active supporter of Hamilton, Jay and other party leaders, of whom he was also an intimate associate. He was appointed judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1802, holding office until his death, and was noted for the clearness of his judicial opinions. His chief service to his adopted state was procuring from the court in 1780 a decision that restored freedom to Elizabeth Freeman, the negro slave who had fled to Massachusetts for her liberty, and thus interpreted the Massachusetts constitution so as in effect to abolish slavery. Judge Sedgwick was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1799. He died in Boston, June 24, 1813, leaving a son of his own name, prominent at the Albany bar, and a daughter, Catharine Maria Sedgwick, who was a popular author of the time.

HENRY, John, senator, was born in Easton, Md., about 1750. He came from a family distinguished in public life. He was graduated from Princeton in 1769, was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in his native town. In 1778 he was sent as delegate from Maryland to the Continental congress, in which he served until 1781, and again from 1784 till 1787. He was then elected senator to the U. S. congress under the constitution, serving from March 3, 1789, until Dec. 10, 1797, when he resigned upon being elected governor of the state. He was one of the members of congress who voted for locating the seat of government on the Potomac. He died at the close of his first year in office, in Easton, Dec. 16, 1798.

LIVERMORE, Samuel, senator, was born in Waltham, Mass., May 14, 1732. He was graduated from Princeton in 1752, was admitted to the bar two years later, and removing to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1758, began a successful practice there, which he was enabled to extend while he was a member of the general court of the province in 1768–70. He was also king's attorney in 1769, and, upon the change in the government, state's attorney for three years, subsequently becoming judge-advocate of admiralty. In the meantime he had become one of the original grantees and the chief proprietor of Holderness, N. H., which he made his home in 1775. He served in the Continental congress in 1780–82, when he resigned, but served again in 1785. In 1782 he was appointed chief justice of the state supreme court, holding office with distinction until 1789, serving also in 1788 in the convention that adopted the federal constitution. He was a member of the first and second congresses from New Hampshire in 1789–93, when he was elected U. S. senator in the latter year, serving as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1797 and 1799, and resigning at the close of his term in 1801. He died, after a lingering illness, at his home May 18, 1803.

DAVENPORT, Franklin, senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa. He was well-educated, studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Woodbury, N. J. Entering the revolutionary forces he served as captain of artillery in Col. Newcomb's brigade of New Jersey troops, and subsequently under Col. Smith in Fort Mifflin on the Delaware. He was presidential elector in 1793 and again in 1813 from New Jersey. During the whiskey insurrection in 1794, he was colonel, commanding the New Jersey line at Pittsburg. He was appointed the first surrogate of Gloucester county, and subsequently was appointed to the U. S. senate upon the resignation of John Rutherfurd, serving from Dec. 19, 1798, until March 3, 1799, when he was succeeded by James Schureman. He was then elected a representative in congress and served from Dec. 2, 1799, till March 3, 1801. He died in Woodbury, N. J., about 1829.

LAURANCE, John, senator, was born in Cornwall, Eng., in 1750. He came to New York in 1767, was admitted to the bar in 1772, and became distinguished in his profession. Entering into the patriotic spirit of those stirring times, in 1775 he was commissioned in the 1st New York regiment, of which Gen. Alexander Macdougall was then colonel, and on Oct. 6, 1777, was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington. Afterward he presided at the trial of Major John André as judge-advocate general. At the close of the war he resumed his practice, but was again carried into public life as a member of congress in 1785–86, but was not returned on account of the opposition created by his advocacy of the adoption of the new federal constitution. In 1789 he was sent to the state senate, and from there he went as the first member from New York to the first U. S. congress, in which he retained his seat until 1793. In 1790 he was appointed to the U. S. district court of New York, but resigned his seat on the bench upon being elected to the U. S. senate in 1796, retaining his seat until 1800, and presiding over that body in 1798. He was a zealous defender of his

country both in the field and in civil life. On all questions of public policy, especially on the commercial interests of the country, he evinced great comprehensiveness and foresight. He was the personal friend of both Washington and Hamilton. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Gen. Alexander Macdougall, and afterward Elizabeth Livingston, of Philadelphia. He died November, 1810.

MASON, Stevens Thomson, senator, was born in Stafford county, Va., in 1760. He was the son of Thomson Mason, and his earliest American ancestor was George Mason, who emigrated from England, settled in Stafford county, Va., and died there in 1686. This George Mason was a royalist, who commanded a troop of horse under Charles II., with whom he escaped after the battle of Worcester, in the disguise of a peasant. Having brought over with him eighteen persons to the colony of Virginia, he received a grant of land which became the family estate. His sons and grandsons were all prominent personages in the history of Virginia. Stevens Thomson Mason was educated at William and Mary College, and on the outbreak of the revolutionary war volunteered his services and was an aide to Gen. Washington and was present at the siege of Yorktown. Afterward he became a general of militia. He was a member of the house of delegates of Virginia and of the state constitutional convention in 1788. On the establishment of the constitutional government, he was elected to the United States senate, in which body he served from Dec. 7, 1795, to March 3, 1803. Mason became seriously involved during his senatorial career, in connection with the Jay treaty, which was one of the most serious questions considered by the government of the United States during the first twenty-five years of its history. This treaty, negotiated by John Jay in 1794–95, was ratified in secret session by the smallest possible constitutional majority. It was forbidden by the senate that the treaty should be published, but Senator Mason did actually cause to be printed in a Philadelphia paper, the "Aurora," at first an abstract of the instrument and afterward a complete copy of it in all its details. This action created the greatest excitement between the two political parties, being applauded by the republicans and savagely attacked by the federalists. The provisions of the treaty, as soon as they were made public, aroused the greatest excitement among the people, who thought that the interests of the country were being sacrificed to an unworthy consideration for the claims of Great Britain. So great was the irritation caused by this treaty, that Alexander Hamilton, who was its strongest adherent and advocate, was actually assaulted at a public meeting in New York. The connection of Mason with the Jay treaty gave him his principal if not his only claim to the interest of posterity. Senator Mason was a warm personal friend of Thomas Jefferson, and his strong political ally during all the struggles which he experienced in his administration of the government. Personally, Senator Mason was also a most popular man, esteemed for his integrity and admired for his remarkable ability as an orator. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1803.

FOSTER, Theodore, senator, was born in Brookfield, Mass., Apr. 29, 1752. His father, Jedediah Foster, was a jurist of distinction and an active patriot of the revolution. After graduating from Brown in 1770, Theodore was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Providence, R. I., where he had made his home. For more than thirty years he was engaged in active public life during the formative period of his country's history. In 1776 he was a member of the state house of representatives, serving until 1782, and thereafter was town clerk of Providence for several years. In May, 1785, he was appointed judge of the court of admiralty. In 1790 he was elected to the U. S. senate, and served through the stormy period of President Adams's administration, closing his third term in 1813. He again served in the state legislature from 1812 until 1816 as a representative from Foster, a town that bore his name. In the meantime, he continued his interest in education, and was very active in promoting the interests of his alma mater, of which he was for several years an overseer. He was also noted as an antiquarian, and had collected material for a "History of Rhode Island," which he did not live to complete. In 1786 the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth. He died in Providence, R. I., Jan. 13, 1828.

WELLS, William Hill, senator, was born in Pennsylvania about 1760. After receiving a good education, he removed to Delaware, and for several years was a successful merchant in Dagsboro' and Millsboro'. He however abandoned business affairs for law, and, after admission to the bar began practice in Georgetown. Later, he settled in Dover, and acquired a large practice, at the same time devoting himself to the care of vast estates in Sussex county, including the cypress swamp, which he had received from his wife. He was elected U. S. senator to fill the place of Josiah Clayton, deceased, serving from Feb. 4, 1799, until May 6, 1804, when he resigned, but again served, upon the resignation of James A. Bayard, from June 10, 1813, until March 3, 1817. He died in Millsboro, Del., March 11, 1829.

MORRIS, Gouverneur, statesman, was born at Morrisania, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1752. He belonged to one of the wealthiest and best-known families in the colonies. He was graduated from King's College (now Columbia) at sixteen years of age, after which he studied law with William Smith, at that time chief justice of the province of New York. In 1775 he was sent as a delegate to the provincial congress, where he won a reputation as a brilliant debater, showing himself from the first an ardent advocate of the war for independence. The constitution of the state of New York was adopted by the Kingston convention April 20, 1777, and formally published to the assembled people on the morning of the twenty-second. It was practically the work of John Jay, Robert R. Livingston and Gouverneur Morris — all young men. This is the constitution which Gov. Horatio Seymour afterward called "a proof of the profound knowledge of its leading men in the principles of civil liberty, good government, and constitutional law." Morris was made a member of the Continental congress by the New York convention in 1777. During his term of service he was chairman of several important standing committees, a practicing lawyer in the Philadelphia courts, a sharer of Washington's privations at Valley Forge, as a member of a commission entrusted with the task of feeding and clothing the destitute army, and chairman of a committee whose report on foreign relations led to the final treaty of peace. In 1781 he became assistant minister of finance under Robert Morris, which office he held for about four years. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1787, advocating in that body such conservative measures as a permanent executive, a freehold qualification for voters, and a senate for life. His favorite measures were not adopted, but he acquiesced in the necessity of compromise and took so active a part in the drawing up of the final document that, according to Madison, "the finish given

to the style and arrangement of the constitution fairly belongs to Mr. Morris." The next year he sailed for Europe, partly for pleasure, partly as the financial agent of Robert Morris, thus realizing the ardent desire of his boyhood to travel in the Old World; "to rub off" as he put it, "in the gay circles of foreign life a few of those many barbarisms which characterize a provincial education." He remained abroad ten years, acting in 1791 as Washington's deputy to sound the British ministry as to their intention regarding certain difficulties growing out of the late war, and for two years (1792–94) as United States minister to France. He was U. S. senator from 1800–1803, and chairman of the Erie Canal commission, and president of the New York Historical Society during the last years of his life. He published a number of political and historical addresses and funeral orations. His "Letters and Journals," ably edited by Annie Cary Morris, show him to have been one of the most voluminous and entertaining correspondents of the period to which he belonged. Jared Sparks is the author of a three-volume biography of him (1832), and Theodore Roosevelt of a one-volume biography in the "American Statesmen Series" (1888). He died at Morrisania, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1816.

LATTIMER, Henry, senator, was born in Newport, Del., Apr. 24, 1752. He was prepared for the practice of medicine in Philadelphia and Edinburgh, and on his return home commanded a successful practice until 1777, when he was appointed, with Dr. James Tilton, surgeon of the flying hospital for the benefit of the wounded on the field. At the close of the war he resumed his private practice, but withdrew from the profession to enter public life. After serving in the lower house of the state legislature, he represented Delaware in congress, as a federalist, serving from Feb. 14, 1794, until Feb. 28, 1795, when he was elected U. S. senator upon the resignation of George Read, and served until March 3, 1801. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1819.

RUTHERFURD, John, senator, was born in New York city in 1760. His father, Walter Rutherfurd, son of Sir John, of Edgerston, Scotland, early became a citizen of New York state. John studied at Princeton under the celebrated John Witherspoon, D.D., and was graduated in 1776 in a class with Gov. Davie of South Carolina, Jonathan Dayton, LL.D., and John Pintard, LL.D. He was admitted to the bar and attained distinction in his profession, for many years having charge of much of the property of Trinity church. In 1787 he removed to New Jersey and became one of the foremost promoters of the best public measures of that state, which he also represented in the legislature. In 1788, though only twenty-eight years of age, he was chosen a presidential elector, and from 1791 until 1798 he served in the U. S. senate, resigning at the close of his second term, being the last survivor of the senators of Washington's administration. Mr. Rutherfurd now gave his attention to his immense landed estates in New Jersey, devoting himself especially to scientific agriculture, by which the value of his property was measurably enhanced. At the same time he was influential in promoting internal improvements in his state. In the important territorial controversy between New Jersey and New York in 1825, he was one of the commissioners appointed to adjust the boundary line; also in 1829 and 1833 he served with the appointed commission in settling the line between those states and Pennsylvania. He died Feb. 23, 1840.

John Rutherfurd

DANA, Samuel Whittlesey, senator, was born in Wallingford, Conn., Feb. 13, 1760. He was a son of James Dana, the celebrated Connecticut clergyman and antagonist of Jonathan Edwards. He studied at Yale, where he was graduated in 1775, entered a law office, was admitted to the bar and became an able and eminent lawyer. He was a federalist in politics and was elected to congress by that party, and being a number of times re-elected, served from Jan. 3, 1797, until May 1, 1810. He was then elected United States senator to succeed James Hillhouse, and continued a member of that body during the next ten years. In 1821 he settled in Middletown, Conn., and was elected mayor, an office which he continued to hold for a number of years. He died in that city July 21, 1830.

GOODHUE, Benjamin, senator, was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 1, 1748. He was graduated from Harvard in 1766, in the same class with Sir William Pepperell, Thomas Barnard, D.D., and Thomas Prentiss, D.D. He engaged in mercantile affairs in his native town with great success and distinction, and afterward entered public life. From 1784 until 1789, he served in the state senate and was then elected to the first U. S. congress, serving until 1795. His large experience in commercial matters enabled him to prepare, with the assistance of Mr. Fitzsimmons, the code of revenue laws, most of which are still in force. In 1796 he was elected U. S. senator to take the place of George Cabot, serving until 1800, and achieving great distinction as chairman of the committee on commerce. He then resigned and withdrew from public life. Mr. Goodhue was of the Washington school of politics, and had for his colleague in the senate Caleb Strong, subsequently governor of Massachusetts. He died July 28, 1814.

SHEAFE, James, senator, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 16, 1755. He was graduated from Harvard in 1774. Having interested himself in politics, he became a member of the board of selectmen of Portsmouth, in which position he served for a number of years. He was afterward elected frequently to both houses of the New Hampshire legislature and to the state executive council. From 1789 to 1801 he was a member of congress, in the latter year being chosen U. S. senator. He resigned from this position in 1802. In 1816 he was nominated by the federalists as a candidate for the governorship of New Hampshire, but was defeated by William Plumer. He died Dec. 5, 1829.

CHIPMAN, Nathaniel, senator, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Nov. 15, 1752. He studied at Yale, whence he was graduated in 1777. While still in his senior year in college he accepted a lieutenant's commission in the army, and served in the campaign of Valley Forge in 1777–78, and at Monmouth and White Plains. Immediately afterward he resigned his commission and went to Litchfield, Conn., where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1779. He afterward settled in Tinmouth, Vt., and in 1784–85 was a member of the Vermont state legislature. In the following year he was made a judge of the state supreme court, and in 1789 was appointed chief justice. It was at this time that the differences occurred between the states of Vermont and New York in regard to boundary lines, and Judge Chipman was appointed one of the commissioners to adjust these differences, and two years later to negotiate the admission of Vermont into the Union. In this same year, 1791, President Washington appointed him judge of the U. S. district court of Vermont. This position he resigned in 1793, and in October, 1796, was again selected as chief justice of the state supreme court of that state. At the same time he

was appointed a member of a committee to revise the statutes of the state, and most of the duties of this committee fell to him. In 1797 Judge Chipman was chosen U. S. senator, and held that position until 1803. Between 1806 and 1811 he was a representative in the state legislature, and in 1813 one of the council of censors. In this same year he was again chief justice of the supreme court of the state, and continued to hold that office until 1815, and from 1816 until his death was professor of law at Middlebury. He obtained some reputation as a writer, having published, in 1793, "Sketches of the Principles of Government," and also a work entitled "Reports and Dissertations." He also revised the laws of the state of Vermont in 1836. Judge Chipman's life was written and published by his brother, Daniel Chipman, in Boston, in 1846. Judge Chipman died in Tinmouth, Vt., Feb. 15, 1843.

ANDERSON, Joseph, senator, was born near Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1757. His early education was good, and he was preparing for the bar when the battle of Lexington sounded the note of war, and he entered the revolutionary forces as an ensign in New Jersey troops, and laid down his arms only at the glorious close. Promoted to be captain, he led his company at the battle of Monmouth. He subsequently served under Sullivan in the expedition against the Iroquois, and was present at Valley Forge and the siege of Yorktown. He was then retired with the brevet rank of major. At the close of the war he was still a young man and began the practice of law in Delaware. In 1791 Washington made him judge of the territory south of the Ohio river, in which capacity he assisted in drawing up the constitution of Tennessee, where he made his home. He was sent to the U. S. senate from that state, and held his seat from 1797 until 1815, doing important work on committees, and acting as president *pro tempore* on two occasions. From 1815 until 1836 he was first comptroller of the treasury. He died in Washington, D.C., Apr. 17, 1837.

SCHUREMAN, James, senator, was born in New Jersey in 1757. He was graduated from Queen's (now Rutgers) College in 1775. At the head of a company of volunteers he took part in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776. During the revolutionary war he was taken prisoner and confined in the New York sugar-house, where he suffered greatly from hunger, but with one companion escaped and joined the American army at Morristown, N. J. In 1786–87 he was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental congress; was a member of the U. S. congress in 1789–91 and 1797–99. From 1799 to 1801 Mr. Schureman was U. S. senator from New Jersey, and then resigned. He was afterward mayor of the city of New Brunswick, N. J., and served a fourth time in the U. S. congress from 1813 to 1815. He died at New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 23, 1824.

GREENE, Ray, senator, was born in Warwick, R. I., Feb. 2, 1765. His father, William Ray, and his grandfather, of the same name, were both governors of Rhode Island. Ray was graduated from Yale in 1784, studied law under Gen. James M. Varnum, and was admitted to practice in Providence. In 1794 he succeeded William Channing as attorney-general of Rhode Island, continuing in office until Nov. 22, 1797, when he was sent to the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Bradford. He was returned to the senate for a second term, but resigned on Dec. 7, 1801, upon being appointed district judge of Rhode Island almost at the last moment of John Adams's administration. He lost the office, however, through some informality in the appointment, which President Jefferson refused to correct. He died in Warwick, R. I., Jan. 11, 1849.

BRADLEY, Stephen Row, senator, was born in Wallingford (now Cheshire), Conn., Oct. 20, 1754. He studied at Yale, whence he was graduated in 1775 and afterward entered the law office of Judge Reede, being admitted to the bar in 1779, in which year he settled in Vermont, and became active in the organization of the state. During the revolutionary war, he commanded a company of the Cheshire volunteers and was acting as an aide to Gen. Wooster, when that officer fell in a skirmish with the enemy at Danbury. Bradley was one of the first senators of Vermont, being elected as a democrat to the second and third congresses, and also to the seventh and twelfth, and during that time being on certain occasions president *pro tem.* He was the author of "Vermont's Appeal" (1779). He retired from public life in 1812, and died in Walpole, N. H., Dec. 16, 1830.

PINCKNEY, Charles, statesman, was born at Charleston, S. C., in 1758. He was a grandson of William Pinckney, South Carolina commissary-general from 1703 to 1766. He received his education in Charleston, and studied law with his father. In 1779 he was a member of the state legislature. The next year, when Charleston was taken by the British, Pinckney was captured and sent to St. Augustine, Fla., where, for some time, he was kept on a prison-ship. He served in the Continental congress from 1785 to 1788. In 1787 he was a delegate from South Carolina to the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, in which he acted a distinguished part. He submitted and advocated in it, with great ability, a plan of government prepared by himself, a large portion of which was incorporated into the constitution. In the South Carolina state convention called to ratify the Federal constitution (1788), he was also a leading member.

Charles Pinckney

From 1798 to 1801 he was U. S. senator from South Carolina, but resigned his seat to accept the post of U. S. minister to Spain, where he remained until 1805. He was governor of his native state, 1789–92, 1796–98, 1806–8. From 1810 to 1814 Gov. Pinckney served in the state legislature. In 1819–20 he was a South Carolina representative in the U. S. congress, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the Missouri compromise. His speech on that question was the last act of his public life. He died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 29, 1824.

GUNN, James, senator, was born in Virginia in 1739. He was educated in the common schools, studied law, and, after his admission to the bar, removed to Savannah, Ga., and built up a successful practice. He was elected U. S. senator from Georgia to the first congress, and served through President Adams's administration until March 3, 1801, voting for the location of the seat of government at Washington. He died in Louisville, Ga., July 30, 1801.

JONES, Walter, member of congress and physician, was born in Virginia in 1745. After his graduation from William and Mary College in 1760, he pursued his medical studies in Edinburgh, Scotland, received his degree in 1770, and returning home, gained an extensive practice in Northumberland county, where he settled. He became known also as a scholar and for his general interest in affairs of state. In 1777 he was appointed by congress physician-general of the hospital in the middle military department. In 1797 he was elected to congress, serving as a democrat until 1799, and again from 1803 until 1811. In mature years he embraced the doctrines of free thought, but subsequently, changing his views for those of orthodox religion, he repudiated his old faith in a book written for that purpose. He died Dec. 31, 1815.

HOWLEY, Richard, governor of Georgia, 1780, and congressman was born in Liberty county, Ga,, about 1740 ; the exact place is unknown but is believed to be Savannah. He was well educated and after admission to the bar became a lawyer of distinction, and represented his native county in the legislature. He was elected governor of Georgia on Jan. 4, 1780 and was a member of the Continental congress of 1780–81. During his executive term the state was overrun by the British and there was but a semblance of a government. The legislature advised him to flee to a place of safety and he and his council, secretary of state and several militia and Continental officers at McLean's avenue, near Augusta, formed a plan to escape to North Carolina and barely missed capture. The money of the state ran to nothing in value and the governor paid for his night's lodging with a quire, and extra good fare two quires, solemnly given by official draft on the treasurer. When the governor went to Philadelphia to sit in congress his expenses cost the state half a million of its depreciated currency. He and the others of the Georgia delegation wrote a remonstrance, published in Philadelphia, 1781, against Georgia being delivered to Great Britain as was feared would be the case. He had a daughter, Mrs. Stebbins, living in Savannah as late as 1854. Gov. Howley was a gentleman of buoyant vivacity of spirits, well fitted to keep public hope alive in that dark hour. He died in December, 1784.

HEARD, Stephen, governor of Georgia, 1781, was born in Ireland. The date of his birth is unknown. He received a limited education, emigrated to Georgia with his father, John Heard, during the French war, and fought with gallantry. About 1773 he settled in Wilkes county, Ga., with many Virginians, attracted by the fertility of the lands in the "Broad River County" and located on Fishing creek. When hostilities began with the British he, with characteristic zeal, entered the colonial service, and fought with Col. Elijah Clarke in defending westeru Georgia. He made inspiring speeches which greatly cheered the people who had sunk into a deplorable condition, and distinguished himself by brave fighting at the battle of Kettle creek. Feb. 18, 1781, he was elected president of the council, in the absence of Gov. Howley, who left to take his seat in the Continental congress, and thus became governor *de facto*, until Gov. Brownson was elected, Aug. 16, 1781. Jan. 2, 1782, Gov. Heard was a second time elected president of the council. After the war, he resumed his farming in Wilkes county, and became one of its most influential citizens. He was chief justice of the inferior court, and a trustee of the academy in Washington. He married Miss Germany, who died from exposure caused by tories, and Elizabeth Darden, who died in 1848, at eighty-three years of age. Heard county, Ga., was named after him. One son, Thos. J. Heard, has been often in the legislature. He died in Wilkes county, Ga., Nov. 15, 1815.

BROWNSON, Nathan, governor of Georgia, 1782, and congressman, is supposed to have been born about 1740, but the exact date and the place of his birth are unknown. He was graduated from Yale in 1761, studied medicine, and began medical practice in Liberty county, Ga., introduced by Dr. Dunwoody, a revolutionary patriot. Dr. Brownson was the first physician to practice south of the Ogeechee before the revolution. He early took active interest in that struggle and was in the Continental line of the Georgia brigade as surgeon. He was a member of the provincial congress of Georgia in 1775; of the Continental congress in 1776 and 1778, and member of the legislature and speaker of the house in 1781. He was elected governor of Georgia by the last named body. He was senator and president of the senate 1789–91, and member of the Constitutional convention of 1789. Gov. Brownson was a man of unusual force of character. He was taciturn and dignified in demeanor and was distinguished by great firmness and good sense. His dying moments were an impressive exhibition of his christian manhood. He died in Liberty county, Ga., Nov. 6, 1796.

MARTIN, John, governor of Georgia, 1782–83, was born about 1730, but the place of his birth is not known. The first mention of him is that of his appointment in 1761 by Gov. Wright of Georgia as naval officer at the port of entry, Sunbury. Mr. Martin as a zealous champion of independence, was a member from Savannah of the provincial congress of 1775 and of the important council of safety. In 1781 he reported as a captain of artillery, and the same year he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel in the Continental line of the Georgia brigade, and elected to the legislature from Chatham county. He was elected governor of Georgia in January, 1782, and enjoyed the distinction of seeing Georgia rescued from British dominion under his administration by the delivery of Savannah July 11, 1782, and the commonwealth given her full powers as a sovereign state. While governor he had to apply to the legislature for relief in order to save his family from starvation, the public stress being so great that he could not get salary enough to feed them. Ten confiscated negroes were appropriated to him. Upon the evacuation of Savannah he wisely arranged with Sir James Wright and the British merchants for the protection of the persons and the property of residents who had favored the British side during the war. He firmly refused to extend any exemption from punishment under the laws to criminals. His term expired Jan. 9, 1783. Jan. 21st he was appointed a member of the board of seven commissioners to make a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, and Jan. 31st he was elected treasurer of Georgia. Gov. Martin was an able man, and the legislature in informing him of his election as governor praised his integrity and patriotism. The time and place of his death are not known.

HALL, Lyman, governor of Georgia, 1783, congressman and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Connecticut in 1731. He was graduated from Yale in 1747, became a physician, removed to Dorchester, S. C., and later (1752) to Sunbury, Ga., where he secured a large practice. He was zealous and influential in promoting the revolution, being a member of the provincial congresses

of 1774 and 1775 in Savannah, Ga. He was elected March 21, 1775, a delegate to the Continental congress by the people of St. John's parish, and as the colony of Georgia had not then identified its fortunes with the revolutionary movement he was the only delegate from Georgia and was admitted to the congress as the representative of his parish and not of the colony. He declined to vote, but shared in the debates. He was the most powerful agent in carrying into the revolution his parish and the colony. July 6, 1775, the colonial congress adopted a resolution to join the sister colonies, and Dr. Hall was elected delegate to the Continental congress, when he had the distinction of being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and served until 1780. He went North with his family, when the British took possession of Georgia. Returning in 1782, he was elected governor of Georgia in January of the following year, after serving one year returned to private life and removed to Burke county. Dr. Hall was a gentleman of strong convictions and determined courage, and an ardent champion of religion and education. He died in Burke county, Ga., Oct. 19, 1790.

ELBERT, Samuel, governor of Georgia, 1785, was born in Prince William parish, S.C., in 1743. He early became an orphan and went to Savannah where he engaged in mercantile occupations until the revolution. He became captain of a grenadier company in June, 1774; a member of the council of safety June 22, 1775; lieutenant-colonel Feb. 4, 1776, and Sept. 16th of the same year colonel of a battalion of Continental troops, raised under resolution of the general assembly. In April, 1777, he commanded an expedition planned by Gov. Houston against the British in east Florida; a year later he captured three British vessels at Frederica on St. Simons Island. In December, 1778, when the British, under Col. Campbell, captured Savannah, Col. Elbert took a gallant part in the ineffectual resistance, commanding a wing of the American forces. At Briar creek, S.C., March 3, 1779, he commanded a brigade under Gen. Ashe, and was taken prisoner. On being exchanged he joined Washington, was with him at Yorktown at the surrender of Burgoyne, and won the highest commendation of the commander-in-chief. Col. Elbert was promoted to be brigadier-general in 1783, elected governor of Georgia in 1785, and appointed major-general of militia. Elbert county was named after him. Col. Elbert fully deserved the repute in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. He died in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 2, 1788.

HANDLEY, George, governor of Georgia, 1788, was born near Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, Feb. 9, 1752, the son of Thomas Handley. George arrived at Savannah, Ga., in May, 1775, became a captain in the Continental army in 1776, and soon rising to be lieutenant-colonel, served actively in Georgia and South Carolina, where he distinguished himself in several engagements. He was finally captured at Augusta, Ga., and sent to Charleston, S. C., as a prisoner of war. At the close of the revolution he married Sarah Howe, a niece of General afterwards Gov. Elbert, and removed to Augusta where he took a high place in public esteem. He was elected sheriff of Richmond county; state representative; commissioner to the state of Franklin in 1785; inspector-general of Georgia in 1787, and governor of the state in 1788, at the early age of thirty-six. He was appointed by President Washington collector of the port of Brunswick in August, 1789, a position he held until his death. He was one of the commissioners of the proposed new state of Franklin in 1786. Gov. Handley was a brave officer, an ardent patriot, and a man of ability and culture. He died at Rae's Hall, Ga., the residence of J. Hammond, Sept. 17, 1793.

BYFORD, William Heath, physician, was born at Eaton, O., March 20, 1817, the son of Henry T. Byford a mechanic of limited means who removed to New Albany, Ind., and afterwards farther west to the village of Hindostan where he died leaving a widow and several small children in straitened circumstances. The early life of the subject of this sketch was a constant struggle for an education which was ultimately successful. Becoming interested in medicine he resolved to adopt it as a profession and in pursuance of this decision entered upon a course of study with Dr. Joseph Maddox of Vincennes, Ind. At the expiration of eighteen months he was examined by three commissioners according to the Indiana custom at that time. These commissioners certified that they were satisfied with his acquirements and authorized him to practice medicine. He began at Owensville, Ind,, and continued at Mt. Vernon; Ind., where he was in partnership with Dr. Hezekiah Holland whose daughter Mary Anna he married about this time. This partnership lasted two years during which he received a diploma from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati and assumed a high rank among the physicians of his state. He was called to Evansville, Ind., in 1850 to take the chair of anatomy in the Evansville Medical College and two years later was transferred to that of theory and practice which latter he held until the institution closed its doors in 1856. He was elected vice-president of the American Medical Association in 1857 and soon afterwards called to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the Rush Medical College. He was prominently connected with the organization of the Chicago Medical College in 1859 and was identified with it until 1879 when he was again called to Rush College to assume the chair of gynecology a position created by the trustees of the college with the understanding that he would accept it. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Women's Medical College of Chicago. This institution opened its doors in the fall of 1870 with an attendance of eleven students for the first course of lectures. It now ranks among the notable educational institutions of the city, its attendance being over 100 women who are accommodated in a handsome building. Dr. Byford has been president of the faculty and of the board of trustees ever since the college was organized. He has at the same time attended to his duties in connection with the Chicago and Rush Medical colleges. He was one of the physicians who organized the American Gynecological Society in 1876, was its first vice-president and was elected its president in 1881. His first wife died in 1864 and in 1873 he married Lina W. Flershem of Buffalo, N. Y. Besides his many contributions to medical literature he edited the medical journals which were published in Chicago under the titles of "Medical Journal" and "Medical Examiner"; afterwards consolidated into "The Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner" and has published a volume entitled "The Philosophy of Domestic Life."

ADAMS, Washington Irving, manufacturer, was born in New York city, March 25, 1832. His great-grandfather was Jesse Adams of Scarsdale, N. Y., who married Marie Sycard or Secor, who was descended from Huguenot families of Rochelle, France, and New Rochelle, N. Y. His mother was a descendant of Thomas Carhart of county Cornwall, Eng. He entered the service of the Seoville Manufacturing Co. of New York city in 1858, and was appointed its agent, with entire charge of the New York business in 1878, being chosen a director in the company in the same year. He became president of S. Peek & Co., manufacturers of photographic apparatus, at New Haven, Conn., in 1875. In 1889, when the Scoville & Adams Co. succeeded to the photographic department of the Seoville Manufacturing Co., Mr. Adams became president and treasurer of that corporation. It is now the largest and most influential manufacturing firm of photographic apparatus in the world. During the centennial fair at Philadelphia, in 1876, Mr. Adams was associated with Dr. E. L. Wilson and others, as vice-president of the Centennial Photograph Co. For many years he was chairman of the executive committee of the National Photographic Association of America. At the age of twenty-one, he was elected a school trustee in the ninth ward, New York city, but he has since declined all public office.

W. Irving Adams

ROBERDEAU, Daniel, soldier, was born on the island of St. Christopher, W. I., in 1727. His father was Isaac Roberdeau, a French Huguenot, and his mother Mary Cunyngham, who came of the family of the Earl of Glencairn, in Scotland. His mother brought him to America while he was a boy, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was trained to be a merchant. At the same time he interested himself greatly in public affairs and charities, and for more than ten years was a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was a Freemason, and one of the earliest of the order in Philadelphia, and was an associate of Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton and other prominent men. In 1756 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, in which he served for four years, when he declined re-election. Mr. Roberdeau was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and the celebrated preacher, George Whitefield, was a friend of his and baptized his eldest son. He interested himself in the patriotic cause from the first movement of the revolution; and in 1775 was elected colonel of the 2d battalion of "associators," as they were called, and was appointed president of the board of officers which governed this organization. This was a body which was originally formed for home defence during the French and Spanish war, and which was called into existence again in 1775. It was divided into battalions, one of which, the 3d, was known as "the silk stockings." On May 20, 1776, Roberdeau presided at a public meeting at the state house in Philadelphia, which was held to favor a declaration of independence. He also joined with Col. John Bayard, with whom he was on terms of friendship, in fitting out two privateersmen, one of which was successful in capturing a valuable prize, with $22,000 in silver; and this amount he at once placed at the disposal of congress. He was made a member of the council of safety, and on July 4, 1776, was elected first brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania troops. The organization of "associators" was now called upon to aid Washington, who at the time was in a critical situation in New Jersey. In February, 1777, Roberdeau was elected a member of the Continental congress. He supported the articles of confederation and signed them in behalf of Pennsylvania. He continued to serve in congress until 1779, being elected three times. An interesting incident in his life is the fact that in April, 1778, on account of there being a scarcity of lead in the army for bullets, Gen. Roberdeau was granted leave of absence from congress that he might work a mine of lead in Bedford county, where he was obliged to set up a stockade fort to protect his party against the Indians. Being a man of wealth, he paid the expense of the construction of this fort out of his private purse. It was styled Fort Roberdeau. On May 24 and 25, 1779, Gen. Roberdeau presided at a public meeting in Philadelphia, which was held to protest against monopolies and the depreciation of the currency. In 1783 he went to England, where he remained a year, and it is said of him that, in traveling in his carriage across the celebrated Blackheath, near London, he was attacked by highwaymen, whereupon he captured the leader and succeeded in carrying him into London. At the end of the war Gen. Roberdeau settled at Alexandria, Va., where he resided for a time, and where he often extended the hospitalities of his house to Gen. Washington. But a short time before his death he removed to Winchester, Va., where he died Jan. 5, 1795.

ROBERDEAU, Isaac, engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1763, oldest son of Gen. Daniel Roberdeau. He was educated partly in this country and partly in England, and was assistant engineer engaged in laying out the city of Washington in 1791. This was at the request of Gen. Washington; and, on the occasion of the death of the latter, he delivered an oration in his memory. He was employed in building canals in Pennsylvania, and in 1813 was major and topographical engineer in the U. S. regular army, during the war with Great Britain. At the close of the war he surveyed the boundary between the United States and Canada, under the treaty of Ghent. This survey was nearly 900 miles in length, through the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes. In 1818 Col. Roberdeau organized the bureau of topographical engineers, in the war department, of which he was made chief. He was a friend of President John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun. During Lafayette's visit to this country, in 1825, he was entertained by Col. Roberdeau. He died in Georgetown, D. C., Jan. 15, 1829.

I Roberdeau

ROBINSON, Jonathan, senator, was born at Hardwick, Mass., Aug. 24, 1756, son of Capt. Samuel Robinson. In his sixth year he was taken to Bennington, Vt., where he served for six years as town clerk, succeeding his brother Moses. After thirteen terms in the legislature, he was made chief justice of Vermont, and held the post 1801–7. In October, 1807, he was sent to the senate for the remainder of the term of Israel Smith, who became governor; he was re-elected the next year, and served until 1815. For his remaining years he was judge of probate, and in 1816 again in the legislature. Dartmouth gave him the degree of A.B. and A.M. in 1790 and 1803. He died at Bennington Nov. 3, 1819.

JONES, John Paul, naval officer, was born at Arbigland, in the parish of Kirkbean, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, July 6, 1747. His grandfather and his father were market-gardeners. The latter had seven children, of whom John was the fifth. The family name was Paul, and the subject of this sketch was christened John Paul. He did not add the surname, Jones, until several years after he had become of age. The reason for the addition is not given. The eldest of the children, William Paul, emigrated to America and settled in Fredericksburg, Va. He died before the revolution, leaving a considerable fortune. Of the daughters, the eldest, Elizabeth, died unmarried; the second, Jeannette, married Mr. Taylor, a watchmaker in Dumfries; and the third, Mary Ann, was twice married—first to a Mr. Young, and afterward to a Mr. Louden The birthplace of Paul Jones, the name by which he is best known, is situated near the shores of the Solway, in one of the most picturesque and beautiful localities of the frith. The town carried on a considerable trade with America, and the daily intercourse with seafaring men, which the boy had there, naturally turned his mind in the direction of a seafaring life. At the age of twelve, however, he was bound apprentice at Whitehaven to a respectable merchant in the American trade. He had received a meagre education at the parish school of Kirkbean, but after entering upon his apprenticeship, he set himself to learn the theory of navigation, and is said to have been accustomed to studying late at night. Before he was thirteen he made a voyage to Virginia, and while there made his home with his elder brother, William. He became possessed of sentiments in favor of the American colonies, and was still determined to follow the sea. His employer having failed in business, and his indentures thereby canceled, he obtained an appointment as third mate of a vessel engaged in the slave-trade. He made one or two voyages in this business, but threw it up in disgust, and, being at the time in the West Indies, set out to return to Scotland as a passenger on board a Scotch brigantine. On the voyage the captain and mate both died of fever, whereupon Paul assumed the command, and brought the vessel safely into port, for which service he was appointed by her owners master and supercargo. This voyaging between different ports consumed the time between 1766 and 1770. In the latter year he had some trouble at Tobago, on account of punishing a sailor for mutinous conduct. In 1773, William Paul, his brother, dying in Virginia, childless and intestate, the young sailor went there to arrange the affairs of the deceased. It appears that at this time Paul had the design of devoting the remainder of his life to agriculture and study, calculating upon his brother's estate for a competence. Owing to the faithlessness of agents, the estate did not amount to what was anticipated, and by the beginning of the year 1775 Paul's pecuniary resources had almost entirely failed him. It was partly, therefore, because of necessity, though with entire willingness, that he accepted the commission of senior first lieutenant in the new navy which congress had decided to equip By the end of December, 1775, a small fleet had been collected in the Delaware to cruise against the enemy. Among the vessels were the Alfred, Columbus, Andrea Doria, Cabot, and Providence, each carrying an average of thirty guns and 200 men, and the flag of America, now for the first time displayed, was hoisted by Jones on board of the Alfred. They did not leave the capes of the Delaware until the 17th of February, 1776, the first enterprise undertaken being an attack on New Providence, which proved successful. The forts were abandoned, and the squadron captured a few cannon. On the 9th of April the first sea-fight occurred with the Glasgow, a British frigate of twenty-four guns, off Block Island. The Glasgow escaped. In May, Jones was ordered by the commander-in-chief to take command of the Providence, as captain, and he cruised along the coast during the next six weeks, engaging in a running fight with the British frigate Milford, and capturing sixteen prizes, besides destroying a large number of small vessels. On his return, Capt. Jones was again put in charge of the Alfred, and, coasting up as far as Canso, he destroyed a fine transport there, laden with provisions. Off Louisburg, in November, he captured three ships out of the coal fleet, and also took a strong letter-of-marque ship, with a rich cargo, from Liverpool; but lost it again by falling in with the frigate Milford, which cut it out. For some reason, Jones's claims to promotion were not sufficiently considered by congress, but in June, 1777, he was given command of the ship Ranger, on which he hoisted, for the first time that it was displayed on board a man-of-war, the new national flag, congress having resolved, on June 14th, as follows: "That the flag of the United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." It thus fell to the lot of Paul Jones to display for the first time on board a vessel-of-war both the colonial and the national flags. The Ranger, when fitted out, carried eighteen six-pounders. She sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 1, 1777, on a roving commission, authorized to hang off the British coast for the purpose of capturing or annoying any craft she might meet. She took two brigantines from Malaga, loaded with fruit for London. Dec. 2d Jones wrote to the commissioners of congress at Paris—Dr. Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee. He was soon summoned to Paris to consult with them; and in January, having received the necessary instructions, sailed to Nantes, and soon after convoyed some American vessels to Quiberon Bay. Returning, he went into Brest, where he remained until Apr. 10th, when he set sail on a most memorable cruise. He first captured a brigantine, and sunk her; then the ship Lord Chatham, bound from London to Dublin, with a varied cargo. While coasting about, on the 21st he fell in with the British ship-of-war Drake, of twenty guns, but eluded her and made a landing at Whitehaven, where he spiked all the cannon of one of the forts. There he also set fire to a number of ships, and regained his own vessel in safety. He then encountered the Drake again. A sharp fight took place, lasting an hour and four minutes, when the Drake surrendered. In the course of this cruise Jones landed from the Ranger, with a boat and a small party, at St Mary's Isle. His intention was, as he explained afterward in a letter to the Countess of Selkirk, to capture Lord Selkirk, who had great influence with the king, and hold him as a hostage for a general and fair exchange of prisoners. Finding that the earl was not at home, Jones prepared to return to his vessel, when the officers who were with him suggested that they ought to have something to show for the enterprise Accordingly, they went to the residence of the earl and took a quantity of plate, which was taken on board the Ranger, and afterward sent to America and sold. In concluding his letter to the Countess of Selkirk, Jones stated that it was his intention to purchase the plate and return it to her.

This he did; although it was not until early in 1780 that he was able to get possession of it, and then at great cost. Between these expeditions in the spring, and late in the summer of 1779, Jones appears to have tarried about the French court, waiting for the promises of the commissioners and the king to be carried out. It is certain that he experienced much disappointment and annoyance at the slowness with which matters proceeded. From time to time he was promised the command of one ship or another, but it was not until Aug. 14th that the king purchased the Due de Duras, a ship fourteen years old. This was given to Capt. Jones, and, at his request, called the Bon Homme Richard, in compliment to a saying of Poor Richard. "If you would have your business done, go yourself; if not, send." But Jones still continued to suffer annoyances—being unable to obtain men, while other promises as to other vessels were not carried out. Finally, a small squadron was ready, including the Bon Homme Richard, forty guns; the Alliance, thirty-six; the Pallas, thirty-two; the Cerf, eighteen, and the Vengeance, twelve. As a rule, they were badly manned and only half fitted The vessels got foul of each other, and were badly injured; and though from time to time one or the other of the vessels went out on short expeditions, and a few prizes

were taken, it was not, as has been said, until Aug. 14th that the entire squadron, including by that time, with the addition of two privateers, seven sail, set forth. Within four days they retook a Dutch ship which had been captured by an English privateer, and which was laden with brandy and wine. One or two brigantines were next captured, and a plan was formed to proceed to Leith and seize the shipping there, with the intention of levying a ransom of £200,000 upon the inhabitants, but contrary winds prevented the expedition. Finally, on the 21st of September, two sail, which were espied off Flamborough Head, were chased by the Pallas and Bon Homme Richard, the latter being successful in capturing and sinking one of them—a brigantine collier in ballast. Other ships which were chased, escaped; but on the 23d the squadron ran upon a fleet of forty-one sail of merchantmen under convoy by two ships-of war The latter were the Serapis, forty-four guns, and the Countess of Scarborough, twenty-eight guns. In the evening the Bon Homme Richard drew up alongside the Serapis. The fight began with a broadside from the former. As the ships drew nearer together, and the enemy's bowsprit came over the Bon Homme Richard's deck, near the mizzenmast, the daring captain of the latter bound the two ships fast together Thus at close quarters, with three nine-pounder pieces, Jones raked the deck of the Serapis. The fire from the latter gradually decreased, and the British colors were at length struck. She would have been captured much sooner had it not been for clumsy mismanagement on the part of Captain Landais, of the Alliance, who discharged a broadside full upon the stern of the Bon Homme Richard, and thereby caused delay. The Bon Homme Richard was so injured that it became necessary to remove all from on board. On the morning of the 25th she sunk. The Countess of Scarborough was captured by the Pallas after a severe contest, which lasted, however, but an hour. This engagement became the talk of Paris and Versailles, and Franklin wrote to Paul Jones, praising his cool conduct and persevering bravery during the terrible conflict. Jones received from congress a vote of thanks, and the French king gave him a gold sword and a decoration. Feb. 18, 1781, he arrived in Philadelphia, and soon after proceeded to Portsmouth, N. H., where he superintended the building of a ship-of-war of which he would have been commander, but for the restoration of peace. On the 11th of December, 1787, he sailed from New York for England, and thence repaired to Paris. He next visited Denmark, in regard to a claim which was afterward settled by Jefferson at Paris. From Copenhagen he went to St. Petersburg, where he was very popular; the Empress Catherine, in particular, treating him with high favor. He was requested to assume command of a naval force stationed at the mouth of the Dnieper—Russia being at the time engaged in a war with Turkey. He continued in the employment of the empress for a time, but tired of the Russian service, apparently because he did not receive the recognition for which he had hoped. He resigned and returned to Paris, where he died in 1792, his last letters betraying a morbid and querulous irascibility. He had a personal claim against the French government for 7,000 *livres*, which he was unable to collect, and, altogether, his last days were unfortunate and unhappy. He died of jaundice, terminating in dropsy. A few moments before his death he walked into his chamber and laid himself upon his face on the bedside, with his feet on the floor. His physician, who arrived shortly afterward, found him in this position, and, upon picking him up, discovered that he was dead. By his will, which was drawn by Gouverneur Morris, minister of the United States in Paris, all his property, real and personal, was left to his two sisters and their children. The date of his death was July 18, 1792.

WHIPPLE, Abraham, revolutionary naval officer, was born in Providence, R. I., Sept. 16, 1733. He went to sea in his boyhood, and during the French and Indian war commanded the privateer Gamecock, and in one cruise in 1759–60 took twenty-three French prizes; but the incident for which his life is most memorable was the occasion of one of the first overt acts of resistance which took place in the revolutionary war. By the provisions of the stamp act, vessels could not regularly leave a port unless furnished with the required stamps. Up to this time, Great Britain had never maintained a body of troops in her colonies, except to protect them against the French and Indians, and these on the remote frontiers; but now regiments were sent to Boston, with a view to enforce the assumed ascendancy of the British parliament. This step added greatly to the discontent of the public, and eventually was the direct cause of the commencement of hostilities. The incident to which reference is made in connection with Com. Whipple occurred on the 17th of June, 1772, in the waters of Rhode Island. At this time a vessel of war had been stationed on the coast, to enforce the laws, and a small schooner called the Gaspé, with a light armament and twenty-seven men, was employed as a tender, to run into the shallow waters of that coast. On the date mentioned above, a Providence packet named the Hannah, commanded by Capt. Linsly, which plied between New York and Rhode Island, coming in sight of the man-of-war, was ordered to bring to for

examination, but her master refused to comply. His vessel was favored by the wind, and was passing out of gunshot, when the Gaspé was signaled to follow. The chase continued for five-and-twenty miles, when the captain of the Hannah cleverly drew the Gaspé on a shoal, where she stuck. Meanwhile, the Hannah kept on her way, and arrived in Providence, where at once a strong feeling was excited among the population, and toward evening the town drummer appeared in the public streets, calling the people together. When a sufficient crowd had collected, the announcement was made that an expedition would leave at nine that night from the main wharf; and at the appointed hour, a large number of men having collected there, sixty-four of them were selected for the undertaking in view. This party embarked in eight launches belonging to different vessels lying at the wharves, taking with them a quantity of round paving-stones. Their commander was Capt. Abraham Whipple. On nearing the Gaspé, toward which the launches were pulled down the river, the boats were hailed by a sentinel on deck, who was at once driven below by a volley of stones. The commander appeared, and after ordering the boats off, fired a pistol at them, which discharge was returned from a musket, and the officer was shot in the thigh. The conflict was short, the Gaspé's people being knocked down and secured. All on board were put into the boats, and the vessel set on fire and destroyed. Of course, great indignation was excited among the British officials, but though all possible means were taken to discover the offenders, none were found. The British government offered a reward of £1,000 for the leader, and £500, with promise of a pardon, to any one of the party who would inform against the rest; but although a commission of inquiry, under the great seal of England, sat on this subject from January to June, 1773, sufficient evidence was not obtained to arraign a solitary individual. In the summer of 1775, after the battle of Lexington, two armed vessels were fitted out in Rhode Island, of which Capt. Whipple was made commander, with the title of commodore, although it was not until Dec. 22, 1775, that congress made him captain of the Columbus. A few days after his first appointment, however, he chased a tender belonging to the British sloop Rose, off the Rhode Island shore, and succeeded in capturing her after a brisk fight. One important point in connection with this engagement was, that it was the first sea-fight of the revolution. Among the earliest vessels put into commission by congress was the Providence, of which Whipple was commander, and which is said to have captured more British prizes than any other American vessel. This little cruiser was originally a privateer out of Rhode Island, and was blown up at sea, after being captured by the enemy. She was a twelve-gun vessel, and is said to have been both sloop-rigged and brig-rigged in the course of her service After she was captured Whipple was placed in command of a new frigate, bearing the same name, and carrying twenty-eight guns, and in 1778 he succeeded in running the blockade in Narragansett bay, forced his way through the enemy's fleet, pouring broadsides into the ships as he passed, and sinking one of their tenders. The result of this feat was that Capt. Whipple was enabled to carry important dispatches to France, relating to a treaty between the United States and that government, for which service Washington wrote him a complimentary letter. After a successful voyage he returned safely to Boston, and in July, 1779, while still commanding the Providence and two other armed vessels, he captured eight English merchantmen while under convoy, and sent them to Boston. The value of these prizes is said to have amounted to more than $1,000,000. In 1780 Capt Whipple went to Charleston, S. C., and endeavored to relieve that city, at the time besieged by the British, but Sir Henry Clinton sailed into the harbor with a strong force of ships and troops, and captured the Providence, making Capt. Whipple a prisoner, and he was held until the end of the war. In 1784 Whipple commanded the first vessel which unfurled the American flag in the river Thames. In 1788 Whipple joined the Ohio Company, and settled at Marietta, in that state, where he died May 29, 1819.

DALE, Richard, naval officer, was born near Norfolk, Va., Nov. 6, 1756. He went to sea at twelve, rose to the command of a vessel in 1775, and the next year entered the Virginia navy as a lieutenant; was taken prisoner, was confined at Norfolk, prevailed on by old comrades to enter the British services, and soon wounded therein. Repenting, he went back to his old flag, and before the fall of 1776 was a midshipman under Capt. Barry, on the Lexington. She was taken by the Alert in September, 1777, on the English coast, and all hands were confined in the Mill prison and charged with treason. Most of the officers escaped in February, 1778, but Dale was retaken in London. A year later he escaped again, made his way to France, where he found John Paul Jones, and became master's mate, and then first lieutenant of the Bon Homme Richard. He rendered notable service in the fight with the Serapis, Sept. 23, 1779, and was badly wounded by a splinter. After further but less eventful service on the Alliance and the Ariel, he returned to America in February, 1781, was made a lieutenant, and in June joined Capt. Nicholson on the Trumbull. Two months later, in the action with the Iris and the Monk, he was again wounded and taken prisoner, to be held till November. For the next year or two he was on leave, serving with privateers and merchant vessels. In 1782, while in command of the Queen of France, he had a severe engagement with a British ship. He was promoted to a captaincy June 4, 1794, and in May, 1798, had command of the Ganges. In 1801 he was sent to the coast of Tripoli with a squadron, as commodore, having the President as his flagship, but by his instructions was confined to watching the natives and preventing captures by them. Lord Nelson, who was on the spot, and observed Dale's handling of his vessels in this merely negative service, said that the Americans might soon make trouble for England. Dale took no part in proving the truth of the remark, for he resigned in December, 1802, and thereafter lived at ease on his prize-money in Philadelphia, where he died Feb. 24, 1826.

WICKES, Lambert, revolutionary naval officer, is said to have been born in New England, about the year 1735. Nothing is known of his history until the beginning of the war, when he ranked number eleven among the captains of the navy (twenty-four in number), designated by the act of congress, passed Oct. 10, 1776. The first command of Capt. Wickes was the Reprisal, which sailed early in the summer of 1,76 for Martinique, capturing several prizes by the way. When near Martinique she encountered the British sloop-of war Shark, of sixteen guns, when a brisk fight ensued. The Reprisal was shorthanded, and lighter armed than the Shark, but Capt Wickes made so gallant a defence, that the latter was repulsed with serious loss, and the Reprisal got into harbor with credit, the action having been witnessed from the shore by a number of people. Afterward the Shark followed the Reprisal into port, and demanded that the latter should be given up as a

pirate, which demand was, of course, refused by the governor of the island. The Reprisal was the first American man-of-war which showed herself in the eastern hemisphere. Soon after the declaration of independence, she sailed for France, having on board Benjamin Franklin as a passenger, and on her way captured a number of prizes, which were taken into a French port. The Reprisal refitted, and cruised about in the Bay of Biscay, where she captured several British vessels and took them into Nantes, arousing numerous and earnest complaints on the part of the British government, which remonstrated with such effect, that the American cruisers were ordered to leave France. This being the case, the American commissioners in Paris instructed Capt. Wickes to take his own vessel and the Lexington, a fourteen-gun ship, and the Dolphin, a ten-gun cutter, and go out for what he could find. This little fleet captured fourteen vessels in the French and English waters, all of which were taken into France and sold. The Americans were, however, chased by a line-of-battle ship, and with difficulty got away, the Reprisal being obliged to throw over some of her guns. Later in the year 1778, the Reprisal, with Capt. Wickes on board, sailed for America, but foundered on the banks of Newfoundland, all on board perishing with the exception of the cook.

BARRY, John, naval officer, was born at Tacumshane, county Wexford, Ireland, in 1745. He adopted the career of a sailor when a child, settled in Philadelphia in 1760, and became, before he was thirty, a wealthy shipowner and shipmaster. At the opening of the revolution he was enthusiastic and unselfish in his support of the patriot cause, and in 1776, at a serious sacrifice of his personal interests, entered the Continental navy as commander of the Lexington. After capturing the British vessel Edward, he was assigned to the command of the Effingham, and in the winter of 1776–77, as captain of a company of volunteers, took part in the operations at Trenton, N. J. In the spring of 1777, by a night attack with boats, he captured a British war vessel anchored in the Delaware, and later was for some months employed on the staff of Gen. Cadwalader. In December, 1777, the British authorities attempted to bribe Barry to deliver the Effingham into their hands, but failed. It was, however, soon destroyed by fire, and Barry was, in 1778, given command of the Raleigh, with which he had several daring encounters with British vessels. Early in 1781 he was transferred to the Alliance, and, after carrying Minister Laurence to France, engaged and captured the British vessels Trepassy and Atalanta. He returned to America in October, 1781, but soon after conveyed Lafayette and Noailles to France, and then sailed for the West Indies where, in 1782, he had a number of desperate engagements with the enemy, on one occasion in the face of greatly superior forces. When the U. S. navy was created in 1794, Barry was promoted to be commodore and made senior officer. Subsequently he built and for some years commanded the frigate United States. His last years were passed in honored retirement in Philadelphia, where he died Sept. 13, 1803.

REYNOLDS, William, rear-admiral U. S. N., born at Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 18, 1815, and was a brother of Gen. J. F. Reynolds. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1831, and was made a lieutenant in 1841, while serving on Capt. Wilkes's exploring expedition. Ten years later, his health having failed, he was sent to the Sandwich Islands, where he assisted in procuring a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. Resuming active duty in 1861, he had a command at Port Royal, S. C. He was promoted to be commander in 1862, captain in 1866, commodore in 1870, rear-admiral in 1873. He was senior officer of the ordnance board, 1869–70, chief of the naval bureau, 1873–74, and twice acting secretary of the navy. He was retired in December, 1877, and died at Washington Nov. 5, 1879.

HOPKINS, Esek, naval officer, was born at Scituate, R. I., in 1718. It is stated that when the revolutionary war broke out, Hopkins received a commission as an army officer, being appointed brigadier-general by Gen. Francis Cook, but Dec. 22, 1775, when congress made its first appointments to the navy, "Esek Hopkins, Esquire," was made commander-in-chief of the fleet then ordered, which included the Alfred, Capt. Saltonstall; the Columbus, Capt. Whipple; the Andrea Doria, Capt. Biddle; and the Cabot, Capt. John B. Hopkins. Among the first lieutenants attached to this fleet was John Paul Jones, and one of the resolutions organizing the navy, "Resolved, that the pay of the commander-in-chief of the fleet be one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month." Hopkins's rank in the navy was intended to correspond with that held by Washington in the army. His official appellation among seamen appears to have been that of commodore, but he is frequently styled admiral in the papers of the period. The first regular cruisers which got to sea under the new government were the Lexington, fourteen guns; a brig commanded by John Barry; the Hornet, ten guns; and the Wasp, eight guns. All of these were placed under the orders of Com. Hopkins, with instructions to proceed southward, with a view to acting against the naval force under Lord Dunmore, then ravaging the coast of Virginia. The squadron rendezvoused early in February, 1776, within Cape Henlopen, and on Feb. 17th, Com. Hopkins got his fleet to sea. On reaching the Bahamas, he determined to make a descent upon New Providence, and for this purpose a body of 300 marines and landsmen were sent ashore, the landing being covered by the fleet. In the course of an afternoon and the following morning, complete possession of the forts and entire command of the place were obtained, nearly 100 cannon and a large quantity of stores thereby falling into the hands of the Americans. This was the first attack of the kind made by the regular American navy. Com. Hopkins captured the governor and one or two men of note, and left New Providence on March 17th, sailing northward. Early in April, off the eastern end of Long Island, he captured the six-gun British tender Hawke, and the bomb-brig Vulcan, eight guns. He next attacked the British vessel Glasgow, twenty-nine guns, which succeeded in escaping. This escape caused a great deal of excitement in America, and although Com. Hopkins was left in command of his squadron for some time, and carried it into Rhode Island, he never made another cruise. On Oct. 16th congress passed a vote of censure on him. He appeared before the naval committee, and was defended by John Adams, but through some technical neglect on his part in not answering, or appearing to answer, to charges preferred against him, he was dismissed from the service Jan. 2, 1777. He settled in Rhode Island, near Providence, where he passed the remainder of his life, being for many years a member of the general assembly of that state. He died Feb. 26, 1802.

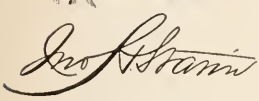
MURRAY, Alexander, naval officer, was born at Chestertown, Md., July 12, 1755. His grandfather was a Scotchman, who, having been banished from

his native land for adhering to the cause of the Pretender, the Chevalier St. George, in 1715 settled at Barbadoes, and his father was a physician. Alexander had a taste for the sea from his boyhood, and when only eighteen years of age was already commander of a vessel engaged in the European trade. At the outbreak of the revolution he gave up the merchant service, however, to accept an appointment as lieutenant in the 1st Maryland regiment, commanded by Col. Smallwood. He had previously received an appointment to a naval position, but chose the land service because there was then no navy. He took part in the battles at White Plains and Flatbush, and in other battles around New York, until the close of the campaign in 1777, having in the meantime been promoted to a captaincy. Ill health forced him to resign his commission, but on recovering he was appointed to the command of a letter of marque, the Revenge, carrying eighteen six-pounders and a complement of fifty men, and sailed for Holland in a fleet of several vessels. On the way an encounter with a British squadron obliged the fleet to return to Hampton Roads to refit. Sallying out again, the Revenge and its commander were captured off the banks of Newfoundland by a frigate, but Capt. Murray was afterward exchanged. He served on the frigate Trumbull which was captured in a fight with two English frigates, and was taken to New York badly wounded. He afterward commanded a privateer brig and sailed for St. Thomas, where he succeeded in selling a cargo of tobacco which he had on board. On his return he captured a British packet. Capt. Murray retained a commission longer than any other officer who served in the U. S. navy during the revolution. He acted as first-lieutenant on the Alliance frigate under Com. Barry, and during the administration of President Adams, and while trouble existed with France, he commanded as commodore the Montezuma of twenty-four guns. For nearly a year he convoyed over 100 sail to the different ports of the United States without losing a single vessel, and afterward took command of the Constellation. After the navy was reduced, in consequence of the settlement of the difficulty with France, Capt. Murray was retained in the service and took a squadron to the Mediterranean to protect American trade from the Barbary pirates. His last act of service was performed while in command of the Adams, stationed off the American coast, and his last appointment was that of commander of the navy-yard at Philadelphia, in which city he died Oct. 6, 1821.

SEIDEL, Nathaniel, Moravian bishop, was born at Lauban in Lower Silesia Oct. 2, 1718. His youth was spent in poverty, and he fled to Herrnhut to escape being impressed into the army. In 1742 he was sent to America and made overseer of the young men at Bethlehem. His missionary journeys, which began the next year with a visit to the Susquehanna, extended through much of New York and New England, as well as his own province and parts of Maryland. In 1746 he was appointed "Elder of the Pilgrims," or overseer of the evangelists sent out by his church; in October, 1748, he was ordained a presbyter. His journeys were made on foot, and were often perilous. In 1750 he went to Europe with Zeisberger, in 1753 to the West Indies, and, on his return thence, to North Carolina, where he planted a colony on the tract lately purchased by Zinzendorf; and in 1755 to Surinam, where he refounded the mission abandoned ten years before. In 1756 he was chased by savages and narrowly escaped. Again in Europe in 1757, he traveled in Switzerland with Zinzendorf, and was consecrated a bishop at Herrnhut May 12, 1758. After eight months in the West Indies, many perils at sea, and a dangerous illness in Germany, he was selected to succeed Bishop Spangenberg as president of the provincial board in America. Returning to Bethlehem in October, 1761, he began a wise, faithful, and efficient administration, retaining a zealous interest in Indian missions. All the church property was held in his name, and he founded a new settlement at Hope, N. J., which was given up forty years later. In 1768 he convened the thirtieth provincial synod at Lititz, Pa., and the next year attended the eighteenth general synod in Germany. In 1771 he visited the mission in Bradford county, and advised its removal to Ohio. His last years were afflicted by the war, by a worldly spirit among some of his flock, and by bodily infirmities, caused by his labors and hardships in the past. The massacre at Gnadenhütten broke his heart, and he died at Bethlehem, Pa., May 17, 1782, leaving a "precious and excellent" memory, among the Indians of both North and South America.

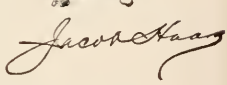
HINDS, Herbert C., clergyman, was born at Cossayuna, Washington Co., N. Y., June 22, 1857. He was educated at the district schools in the vicinity of his home, until he attained the age of seventeen. He subsequently attended the State Normal School at Albany, from which he was graduated on Jan. 31, 1877. He afterward went to the preparatory school of Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., and the Boys' Academy at Albany, N. Y., and on Jan. 6, 1879, entered Union College, graduating with high honors in the class of 1882. At the completion of his course, Mr. Hinds was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society as a mark of distinction for standing among the first eight of his class. He was also chosen class orator, and on account of his high standing the faculty elected him one of the ten commencement speakers to compete for the Blatchford medals. Soon after graduation Mr. Hinds entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and in December, 1885, was ordained to the gospel ministry. The next year he went abroad for an extended tour, and upon his return to the United States, located in Amsterdam, N. Y., where he undertook the organization of a second Presbyterian church. While at Amsterdam he had charge of the first church during the absence of the pastor, and meanwhile vigorously pushed the work of bringing the new church into existence. It was formally established in February, 1885, and christened Emmanuel. In September, 1887, Mr. Hinds accepted an unanimous call to become pastor of the Second Reformed church of Schenectady, N. Y. His pastorate there extended over a period of three years and five months, and during that time the membership was largely increased. Mr. Hinds resigned in 1891 to become pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian church at Troy, N. Y. Its present membership is over 600 and it has a Sunday-school of over 500. Mr. Hinds is a man of liberal views, is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He has always been an admirer of the "Boys in Blue," and, with a single exception, has preached a sermon to one of the posts of the G. A. R. of the city in which he resided, on Decoration Day of each year. He has an earnest delivery that carries conviction with it. His sermons are spiritual, practical and characterized by a rapid succession of fresh thought expressed in language of unusual felicity. In 1889 Union College honored him with the degree of A. M.

STARIN, John H., business man, was born at Summonsville, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1825, of Holland ancestors, who came to America in 1648, the family name being originally Ster. The subject of this sketch developed in his earlier years the especial talent for which he has since been widely known, that of the transportation of freight. Saving all the money he could, at the age of seventeen years, with some help from his father, he opened a drug store at Fultonville, N. Y. There making many friends, and especially with that class of people engaged in the carriage of freight, he soon saw that it could be handled in a manner much better for the shipper than that which was common at the time. He began a new work by looking up a business of this sort for the steamboats on the Hudson river on commission, and soon almost every skipper knew "John H. Starin." The adoption of a similar system in connection with the N. Y. Central Railroad followed, Com. Vanderbilt admiring his enterprise, and giving him a commission on all business which he brought to the road. During the last year of his connection with that corporation in this capacity, the road's customers paid to Mr. Starin as agent for the road, $10,000,000 for freightage. An idea of the present magnitude of his freight operations may be had from the fact that seven piers on the New York city water-front and twelve piers on the New Jersey water-front, are required to handle it. At Pier 18, Hudson river, over twenty immense floats, each holding a dozen freight cars, are daily moored, their freight discharged, reloaded and transferred to the different trunk lines of railroad centering in and around New York. During the entire year he keeps a large flotilla of steamers occupied in disposing of this freight, employing a regiment of men. Every detail of this immense business is carefully and thoroughly looked into by Mr. Starin himself, every department having its separate system of checks and routine of business. Mr. Starin's benefactions and charities to the poor children of New York city, as well as the survivors of the civil war, have won for him a place in their hearts. A few years since, in addition to his other enterprises, he purchased Glen Island, opposite New Rochelle, N. Y., in Long Island Sound, erected upon it large buildings, pavilions, etc., and fitted up and adorned the whole island in such a way as to make it most attractive as a summer resort. Building swift and fine steamers to ply between New York and the island, he daily transports thousands of city residents to and from this locality during the season. Mr. Starin, it may be added, has a noble country-seat, surrounded by 1,400 acres of land, near the place where he was born. "I bought it because of the fine flavor of the apples that grew in a certain orchard when I was a bareheaded, barefooted boy. I used to say that if I ever became rich, I would own that orchard." Mr. Starin was elected to the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses, another of the facts which show that his career is one of the exclusive possibilities of American institutions. Mr. Starin is a member of thirty-six political and social organizations, and stands high in the Masonic order. He is also a director in several railroads and banks. He was also one of the original "World's Fair" commissioners, and was also one of the first "Rapid Transit" commissioners, appointed by Mayor Grant, and was also reappointed to that responsible position. His entire career from boyhood to the present time demonstrates the true character of a thoroughly representative American.



OLLENDORP, Christian George Andreas, Moravian missionary, was born near Hildesheim, Saxony, March 8, 1721. While a student at Jena he was attracted to the Unitas Fratrum, which he joined in 1743. After teaching for many years, he was deputed, in 1766, to visit the settlements in America. His inspection extended from New York to the coast of South America, and gave rise to his German "History of the Missions of the Brethren in the Caribbean Islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John." This work, which appeared in two volumes in 1777, is of special value as giving vocabularies of the dialects of the natives and slaves. The author held a post at Marienborn 1769–84, and then at Ebersdorf, where he died March 9, 1787.

HAAS, Jacob, banker, was born near Worms, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 31, 1844. His father was a farmer and small trader. He was educated at the public schools of his native village, and came to America in 1860, locating in east Tennessee. He was a Confederate soldier one year, removed to Philadelphia after the war, married there, in 1871, an Atlanta-born lady, and has seven children. He removed to Atlanta in 1876, where he projected and became secretary of the Capital City Land and Improvement Co., which, through him, was chartered and organized Oct. 15, 1887, into the Capital City Bank, with $400,000 paid capital, of which he is cashier. He is secretary and treasurer of the Georgia Real Estate Co., and the Atlanta Baggage and Cab Co.; treasurer of the Park Avenue Land and Improvement Co., and director in financial and charitable institutions; was elected alderman of Atlanta in December, 1887, for three years, and was chairman of the sewer, and member of the finance, tax and sanitary committees. Mr. Haas may be called the leader of the enterprising Hebrew people in progressive Atlanta. Mr. Haas, by his solid sense, clear honesty and managing power, has become a foremost man in his city. His ability has been signally shown in building up the largest land company and the strongest bank in Atlanta. As an alderman he inaugurated a permanent, scientific and perfect system of sewerage for the city. Fearless, conscientious and polite, Mr. Haas is a pillar of private worth and a champion of public progress.



SPALDING, Henry Harmon, missionary, was born near Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1804. He was graduated from Western Reserve College in 1833, spent two years at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, and in 1836 was sent by the American Board to Lapwai, in what is now Idaho. Here he labored among the Nez Percés until his associate, Dr. Whitman, was murdered with others, at Walla Walla, in November, 1847. Escaping to the Willamette Valley in Oregon, he continued his ministrations to the Indians in that region, translated portions of the Bible into the Nez Percé tongue, and was commissioner of schools 1850–55. From 1862 he was again at Lapwai, where he acted until 1871 as superintendent of education for the tribe to whom his life was devoted. Many hundreds were converted under his teachings, and a still larger number brought to a state of comparative civilization. The work of his last few years was under the auspices of the Presbyterian board of missions. He died at Lapwai, Nez Percés Co., Idaho, Aug. 3, 1874.

SMITH, Samuel Stanhope, projector of Hampden-Sidney College and its first president (1775–79), was born at Pequea, Lancaster Co., Pa., March 16, 1750, his father being the Rev. Robert Smith, D.D. The son was educated in his father's famous log school, established at Pequea. He was graduated from Princeton in 1769, under Dr. John Witherspoon, and licensed by the presbytery of Newcastle (to which Virginia then belonged), the same which had previously sent South Samuel Davies, a former president of Princeton, to labor as "the apostle of Virginia." Stanhope Smith imitated his illustrious predecessor. Reared in a log academy, in an age of log colleges, he is identified with the movement in 1771 in the presbytery (now Hanover) to establish an academy of learning. The outcome of these efforts was the founding of Prince Edward Academy, near the centre of the middle one of the three counties (Cumberland, Prince Edward and Charlotte) in which he was laboring. The land for a site was given by Peter Johnston, the grandfather of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Smith was chosen the first rector, and in an advertisement signed Sept. 1, 1775, he informs the public of the progress of the building, begun in March, and the expectation of opening the school on Nov. 10th. The circular further states: "It [the academy] is to be distinguished by the name of Hampden-Sidney, and will be subject to the visitation of twelve gentlemen of character and influence in their respective counties; the immediate and acting members being chiefly of the church of England." "Parents of every denomination" are addressed, and the objects are "to form good men and good citizens, on the common and universal principles of morality, distinguished from the narrow tenets which form the complexion of any sect." The college was thus in its origin intended primarily for the adjoining section and the whole south side of Virginia, and was to be supported by all elements, whether of English, or Scotch-Irish, or French Huguenot descent. President Smith resigned in 1779, leaving the academy or college in the charge of his brother, John Blair Smith, whom he had engaged as tutor, and accepted the professorship of moral philosophy in Princeton College, to the presidency of which he succeeded on the death of Dr. Witherspoon. This he resigned in 1812. Among his works are: "Causes of the Variety of the Complexion and Figure of the Human Species" (1788); "Oration on the Death of Washington," at Trenton (1800); sermons (1801); "Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion" (1809); "Love of Praise" (1810); "A Continuation to Ramsay's History of the United States;" "Lectures on Moral and Political Philosophy;" "The Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion." His reputation for eloquence and learning extended throughout the middle and southern states; and the Princeton influence, ever strong in early Virginia, became more marked through the increase of Virginia students at Princeton during his administration. He died Aug. 21, 1819.

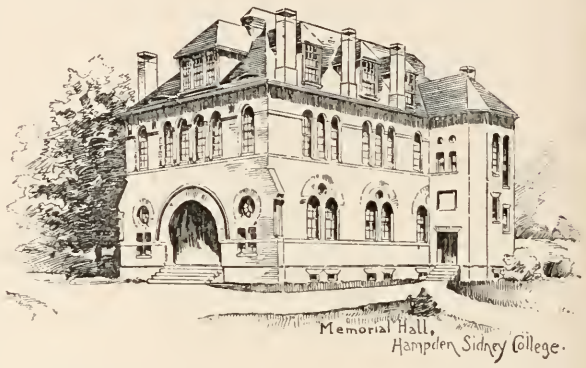
SMITH, John Blair, second president of Hampden-Sidney College (1779–89), was born at Pequea, Pa., on June 12, 1756. He was a younger brother of the first president of the institution, and, like him, was educated in his father's school at Pequea. He, too, was graduated from Princeton, being in the class of 1771 with William Graham, the rector of Liberty Hall, and Henry Lee, the "Light Horse Harry" of the revolution. His splendid abilities were manifest in carrying the college successfully through the revolutionary war. He was also pastor in Cumberland and Briery, as this pastorate was part of the duties of the college president. He added to the regular literary course of the college the theological school, which graduated many distinguished clergymen. It was during his administration that the charter of 1783 was obtained. While yet tutor he had been chosen captain of a company of students, about sixty-five in number, and these marched off in 1777 with Capt. Smith to the defence of Williamsburg. After the battles of King's Mountain and Cowpens, in 1781, he again wished to leave college and join the volunteer reinforcements which had been called out, but after proceeding about fifty miles on his way south, he was induced to return and prosecute his useful work at the head of the college. He became famed as a patriot in still other ways. He was a constant advocate of freedom of conscience, and appeared in person at Williamsburg to oppose Patrick Henry's scheme for levying an assessment for the benefit of destitute churches. He again acted in opposition to Patrick Henry when he urged before the citizens of Prince Edward the adoption of the constitution of 1788. As a preacher he was impassioned, and spoke extemporaneously. He achieved unusual success in the revival of 1788, which commenced at Hampden-Sidney and spread throughout all southern and western Virginia. In this great work he was ably assisted by the vice-president of the college, Drury Lacy, and one of their graduates and converts, Nash Legrand. The success he met in this labor caused his resignation of the presidency, in 1789, in order to devote himself more fully to ministerial work. In 1791 he accepted a call to the Pine street Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. Owing to a partial failure of health he gave up this charge, became the first president of Union College, Schen-

ectady, N. Y., but soon responded again to a call to Philadelphia. However, after three months he died from yellow fever, on Aug. 22, 1799.

LACY, Drury, third president of Hampden-Sidney College (1789–96), was born in Chesterfield county, Va., Oct. 5, 1758. After teaching school for some years he came under the influence of John Blair Smith's preaching, at Cumberland church. Through his influence he secured a position in Prince Edward, and was soon engaged as tutor at the college, pursuing the while a course in theology, under its president. In 1787 he was licensed to preach, and in 1788 ordained. His influence in the great revival of this year was second only to Smith's. By many his preaching was considered even more effective. His voice was powerful, clear and distinct, and especially adapted to such occasions. He was unusually successful in his addresses to the colored people. The preaching at the time was for the most part extemporaneous, and Mr. Lacy wrote out few sermons. In 1788 the board of the college conferred A.B. on Mr. Lacy, *causa meriti*, and he was made vice-president. Dr. Smith's resignation the following year left all the responsibility on him. William Graham's reputation at Liberty Hall Academy in Rockbridge county in the valley, was now at its height, and the synod was turning its attention for the time to Graham's school. Nevertheless Dr. Lacy was doing splendid work. In his class of 1789 he graduated William Cabell, judge of Virginia court of appeals, the Rev. Dr. William Hill, of Winchester, Va., and in that of 1791 Dr. James Jones, physician and member of congress, George M. Bibb, governor and chancellor of Kentucky, and secretary of the treasury under John Tyler, the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, of North Carolina, and Moses Waddell, the pioneer of education in South Carolina and Georgia, and teacher of Calhoun, Crawford, Legare, McDuffie, Pettigru, A. P. Butler, A. B. Longstreet and others. Lacy continued in charge until 1796, when he resigned and retired to an estate in the neighborhood in Prince Edward county. In this spot, called Mount Ararat, he established a classical school, which achieved a wide reputation. John Randolph of Roanoke sent his three wards—nephews—hither to be educated, and often visited the school. The school continued to be conducted for many years after the death of the founder, by his son, Rev. Wm. S. Lacy. Another son and namesake, Drury Lacy, became president of Davidson College, N. C. Mr. Lacy, like his predecessors in office, was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. He died Dec. 6, 1815.

ALEXANDER, Archibald, fourth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1796–1806), was born in Rockbridge county, Va., near Lexington, Apr. 17, 1772, and was of the Scotch-Irish stock that had come from Pennsylvania, and ultimately from Ulster in the north of Ireland. He was one of William Graham's pupils at Liberty Hall (afterward Washington College, now Washington and Lee University), which had been founded by the Scotch-Irish settlers of the upper valley. It was at Samuel Stanhope Smith's recommendation that Graham was chosen to take charge of this academy, and he conducted it for twenty years (1776–96), exercising, through the young men he turned out, an almost unparalleled influence upon Virginia, the neighboring states, and Presbyterianism generally. Archibald Alexander always acknowledged his indebtedness to Graham with loving remembrance. During the revival of 1788, Alexander accompanied William Graham to Prince Edward, and assisted in the work,

aiding further in similar efforts upon his return to Rockbridge. In 1791 he made his first tour as a member of the general assembly, and in 1794 was again in Prince Edward as pastor of Briery church, laboring both in Prince Edward and Charlotte counties. Upon the resignation of Drury Lacy, in 1796, Archibald Alexander was called to the presidency of the college, at the early age of twenty-four. Here he had as his assistants two men who proved his lifelong intimates, and influential and inspiring friends—John Holt Rice, D.D., and Conrad Speece, D.D.—both pupils, like Alexander, of Graham at Liberty Hall. Dr. Rice was afterward the distinguished Richmond preacher, author and controvertist, and



Memorial Hall, Hampden Sidney College.

president-elect of Princeton, and first professor in the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sidney. Dr. Alexander made an extended tour through the northern and New England states in 1801, coming in contact with the representative men of the day in theological thought. On his way through Louisa county, Va., he stopped at the house of James Waddell, the famous blind preacher in William Wirt's "British Spy," and met for the first time Janetta Waddell, who later became his wife. He returned to Hampden-Sidney in 1802, and resumed the duties of his office, remaining until 1806. In that year he accepted a call to the Pine street church, Philadelphia. In the following year, like all other Hampden-Sidney presidents up to this time, he was moderator of the general assembly of his church. In his sermon before this assembly, he made a suggestion as to a theological seminary. This was at last established in 1812 at Princeton, N. J., and Dr. Alexander was chosen senior professor and remained there the rest of his life, for forty years moulding the character, and directing the thought of generations of preachers. Dr. Alexander was pre-eminent for piety, and possessed unrivaled powers as a pulpit orator. He is no less known to-day through his numerous theological and philosophical works, which in themselves constitute a small library. The more important are: "Evidences of the Christian Religion" (1825); "History of the Colonization on the Western Coast of Africa" (1846); "History of the Israelitish Nation" (1852); "Outlines of Moral Science" (1852); "Biograhical Sketches of the Founder and Principal Alumni of the Log College" (See Princeton). Of his sons, two were the distinguished Princeton professors and theological writers, Dr. James W. Alexander and Dr. J. Addison Alexander. A grandson, Dr. Henry Carrington Alexander, was for twenty-two years professor in the Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sidney. Dr. Alexander died Oct. 22, 1851.

REID, William S., fifth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1806), was born in Chester county, Pa., Apr. 21, 1778, and was graduated with honor from Princeton in 1802. He taught for two years in

Georgetown, D. C., prosecuting meanwhile his theological studies and continuing them under Dr. Moses Hoge in Shepherdstown, Va. Soon after, he accepted a professorship at Hampden-Sidney. He was licensed to preach in 1806, and in 1808, after a five years' connection with the college, removed to Lynchburg where he opened a school. He was mainly instrumental in organizing a Presbyterian church, but was not installed as pastor until 1822. Under his care and attention it attained great prosperity. His school became a flourishing institution for young ladies. Through failing health he was compelled to retire from all duties in 1848. His life was virtually identified with the growth of the city of Lynchburg; and in the community where he labored he is still remembered with veneration, love and esteem. He died June 23, 1853.

HOGE, Moses, sixth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1807–1820), was born in Frederick county, Va., Feb. 15, 1752. Like Archibald Alexander he was one of Graham's pupils at Liberty Hall, and was intimately affected by the latter's genius and personality. He studied theology also under James Waddell, Wirt's "Blind Preacher." In 1787 he was pastor in Shepherdstown, gathering a large congregation and gaining much reputation. He made his first venture as an author in 1793 in a work called "Strictures on a Pamphlet by the Rev. Jeremiah Walker, Entitled the 'Fourfold Foundation of Calvinism Examined and Shaken.'" Another characteristic production was: "Christian Panoply: An Answer to Paine's 'Age of Reason'" (1799). Dr. Hoge was a bold and able controvertist. In 1794 the synod of Virginia met in Harrisonburgh. The "Whiskey Insurrection" had just broken out in the bounds of some of the presbyteries connected with the synod. A most exciting debate on the questions involved ensued between Hoge and his former preceptor, Graham, being ended only by the final occupation of the church by the military. Already, in Shepherdstown, Dr. Hoge had been instructing young men in theology as occasion demanded. He was all the more readily induced, therefore, to move to Hampden-Sidney College in 1807 as Alexander's successor. Here he resumed the theological teaching instituted formerly by John Blair Smith. In 1809 the general assembly of the Presbyterian church had discussed the subject of ministerial education, the outcome of which was the founding of the Theological Seminary at Princeton. The Presbyteries of Virginia, however, were in favor of synodical seminaries, and in 1812, at the same time that Dr. Alexander was chosen head of the Princeton Seminary, the Virginia synod resolved to have a seminary of its own and elected Dr. Hoge as their professor. Dr. Hoge, therefore, filled both offices—president of the college and professor of theology—until his death. Afterward the Theological Seminary was separated from the college and under Dr. John Holt Rice rendered independent. Since then (1824) the two institutions have flourished, growing and expanding together, on immediately adjoining tracts of land. Dr. Hoge was an active member of the American Bible Society. As a preacher he was singularly powerful and effective. John Randolph, of Roanoke, bore him in the highest estimation, and came frequently from the adjoining county of Charlotte to hear him. A volume of "Sermons" was published in 1820, after Dr. Hoge's death. Two of his sons, graduates of the college under their father's administration, became distinguished as preachers—Samuel Davies Hoge, professor of mathematics and science at the State University in Athens, Ohio, and John Blair Hoge, D.D., tutor in Hampden-Sidney College and peculiarly gifted with literary talent. Dr. Moses Drury Hoge, of Richmond, a graduate of the college under President Maxwell, is a son of Samuel Davies Hoge, who married a daughter of Drury Lacy. The portrait shown is from a sketch made by a student in the class-room, and is the only one ever published. Dr. Moses Hoge died in Philadelphia July 5, 1820.

Moses Hoge

CUSHING, Jonathan Peter, seventh president of Hampden-Sidney College (1820–35), was born in Rochester, N. H., March 12, 1783, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1817. He approached the ideal of the modern president in that he was essentially a practical man of business talent, as well as an inspiring teacher and able scholar. Leaving New England upon graduation, he was on his way south to engage in the practice of the law, when, stopping in Richmond, he agreed to supply, temporarily, the place of a sick tutor in Hampden-Sidney College. He won for himself such golden opinions from Dr. Hoge, the president, that though several times on the point of leaving, he was persuaded to remain longer. First advanced to professor, he was elected president upon the death of Dr. Hoge in 1820, being the first man to fill the office who was neither a Presbyterian nor a clergyman. With his accession ended the formative period of the institution, and then began the rapid growth into the proper functions and domain of a college. During this administration, the spirit and standard of few colleges, North or South, were superior. The new president identified himself thoroughly with his adopted state and section. He collected money to raise the endowment and placed the college out of positive need. He built the present college building and the president's house. Large and brilliant commencements were held annually in September, and addresses were delivered before a Hampden-Sidney Literary Institute. Mr. Cushing graduated an unusually large number of famous men. Among these were: William Ballard Preston, secretary of the navy under Zachary Taylor; Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Atkinson, bishop of North Carolina; Hugh A. Garland, clerk of the U. S. house of representatives, member of congress, and author of the "Life of John Randolph;" Judge William A. Daniel; William M. Tredway, member of congress; Landon C. Garland, president of Randolph-Macon College and chancellor of Vanderbilt University; Gov. Thomas W. Ligon of Maryland; Rev. Dr. John L. Kirkpatrick, president of Davidson College, and Rev. Dr. John M. P. Atkinson, sixteenth president of Hampden-Sidney College. The Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society, organized in 1831, was incorporated in 1834, with Chief Justice Marshall as president and J. P. Cushing as vice-president. Mr. Cushing's health became shattered by receiving an accidental discharge from a full electric battery

while experimenting before one of his classes. He lies buried in the Episcopal cemetery in Raleigh. At the meeting of the board, June, 1891, a new monument was ordered by the college to be erected over the grave of its distinguished benefactor. He died Apr. 25, 1835.

BAXTER, George Addison, eighth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1835), was born in Rockingham county, Va., on July 22, 1771, and was one of the numerous preachers and teachers who studied under William Graham at Liberty Hall. Licensed to preach in 1797, he at first traveled as evangelist

in various portions of Virginia and Maryland. For a while he was principal of New London Academy in Bedford county, Va., but in 1798 he accepted the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy in Liberty Hall. On the death of Mr. Graham, he was chosen as principal of the academy, which soon (in 1813) became changed to Washington College. He continued president until 1829, laboring faithfully and with constant self-sacrifice. After retiring from the presidency of the college, he still retained the pastorate of the congregation in Lexington. He was inaugurated professor of theology in Union Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sidney in 1832 and continued to labor there until his death. His presidency of the institution lasted only for the part of the college year after Mr. Cushing's death. He was remarkable for his extreme humility and modesty of demeanor. Besides his duties as professor, he preached regularly to vacant congregations in the neighborhood. One of his pupils, the Rev. Dr. John H. Bocock, has left of him the following record: "There was once a man among us, one of the humble and childlike great men of other days, the Washington of the theological chair; a man of giant intellect." . . . Again: "We all must reflect with regret, how the creations and achievements of his mighty mind—I take leave to say on this occasion, as mighty a mind as I can well conceive of in the possession of a mere mortal—are in the main utterly lost to the church, from his rooted aversion on all occasions to any show of self." As this indicates, Dr. Baxter published little save a few scattered essays and sermons. Among these are: "An Essay on the Abolition of Slavery" (Richmond, 1836), and "Parity: The Scriptural Order of the Christian Ministry" (Lynchburg, 1840). His great characteristics were logical analysis and perfect clearness. He died Apr. 14, 1841.

CARROLL, David Lynn, ninth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1835–38), was born May 10, 1787, in Fayette county, Pa., and was graduated from Jefferson College, Pa., in 1823, after surmounting many obstacles. He took a full and graduate course at Princeton Theological Seminary and was pastor of a Congregational church in Litchfield, Conn., in 1827. Next (1829) he was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y., but resigning in 1835 on account of a throat affection, he accepted the presidency of Hampden-Sidney. He resigned at the end of three years, on account of theological difficulties, it has been said, and was pastor of the First church of the Northern Liberties in Philadelphia until 1844. Ill health caused him to relinquish this charge, and he afterward undertook some service on behalf of the Colonization Society. He was a popular preacher, was at his best on the platform, and preached to crowded houses. He published two volumes of sermons and several discourses. Three of these are identified with his connection with Hampden-Sidney: His "Inaugural Address" on Education (1835); "The Ministerial Office" (1835), a sermon delivered at the ordination of the Rev. B. M. Smith, October, 1835, and "An Address Delivered before the Franklin Literary Society of Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, June 19, 1838," where he discussed at length, "things in our condition, as a nation, which show that we are yet to have a literature of our own." Two other members of the faculty of four during his term deserve notice: The professor of physical science was John William Draper, M.D., later the author of the "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe." It was at Hampden-Sidney that Draper took his first sun-picture, and announced his discoveries anent the physical properties of the sun's light. The professor of mathematics from 1837 to 1839 was Francis H. Smith, who left to become superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute for a half-century. Gen. Smith published pamphlets advocating a system of college reform based upon his experience at the Institute, and was author of a series of mathematical text-books. It was during Dr. Carroll's administration in 1837 that the Richmond Medical College was established as a special department under the privileges of the Hampden-Sidney charter. Among the students of this period who afterward became distinguished were Judge A. D. Dickinson, the Rev. Dr. Robert L. Dabney, and the Hon. Thos. Stanhope Bocock, of both the U. S. and Confederate congresses. Dr. Carroll died Nov. 23, 1851.

MAXWELL, William, tenth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1838–44), was born of English parentage in Norfolk, Va., Feb. 27, 1784. He was graduated from Yale College in 1802, studied law in Richmond, and then practiced his profession in Norfolk. In 1830 he was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature, and from 1832 to 1838 was a member of the senate. In the latter year he accepted the presidency of Hampden-Sidney College, which he held until 1844. His resignation is reported to have been due to some disagreement or misunderstanding with a senior class. Upon resigning he removed to Richmond, practiced law and for awhile conducted a law school. He was active in reviving the Virginia Historical Society which had suspended from neglect and inattention. He became its librarian and corresponding secretary, and for six years, from 1848 to 1853 inclusive, was editor of its organ, "The Virginia Historical Register and Literary Advertiser," a quarterly periodical, devoted to Virginia, and historical investigation. Mr. Maxwell was a perfect illustration of the scholar and *littérateur* in the president's chair, and was keenly alive to all educational, intellectual and

literary movements which might advance the culture of his state. In 1828 he had opened at his own expense a lyceum in Norfolk for the diffusion of useful knowledge by popular lectures and other means, anticipating later popular efforts in the same direction. His "Memoir of the Rev. John Holt Rice, D.D.," written in 1835, is one of the best of its kind in Virginian authorship. He was an active member of the Bible and the Colonization Societies, and prominent as an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was rated as a model speaker, and was in every way a gentleman, endowed with the highest culture and social instincts. The Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, Judge Francis D. Irving, Prof. Charles S. Venable, of the University of Virginia, and the Rev. Dr. Clement R. Vaughan were among his pupils at the college. Mr. Maxwell died June 9, 1857.

SPARROW, Patrick J., eleventh president of Hampden-Sidney College (1844–46), was born in Lincoln county, N. C., in 1802, and received his education from the Rev. Samuel Williamson in upper South Carolina. He was engaged in preaching at Salisbury, N. C., when he undertook to assist the Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison in raising funds for the establishment of Davidson College, the Presbyterian institution of North Carolina. He was entirely successful in his efforts, and upon the organization of the college in 1837, became professor of ancient languages, under Dr. Morrison as president. The addresses of both gentlemen, appropriate to their subjects, upon being inducted into office, were published. Dr. Sparrow became pastor of the college church at Hampden-Sidney in 1841, and upon Mr. Maxwell's resignation in 1844, was chosen to fill the vacancy. He occupied the office for two years, then removed to Alabama. His later years were spent in a constant effort to ward off consumption. He possessed great natural talents, and had a wonderful capacity for work, retrieving thus in large measure the defects in his early education. This ardor resulted, however, in the loss of health. Hon. Wm. Pope Dabney, of Virginia, and Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, were among the graduates of this period. Dr. Sparrow died in 1867.

WILSON, Samuel B., twelfth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1847–48), was born in South Carolina about 1782. He had been a student under Dr. Baxter at Washington College, and added one more name to the list of graduates of that institution, with whom the history of Hampden-Sidney is so clearly associated. He was chosen Dr. Baxter's successor in the chair of systematic and polemic theology at the seminary in 1841, and assumed the presidency of the college *pro tempore* on the death of Dr. Baxter. He later became professor *emeritus*, and died in August, 1869.

GREEN, Lewis W., thirteenth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1848–56), was born in Boyle county, Ky., Jan. 28, 1806. He was graduated from the neighboring Center College, and then took a full course in Princeton Theological Seminary. For two years he was professor in Center College, where he displayed great talent as a teacher. Spending one or two years abroad, and taking advantage of the universities and libraries on the continent, he was elected upon his return vice-president of Center College and placed in charge of the chair of *belles lettres*. From 1840 to 1847 he was professor in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa. The following year he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Baltimore, winning wide reputation as a vigorous and impassioned pulpit orator. He accepted the presidency of Hampden-Sidney College in 1848, and left a permanent impress upon Virginian educational and religious life. Coming to Hampden-Sidney at a time when the college most needed fresh vigor and energy, the good he accomplished is incalculable. His administration proved most beneficial toward building up the college. Together with Prof. Charles Martin (of the chair of ancient languages), he introduced a scheme for raising the endowment, chiefly by means of the sale of scholarships, and the number of the students went up to nearly 150. He created enthusiasm for the college on all sides, and the course of studies was enlarged and the standard raised. Many of the ablest of the present ministers of the Southern Presbyterian church were trained under his care, and among those more closely identified with the history of the college were: the Rev. Dr. Richard McIlwaine, the eighteenth president, Prof. L. L. Holladay, who occupied the chair of physical science from 1855 to 1891, and Prof. Walter Blair, since 1857 in charge of the department of Latin. Still others were: the Hon. Philip W. McKinney, governor of Virginia; Robert Dabney, professor in the University of the South; the Rev. Dr. J. B. Shearer, president of Davidson College, North Carolina, the Rev. Dr. L. H. Blanton, chancellor of Central University, Kentucky, Charles H. Winston, professor of science in Richmond College, and Joseph H. Speed, state superintendent of education in Alabama; besides Drs. M. L. Lacy, A. W. Petzer, and T. W. Hooper of the college board. It was during this administration, in 1853, that the disagreement arose between the faculty of the Richmond Medical College and the Hampden-Sidney board of trustees. The medical faculty claimed the right of appointing any new member of their own body, and annulled the election on the part of the Hampden-Sidney board, their own choice and appointee having been disregarded. The practical outcome of the difference was the withdrawal of the medical college from all benefits arising from the Hampden-Sidney charter. In 1856 Dr. Green was chosen president of Transylvania University which had been reorganized, and associated with a Kentucky normal school. Being a Kentuckian, he felt that he ought to accept the opportunities here offered for bettering the education and culture of his native state; but his expectations of liberal support and active interest on the part of the state were not realized, and a year later, upon the death of Dr. John C. Young, he became president of his alma mater, Center College. His preaching was very effective, characterized by a fullness of fire, vigor and earnestness. His powers of expression were unusually good. A biography written by the Rev. Dr. L. J. Halsey, precedes a volume of sermons published by Chas. Scribner's Sons in 1871. Dr. Green was often called upon to deliver discourses and addresses before educational and literary bodies, and in these efforts was singularly happy. His inaugural discourse at Allegheny Seminary, and at Hampden-Sidney College received marked attention, and much favorable comment. The latter, especially, was a masterly effort, replete with sound, practical sense, a rare eloquence of thought, united with adequate power of expression. The subject chosen was a defence of higher collegiate education, and the speaker urged not only accuracy and thoroughness, but also greater comprehension in study. Another equally well-known effort were two addresses on "The Harmony of Revelation and Natural Science, with Especial Reference to Geology" delivered as part of a series, by fifteen prominent Presbyterian divines at

the University of Virginia, during the session 1850–51, upon invitation of the chaplain of that year, Dr. W. H. Ruffner. The first lecture dealt with the "General Spirit of Modern Philosophy—Miracles—Recent Origin of Man—and the Final Conflagration"; the second was on "The First Chapter of Genesis." The two together occupy more than sixty pages of the volume published, comprising the whole series, and entitled: "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity" (New York, 1853). It was distinctly characteristic of Dr. Greene's vigorous administration that the college began issuing annual catalogues in 1849, and that the two literary societies (in 1850), published lists of membership up to date. He died in Kentucky May 26, 1863.

DABNEY, Robert Lewis, president *pro tempore* of Hampden-Sidney College (1856), was born in Louisa county, Va., March 5, 1820. He was first a student at Hampden-Sidney College, and then at the University of Virginia, at which he took the M.A. degree. He was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sidney in 1846, and after seven years' labor in the ministry was elected, in 1853, professor of church history and polity in the seminary, and filled the position of president *pro tempore*, from the time of Dr. Green's resignation in 1856, until the time in the college year of 1856–57 when Dr. Atkinson was installed. In 1860 he was transferred to the chair of systematic and polemic theology, which he resigned in 1883 to become professor of moral philosophy in the University of Texas. Dr. Dabney has exercised a far reaching influence upon his church, both as a thinker and a controversialist, impressing and inspiring numbers of young men under his instruction. His works on "Theology" and "Sacred Rhetoric" are still used as text-books. Other well-known productions are his "Sensualistic Philosophy" and "The Latest Infidelity." His latest volume, published in Richmond in 1890, is entitled: "Discussions: Theological and Evangelical," and is a collection of various articles and reviews. In another line he has written a "Defence of Virginia and of the South," a "Life of Maj.-Gen. Thos. J. (Stonewall) Jackson," and a "Memoir of Dr. F. S. Sampson." He has published, besides, numerous sermons and contributions to Sunday periodicals. The subject of his discourse upon being inducted into his professorship in May, 1854, was the "Uses and Results of Church History."

HOLLADAY, Albert Lewis, president *pro tempore* of Hampden-Sidney College (1856), was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., Apr. 16, 1805. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and became early distinguished in his studies. After teaching a while in Richmond and in Charlottesville, he accepted the professorship in ancient languages in Hampden-Sidney College. He gave this up in 1833, entered the Theological Seminary, and took the full course. He spent eleven years as missionary in Persia, at a time when such labor was accompanied with unusual hardships and trials. Returning to Virginia, he became pastor at Charlottesville. Both through his studies and travels he achieved eminence as a scholar in Oriental literature, and among his works was a Syriac grammar. He was already ill when news reached him of his election to the presidency of the college. He never was well again, and did not reach Hampden-Sidney, but died a month later, on Oct. 18, 1856.

ATKINSON, John Mayo Pleasants, fifteenth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1857–83), was born at Mansfield, Dinwiddie Co., Va., Jan. 10, 1817, and had sustained several pastoral relations before being called to the presidency. He continued in office until 1883 when he resigned just a few months before his death. His great and all-important task was to tide the college safely over the catastrophe of the war and the losses thereby entailed. At the outbreak of the struggle, Capt. Atkinson marched at the head of his "Hampden-Sidney Boys" to the field of battle, imitating the example set by his illustrious predecessor, John Blair Smith, fourscore years before. After peace had been restored by the surrender in the immediately adjoining county of Appomattox, the president set about seeking to put the college again on a firm basis. Beginning with a faculty of four professors and one tutor, he left, upon his resignation, a fully equipped faculty of six professors. One of the new chairs was formed by separating the Latin from the Greek or as it was called, the ancient languages department; and the other by creating outright an English department. At the time of Dr. Atkinson's accession in 1857, Walter Blair, who for two years had been tutor and teacher of the grammar school, had just been advanced to be adjunct professor of languages, and in 1859 was made professor of the Latin language and literature, with a year's leave of absence in Europe, Prof Charles Martin retaining the chair of Greek.

Prof. Blair has thus been the sole occupant of his chair since its creation. The establishment of the professorship of English and history in the session of 1881–82 was the crowning act near the close of Dr. Atkinson's administration. A short two years' course in German and French had been undertaken by the professors in Latin and Greek respectively, as early as 1872. Despite all these advances, however, the number of students after the war, starting with thirty-eight for the year 1865–66, reached its highest point, ninety-two, in the year 1873, and then steadily decreased until it had fallen below sixty for the last three successive years (1881–83). Besides the large number of prominent ministers turned out, the college graduated, under Dr. Atkinson, several names prominent in the educational world: Richard M. Venable of the Maryland Law School; E. H. Marquess of Westminster College, Missouri; William M. Thornton, chairman of the University of Virginia; Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee; Addison Hogue, professor of Greek at Hampden-Sidney and in the University of Mississippi; James R. Thornton, professor of mathematics at Hampden-Sidney; Clement C. Gaines, president of Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. T. Cary Johnson of the Union Theological Seminary; C. B. Wallace of the University School, Nashville; and Henry W. Naff, president of King College, Bristol, Tenn. Dr. Atkinson died in 1883.

McILWAINE, Richard, sixteenth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1883–), was born in Petersburg, Va., May 20, 1834, being of Scotch-Irish descent, as were so many of the patrons and officials in the history of the college. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney in the class of 1853, when he shared the honors with his life-long friend, Prof. L. L. Holladay, president *pro tempore*, 1889–91. He was afterward a student successively at the University of Virginia, the Union Theological Seminary, and the Free Church College in Edinburgh, and was a licentiate of the East Hanover Presbytery in 1857, and until 1872 pastor at several points, chiefly in Farmville and Lynchburg, Va. In July, 1872, he was elected secretary and treasurer of Home and

Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian church, and in 1882–83 was secretary of Home Missions, when he resigned to become president of Hampden-Sidney College. He received the degree of D.D. from Southwestern Presbyterian University in 1874. Dr. McIlwaine has proved an energetic, active, hard-working official, and is a broad, cultured and forcible executive. He has done much to put and keep the college in touch and sympathy with the educational needs of the day. It has steadily increased in influence since his accession, and from seventy-four on the rolls in his first year, 1883–84, he had raised the number to 154 in the session of 1891–92, the largest attendance, so far as can be ascertained, in the history of the college. The endowment has been increased, chiefly by the sale of scholarships. A Memorial Hall has been built, complete with modern appliances, furnishing comfortable and enlarged recitation rooms. The libraries of the literary societies have been consolidated with the college library and enlarged. Much of this success is due to his personal efforts made on behalf of the college, especially during the years 1889–91, when Dr. McIlwaine delegated for the time his teaching to other hands and interested himself purely in financial matters. The college still retains its reputation as a training-school for teachers, witness: Profs. Willis H. Bocock and W. D. Hooper of the University of Georgia; Prof. A. L. Boudurant of the University of Mississippi; Prof. C. C. Scott of Austin College, Texas; Profs. R. L. Blanton and J. M. Davis of Lexington, Ky.; Prof. C. W. Sommerville of Hampden-Sidney, and others. Also the number of ministers has not abated. The roll of recent young foreign missionaries in China and Japan is exceptionally honorable: R. V. Lancaster; J. R. Graham, Jr.; H. T. Graham; P. F. Price; and W. C. Buchanan. Fresh life has been infused into the Society of Alumni, and a general catalogue of the officers and students of the college is nearly completed.

Rev. McIlwaine

HOLLADAY, Lewis L., president *pro tempore* of Hampden-Sidney College (1889–91), was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., on Feb. 23, 1832. Graduating with honor from Hampden-Sidney College in 1853 under Dr. Green, he was appointed tutor in the same year. During the session of 1854–55 he studied at the University of Virginia and returned in 1855 to Hampden-Sidney as professor of physical science, in which position he succeeded Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, at present professor in the theological department of the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Tennessee. Prof. Holladay occupied this chair until the day of his death. He was thus associated with the college as student and professor for more than forty years, and his influence on the college and in the community was such as is accorded to few men to exercise. Unassuming, noble, large-minded, uniting exceptional intellectual force with great wisdom and practical energy, blessed with an unusually kind and sympathetic nature, he won his way at once to the hearts of all students year after year, inspiring and ennobling every one, both pupils and colleagues, with whom he came in contact. He was given the degree of LL.D. by Central University in 1885. He died suddenly July 23, 1891.

RICE, John Holt, clergyman, was born at Petersburg, Va., July 23, 1818, the son of Benjamin Holt Rice. After graduating from the University of New Jersey in 1838, he practiced law in Richmond, Va., for a short time, with every prospect of attaining a high rank in his profession. Deciding to devote himself to the ministry in 1842, he entered the Princeton Seminary, was graduated in 1845, and on the 23d of April of that year was licensed by the New Brunswick presbytery. Mr. Rice was first assistant to his father, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Princeton, and later, in 1846–47, was city missionary in New Orleans, La. On Apr. 30, 1848, he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Tallahassee, Fla., resigning in 1850 to take charge of the village church at Charlotte Court-House, Va. He was subsequently for a year agent of the Presbyterian Board of Publication in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in 1856 accepted a call to the Walnut street Church in Louisville, Ky., where he labored zealously for the subsequent five years. Mr. Rice afterward filled pastorates at Lake Providence, La., Brandon and Vicksburg, Miss., Mobile, Ala., and was stated supply at Franklin, Tenn., from 1869–74, and from 1874–76 of the church at Mason, Tenn. He subsequently labored as an evangelist within the district of the Memphis presbytery. Dr. Rice was well versed in ecclesiastical and parliamentary law, and had an extensive general knowledge both of men and books. He was an able speaker, and derived his greatest satisfaction in carrying the light of the gospel to the destitute and ignorant, often receiving no remuneration for his services. He was a truly good man, kind-hearted and genial. In May, 1878, Dr. Rice was a member of the Southern general assembly, and discharged the duties of chairman of the judicial committee with signal ability. He died Sept. 7, 1878.

RICE, John Holt, educator, was born at New London, Va., Nov. 23, 1777, the grandson of David Rice, the pioneer Presbyterian preacher, who organized the first religious congregation in Kentucky, and who was principal founder of the Transylvania Academy, which developed into the Transylvania University. John Holt was educated at Liberty Hall and first studied medicine, but later, deciding to enter the ministry, took up theology, and in 1801 became a tutor in Hampden-Sidney College. Mr. Rice was licensed to preach Sept. 12, 1803, and the following year assumed charge of his first pastorate, the Cub Creek Presbyterian church, in Charlotte Co., Va. In 1812 he became pastor of the first separate Presbyterian church in Richmond, Va., the denomination having previously held service in the Episcopal church. In 1819 Mr. Rice was moderator of the general assembly, and the same year received the degree of D.D. Three years later he was called to become president of Princeton College, and about the same time was offered the chair of theology in Hampden-Sidney College; he accepted the latter, which he held until his death. He began the publication of the "Christian Monitor," a religious periodical, which he conducted until 1818, when he became editor of the Virginia" Evangelical Literary Magazine," of which he had charge until 1829. He published "Historical and Philosophical Considerations on Religion," and was the author of various controversial and review articles, sermons and memoirs, which were published in pamphlet form. His orthodox Presbyterianism had a marked influence on the church for many years after his death, which occurred at Hampden-Sidney, Sept. 3, 1831.

J. H. Rice

GREEN, Samuel Abbott, physician, was born at Groton, Middlesex Co., Mass., March 16, 1830. He is the son of Dr. Joshua and Eliza (Lawrence) Green. He obtained his early education at Lawrence Academy, Groton, was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1851, and received his medical degree three years later, after which he spent several years in Europe. On his return he began practice in Boston, and became one of the district physicians for the city dispensary, where he served from 1858 to 1861. On May 19, 1858, he was appointed by Gov. Banks surgeon of the 2d militia regiment. At the beginning of the civil war, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 1st Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and was the first medical officer from the state mustered in for three years' service. He was promoted to the surgeoncy of the 24th Massachusetts regiment on Sept. 2, 1861, where he remained until November, 1864, serving at different times during this period on the staff of various general officers. He had charge of the hospital ship Recruit of the Burnside expedition to Roanoke Island, organized by him, and which sailed from Annapolis in January, 1862. At one time he had charge also of the hospital steamer Cosmopolitan on the coast of South Carolina, and during the siege of Fort Wagner was chief medical officer on Morris Island. In October, 1863, he was sent to Florida, and was post surgeon at St. Augustine and Jacksonville: thence he was sent to Virginia, and was with the army when Bermuda Hundred was taken. Having been appointed acting staff surgeon, he was stationed at Richmond for three months after the fall of that city. "For gallant and distinguished services in the field during the campaign of 1864," he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. In February, 1862, he planned a cemetery on Roanoke Island, which was one of the first regular burial-places laid out for national soldiers. After the war Dr. Green was superintendent of the Boston Dispensary from 1865 to 1872; a member of the Boston School Board, 1860–62, and 1866–72; trustee of the Boston Public Library, 1868–78, and acting librarian from October, 1877, to October, 1878. For more than twenty years he has been an overseer of Harvard. In 1870 Gov. Claflin appointed him one of a commission to care for disabled soldiers. In 1871 he became city physician of Boston, and held the office until 1882. He was chosen a member of the board of experts authorized by congress to investigate the yellow fever epidemic of 1878; and in 1881, as the candidate of the citizens' party and the republicans, was elected mayor of the city of Boston, serving during the year 1882. In 1883 he was chosen a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund, as well as the secretary of the board, and has continued as such until the present time; and from 1885 to 1888 he was the acting general agent in the place of Dr. Curry who had been appointed minister to Spain. Dr. Green has for twenty-four years been librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He has been a member of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, and is now one of the Massachusetts commissioners, appointed under chapter sixty of the resolves of 1884, "to investigate the condition of the records, files, papers and documents in the state department." Among his publications may be mentioned: "My Campaigns in America," Translated from the French of Count William de Deux Ponts (Boston, 1868); "Epitaphs from the Old Burying-Ground in Groton" (1878); "The Early Records of Groton, 1662–1707" (1880); "History of Medicine in Massachusetts" (Boston, 1881); "Groton during the Indian Wars" (Groton, 1883); "Groton during the Witchcraft Times" (1883); "The Boundary Lines of Old Groton" (1885); "The Geography of Groton," prepared for the use of the Appalachian Mountain Club (1886); "An Historical Sketch of the Town of Groton" (Boston, 1891), and "Groton Historical Series" (40 numbers, 1884–91).

Samuel A. Green

SIBLEY, George Champlain, explorer, was born at Great Barrington, Mass., in April, 1782. His father was a surgeon in the Continental army; his mother a daughter of Samuel Hopkins, D.D., of Newport, R. I. His youth was spent in North Carolina, whence he migrated to St. Louis in the early years of the century. He was employed as an Indian agent, was for some time a major in the U. S. army, and with 100 Osage braves made explorations in the Grand Saline mountains, of which he published a report. In later years he was a commissioner to lay out a trading route from western Missouri to New Mexico, and made several treaties with the Indians. He gave the land for Lindenwood College for Young Ladies, founded at St. Charles, Mo., in 1830, and was long one of its trustees, and president of the County Bible Society. He was an anti-slavery man, a friend of colonization, and active in works of benevolence. He died at Elma, St. Charles Co., Mo., Jan. 31, 1863.

WHITE, Nathaniel, capitalist, was born at Lancaster, N. H., Feb. 7, 1811, the eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Freeman) White. The progenitor of the family in this country, William White, was born in Norfolk county, Eng., in 1610, and was among the early Puritans who emigrated to America, and in 1635 landed at Ipswich, Mass., and settled at Newbury. Nathaniel White was a descendant in the eighth generation from this William. He was reared in the strict religious atmosphere of a thoroughly New England home, and at the age of fourteen began his business career in the employ of a country merchant at Lunenburg, Vt. On Aug. 25, 1826, he went to Concord, and took a position in the Columbian hotel, then kept by Gen. John Wilson. He remained there until he reached his majority, rendering an account of his wages to his father, and retaining only such perquisites as fell in his way. By strict economy he thus accumulated $250 by the time he was twenty-one. In 1832 he made his first business venture, purchasing a half-interest in the stage route between Concord and Hanover, and subsequently bought half the stage routes between Concord and Lowell. In connection with Capt. William Walker in 1838, he began the express business, personally making three trips a week to Boston, and attending to the delivery of packages, goods, money and such commissions as were entrusted to him. He was punctiliously exact in the performance of such duties, and his memory was never known to be at fault. When the Concord railroad was opened in 1842, he was one of the partners of the express company which was established to deliver goods in New Hampshire and Canada. This company, which is indebted to Mr. White's ability, has since successfully carried on its business with various changes in its name. Mr. White never ceased to take the deepest interest in the prosperity and progress of Concord, his adopted city. In 1852 he was elected by the whigs and free-soilers

Nath'l White

to represent Concord in the state legislature. He was a prominent abolitionist and an active member of the Anti-Slavery Society, his home being a station on the "underground railroad" where fugitive slaves were wont to receive the most cordial hospitality. He not only continued to hold his interest in the express company, but managed his extensive farm, and was also the owner of a delightful summer home on the borders of Lake Sunapee, and had large real estate interests in Concord, at the White Mountains and Chicago. In 1875 Mr. White was the prohibition candidate for governor. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention, and in 1880 was a presidential elector. He was not, however, in any sense of the word a politician. "The office sought the man, not the man the office." He was prominent in works of philanthropy, was instrumental in the establishment of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, the State Reform School; in the Orphans' Home at Franklin which he liberally endowed, and the Home for the Aged at Concord, in which he took a special interest and largely endowed. He was a consistent temperance man all his life, never having drank intoxicating liquors or used tobacco in any form. He was a trustee of the Reform School and many other institutions, and director in various railroads, banks and other corporations. He was married on Nov. 1, 1836, to Armenia S., daughter of John Aldrich, of Boscawen. She came of good old Quaker stock, and was a descendant in the sixth generation of Moses Aldrich, a Quaker preacher who emigrated to America early in the seventeenth century and settled in Rhode Island. On the maternal side Mrs. White is a descendant of Edward Dotey, one of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. When Mr. White died they had nearly completed half a century of married life, his wife having been his cordial and efficient assistant in all his philanthropical works. Mr. White embodied and exemplified in his life those qualities of mind and heart which distinguish what we have to call our self-made men. He was essentially progressive, a liberalist in his religious views, courageous and and a moving force among his associates. He died while visiting his farm near Concord, N. H., Oct. 2, 1880.

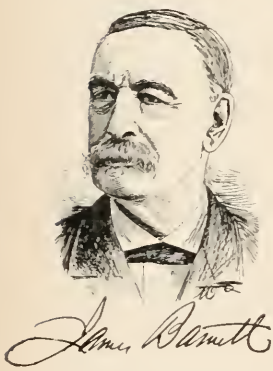
WHITNEY, Adeline Dutton Train, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1824. She is a daughter of Enoch Train, one of the leading shipmasters of his time and the sister of George Francis Train (q. v.). Her parents died of yellow fever in New Orleans when she was very young, and she was reared and carefully educated by a relative who resided in Boston. At the age of nineteen she became the wife of Seth D. Whitney, of Milton, Mass., where she has since resided. She began to write at an early age, has been a frequent contributor to the magazines and has published more than a score of volumes. Her writings have enjoyed a wide popularity. But her prose and poetry are marked by purity of purpose and deep spirituality, and as a writer for the young she stands in the first rank. Her best-known works include: "Footsteps on the Seas" (1857); "Mother Goose for Grown Folks" (1860); "Boys at Chequasset" (1862); "Faith Gartney's Girlhood" (1863); "The Gayworthys" (1865); "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life" (1866); "Patience Strong's Outing" (1868); "Hitherto" (1869); "We Girls" (1870); "Real Folks" (1871); "Pansies" (1872); "The Other Girls" (1873); "Sights and Insights" (1876); "Just How" (1878); "Odd or Even" (1880); "Bonnyborough" (1885); "Homespun Gowns" and "Holy Tides" (1886), and "Daffodils" and "Bird Talk" (1887). Her private life has been characterized by earnestness and beneficent works.

FAIRBANKS, Charles Warren, lawyer, was born near Unionville Centre, Union Co., O., May 11, 1852, of Welsh and Scotch descent. He was educated at the district school and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1872 with distinction. Like many of our successful men, Mr. Fairbanks was born on a farm. His father was a Vermont Yankee, and was one of the early pioneers to the Buckeye state, where he located in, 1836, and helped to carve that great state out of the wilderness. His earliest recollections were work on the farm during the day and studying at night. He always had a fondness for books and study, and decided to be a lawyer before he entered college, and worked and studied with that object in view. During Mr. Fairbanks's senior year at college, he was editor of the paper known as the "Western Collegian," its success being due to his efforts. Mr. Fairbanks acted as associated press agent in Cleveland for about a year, during which time he continued his legal studies, and was finally admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Ohio at Columbus. He was offered the degree of LL.B. by the Cleveland Law School, but declined it. In 1874 he removed to Indianapolis. He married, the same year, Cornelia Cole, daughter of Judge P. B. Cole, at Marysville, O. His wife was graduated from the same college the same year as Mr. Fairbanks. They have five children. He is a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and a few years ago built a gymnasium for the college largely at his own expense. Mr. Fairbanks has never held a political office, and has declined several excellent opportunities to enter public life. He has, however, always taken an active speaking part in politics, and is the warm friend and associate of Judge Walter Q. Gresham.

HEMPHILL, James C., journalist, was born at Due West, Abbeville Co., S. C., May 18, 1850, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the family being well known in literary and professional life throughout the South. He is the son of the Rev. W. R. Hemphill, D.D., many years professor of history and *belles-lettres* in Erskine College, S. C., grandson of Rev. John Hemphill, D.D., in his day one of the most eminent theologians of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, and a nephew of John Hemphill, a chief justice of the supreme court of Texas, and a senator of the United States and Confederate States. Mr. Hemphill was educated at the primary schools in his native town, and in Erskine College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1870. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him in 1872. He taught school for three months in Kentucky, but returned to South Carolina and entered journalism as editor of the Abbeville "Medium" in 1871. Mr. Hemphill soon gave very striking evidence that he had not mistaken his calling. In 1880 he was offered a position on the staff of the "News and Courier," of Charleston, and after acting as local reporter, exchange reader and special correspondent for more than a year, was sent to Columbia, the state capital, as chief of the bureau of the "News and Conrier," and served with eminent success in that capacity during the years

1881–82. In 1886 he was appointed city editor and acting managing editor of the paper under Capt. F. W. Dawson, and served as such until the death of that distinguished journalist in 1888, when he was elected manager and editor. In 1878 Mr. Hemphill married Rebecca M. True, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. K. True, of Flushing, Long Island. Mr. Hemphill has studied men as well as books, and reads a character with the same facility that he detects a fallacy or explodes a paradox. He has fine administrative ability, and has the happy faculty of grasping, digesting and superintending with apparent ease the thousand details of modern newspaper management. His style is logical, forcible and direct, but not to boldness, for it is enriched by extensive reading, and relieved by occasional flashes of biting sarcasm and frequent touches of wit and humor. The originality of his views and the scholarly diction and impressive delivery exhibited by Mr. Hemphill in several post-collegiate addresses, have caused many of his friends to wish that he had not confined himself so strictly to the editorial chair. His article in the "Forum," on the "Loss of Southern Statesmanship," attracted much attention. Mr. Hemphill is a democrat of the straitest sect. Next to the Bible and the Westminster Confession, he regards democratic doctrine as the only rule of faith and practice.

BARNETT, James, business man and soldier, was born at Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., June 21, 1821, the son of Melancthon and Mary Barnett, who settled in Cleveland in 1826. His father was engaged in banking and mercantile pursuits up to the time of his death in 1881. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Cleveland. He first obtained employment in the hardware store of Potter & Clark, and subsequently entered the house of George Worthington, in which he eventually became a partner, which relations have continued to the present date (1892). At the death of Mr. Worthington in 1871, Mr. Barnett became the senior member of the firm. In 1840 he joined a company of artillery that was just organized, and which afterward developed into the "Cleveland Light Artillery." In 1859 he was commissioned colonel of the regiment, and at the outbreak of the civil war was among the first to answer the call of the government for troops. He served in most of the important engagements of the army of the Ohio, attaining distinction in the service, and, his duties being ended, was mustered out on Oct. 20, 1864. But before he left Nashville the battle of that place was fought, and he again volunteered and rendered such service as aide to Gen. Thomas that, "in consideration of his eminent and valuable services," he was commissioned brigadier-general. Gen. Barnett resumed his business at the close of the war. He took an active part in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, and when the "Soldiers', Sailors' and Orphans' Home" at Xenia was organized, he was appointed one of the directors on the board of organization, and when Ohio assumed control of the institution he was appointed by the governor of the state one of its trustees. He was also nominated by Gov. Hayes commissioner of the police force of Cleveland, which had been reorganized under the metropolitan system. He has been prominently identified with the hardware and iron interests of Cleveland, and the ability displayed in his army career has shown itself in his business connections. He has contributed largely to the growth of these great interests in the last two decades. In 1882 he was elected a member of congress by the republican party. On June 12, 1845, Mr. Barnett was married to Maria H., daughter of Dr. Samuel Underhill, of Granville, Ill. Mrs. Barnett ably assists her husband in his charitable work, and is a member of the board of managers of Lakewood Hospital. Mr. Barnett has served as director and president of the First National Bank, director of the Merchants' National Bank, and of the C. C. C. & I. R. R., director of the Cleveland Mining Company, and is a life member and trustee of Case Library, a member of the G. A. R., and member of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., Ohio Commandery.



James Barnett

WESTON, Thomas, Jr., lawyer, was born at Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., June 14, 1834. His ancestors were of Pilgrim descent, who always lived in the old colony, and many of them were prominent in the local history of their times. He was fitted for college at Pierce Academy in Middleboro, but ill health prevented a continuance of collegiate studies. In 1864 he received the honorary degree of M.A. from Amherst College. He studied law with W. H. Wood, of Middleboro, and completed his legal studies at Harvard Law School. He commenced the practice of law in Fall River, Mass., but removed from there to Boston in 1865, from which time he has had a large practice in his profession. In addition to his services at the bar he has made a specialty of historical studies and matters relating to the history of the Congregational church and polity. He is the author of a small volume, entitled "A Sketch of Peter Oliver, the Last Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature in Massachusetts Bay Colony," "A Genealogy of the Descendants of Edmon Weston," and many short articles which have been published from time to time in various papers and magazines of the country. Mr. Weston resides in Newton, and represented that city in the legislature during the years 1883 and 1884. With this exception he has always preferred the active duties of his profession rather than those of public life. He has been president of the Congregational Club of Boston; is a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and several other literary and historical associations.

Thomas Weston

SEWALL, Jonathan Mitchell, poet, was born at Salem, Mass., in 1748, nephew of Chief Justice Stephen Sewall, by whom he was adopted and reared. He studied for a time at Harvard, but did not graduate, and after a brief experience in trade turned to the law and practiced in Grafton county, N. H., where he became register of probate in 1774. His "War and Washington" was popular in the army, and many of his songs and other verses were printed in newspapers throughout the land. He is remembered for two famous lines in his epilogue, written in 1778, to Addison's tragedy of "Cato."

"No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,
But the whole boundless continent is yours."

Most of his active life was spent at Portsmouth, N. H., where he published his poems in 1801. The volume includes a paraphrase of Washington's farewell address and several of Ossian's poems. Mr. Sewall was a wit and a Federalist. He died at Portsmouth March 29, 1808.

SAYRE, Lewis Albert, M.D., professor of orthopedic surgery, Bellevue Medical College, New York city, was born at Bottle Hill, now Madison, Morris Co., N. J., Feb. 29, 1820. His father was a wealthy farmer; his mother was Martha Sayer (not Sayre) of Orange county, N. Y., of French Huguenot descent. His paternal ancestors were of revolutionary stock and his grandfather was quartermaster in the revolutionary army, and at his house Washington established his headquarters before the battle of Springfield. Lewis A. Sayre's primary education was received at Madison and he was afterwards placed at Wantage Seminary, Deckertown, Sussex Co., N. J. under his cousin Edward A. Styles, a finished scholar and graduate of Yale. At the age of ten he went to reside with his uncle David Sayre, a wealthy banker of Lexington, Ky., and was placed at Transylvania University, whose president was Dr. Lewis Marshall, a brother of the celebrated chief-justice. He graduated in 1839, and decided to settle in New York and follow his chosen profession. His uncle wished him to go into the church, being himself a devoted Presbyterian. In New York he at once entered the office of Dr. David Green, St. John's park, and began his medical studies. Here he had a fine opportunity for the practical observation of clinics and treatment of diseases. At the same time he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York and received his M.D. from this institution in 1842. His thesis, "Spinal Irritation," attracted much attention; it was published in the "Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery," edited by Drs. Lunsford P. Yandell and Daniel Drake. 1842 he was appointed prosector to the professor of surgery, Dr. Willard Parker, College of Physicians and Surgeons. He held this position for two years but his practice had grown to such proportions that he could not perform the duties of the office properly and he resigned July, 1852, when he was appointed emeritus prosector in the same institution. His first paper contributed to the profession was "Case of Abscess from Pneumonia of the Left Lung Terminating Favorably by Forming a Fistulous Opening between the Third and Fourth Ribs, and an Abscess in the Substance of the Lung." Taking into consideration that this was in 1842, before medicine had made its present rapid strides the paper gives evidence of a clear and original mind. From this time his contributions to the professional press were numerous. Among the more important are "Chorea Induced by Mental Anxiety," "Cases of Chronic Abscess in the Cellular Tissue of the Peritoneum;" "Spina Befida Tumor Removed by Ligature;" "Case of Perforation of the Rectum," etc., etc. The profession is indebted to him for some of the most valuable methods and instruments now used in the treatment of surgical cases, the many remarkable operations he was called upon to perform in his special practice, requiring him to devise suitable means where none were already in existence; among them are the Uvulmatome, Serotal Clamp, Club-foot Shoe, Improved Tracheotomy Tube, and many others, while his suggestion of the use of plaster of paris in spinal diseases and curvatures has worked a revolution in the treatment of such cases. While acting as health officer of the city of New York, he wrote an able paper proving that if cholera is not a contagious disease it is a portable one. His numerous reports to the board of health were undoubtedly of great value to the city. In 1853 he was made surgeon to Bellevue Hospital; 1855, surgeon to Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island; 1873 he became consulting surgeon of this same hospital. He was among the first to suggest that Bellevue Hospital Medical College should be established. When it was founded he was made professor of orthopedic surgery, and afterwards filled the chair of clinical surgery. He was among the founders of the New York Pathological Society, and was active in the formation of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association of which he has been both president and vice-president. His first operation for hip-joint disease was performed in 1854, and he has since performed this operation without a fatal result. In 1871 he visited Europe to lecture on hip-joint disease by special invitation. In 1877 he was appointed by the American Medical Association a delegate to the British Medical Association, which was held at Manchester the same year. The fame of his wonderful success in the treatment of spinal diseases had preceded him and he was invited to lecture at the various hospitals. At the conclusion of the lectures before the British Medical Association he received the most flattering acknowledgments of that body. Dr. Sayre received also the recognition of his services elsewhere in Europe, having been decorated by Charles IV. of Sweden and Norway with the order of Wasa in 1872 for his advice in the case of one of the royal family and for his contributions to science. The Medical Society of Norway concurred in this action of the Swedish monarch by electing Dr. Sayre an honorary member. Dr. Sayre was married in 1849 to Eliza A. Hall and had four children, three sons and one daughter. Dr. Sayre is yet engaged in the various labors of his profession with a skill that has been heightened by years of experience and a vigor that has been strengthened by the success that has followed his labors in the past. In practice, in teaching to others the knowledge he has learned, and with his pen he is benefiting mankind through divers channels and adding to the fame that was long since secure.

Lewis A. Sayre

LANE, Ebenezer, pioneer, was born in Berkeley, county, Va., Oct. 7, 1747. He came of Danish stock, and was the first settler on the site of Wheeling, W. Va. His block-house, named Fort Henry, was erected in 1770, and during the revolution withstood repeated attacks by Indians, the last in 1781. In his early years he was a disbursing officer under Lord Dunmore. As settlers followed him to the Ohio, he became a leading man in that region, acquiring various offices and titles, among them that of colonel. He gained possession of lands on the Muskingum. Lanesville, O., was built on these and named from him. He died at Wheeling, in 1811.

LANE, Elizabeth, was born in Berkeley county, Va., about 1759, was educated in Philadelphia, and had not been long at Fort Henry when she earned the fame of a heroine. The place was attacked and besieged by Indians in September, 1777; the powder had given out, but there was a keg of it in a house sixty yards off, the space between being open to the fire of the savages. Every man in the garrison volunteered to make the effort to secure the keg, but Miss Lane insisted on taking the risk as her life was of less value at such a crisis than a man's. She went and returned with her prize, escaping the bullets of the enemy, and was honored as the preserver of the settlement. She was married twice, lived for some seventy years after her brave exploit and died at St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., O., about 1847.

LOWELL, James Russell, poet and diplomatist, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1819. He was descended from a long line of worthy ancestors and was reared amidst circumstances the most favorable for the development of intellectual power and a high manhood. His first American ancestor was Percival Lowell, who emigrated from Worcestershire, Eng., and settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1639, and who has had as descendants men eminent in every sphere of New England life, among whom may be mentioned John Lowell, the distinguished jurist, who, in 1780, introduced into the constitution of Massachusetts the clause abolishing slavery in that state, and subsequently, for a number of years, was U. S. justice for the district which then included Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; another John Lowell was an eminent lawyer and political writer in the period of the second war with England; Francis Cabot Lowell was a prominent merchant, who introduced the manufacture of cotton goods into this country, and whose monument, erected since his death, is in the populous city of Lowell, Mass; and his son, John, also a merchant, founded the Lowell Institute of Boston, which for fifty years has sustained annual courses of lectures on science, literature and kindred subjects, the most distinguished in this country. James Russell's grandfather was John Lowell, the eminent jurist; his father was Charles Lowell, who, from 1806 until his death in 1861, was settled over the Unitarian church in Boston, of which Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol is now (1892) the pastor. He was a man of cultivated taste and respectable learning, but more distinguished for the sweetness and benignity of his character than for profound scholarship. Soon after his settlement in the ministry he married a daughter of Com. Robert T. Spence of the U. S. navy, a highly gifted lady, acquainted with several languages, familiar with all the old English songs and ballads—which she was in

the habit of repeating to her children—and, though never a writer of verse, essentially a poetess. It was from this lady that her son inherited his poetical genius, for though in his father's family there had been several of distinguished ability in affairs, there had been none who had shown any special aptitude for literature. Charles Lowell took his young wife to a fine estate in the outskirts of Cambridge, called Elmwood. It was an old colonial mansion, looking out upon the Charles river, and surrounded by about seven acres of lawn and garden, interspersed with shrubbery, and dotted here and there by stately elms and pines, among which are now many of the excellent clergyman's own planting. There James Russell Lowell was born, and there he grew up under the guidance of this admirable father and mother, in intercourse with the most cultivated society this country has yet produced, and in daily companionship with an older brother and sister who had inherited a like genius with himself, and who, had their minds not been directed to other pursuits, might have attained a like eminence. It is not strange that, planted in such a soil, and fed by such influences, his inherited genius flowered out to be the finest expression of purely American thought and culture that has been seen in this century. He does not sound the organ notes of Whittier, nor sing the household songs of Longfellow, nor has he the seer-like vision of Emerson, but more fully than all these does he embody the critical thought, virile strength, and soaring imagination of the America of to-day. He has laid his ear to the great heart of the time, and has echoed its pulsations in words that are the heart-beats of more than sixty millions. His first tuition was at a private school, and entering Harvard in his sixteenth year he was graduated when not yet twenty. But he was not an industrious student, and at the very time he was to have delivered the class poem he was under discipline for inattention to his text-books. He edited "Harvardiana" during his last year in college, in which he may possibly have inserted some poems, but his first known published literary composition was his class poem, written while he was rusticating at Concord, Mass. While there he made the acquaintance of Emerson, which soon developed into a friendship that only terminated with the death of the elder man. Lowell was quick to see the humorous side of the social movements of the day, and in his class poem, which sparkles with wit, he attacked the abolitionists, Carlyle, Emerson, and the transcendentalists. He then entered the Harvard Law School, and was graduated and admitted to the bar of Boston two years later at the age of twenty-one. He attempted to practice law, but either clients did not come to him, or he did not go to them, for at the end of a year he abandoned the law and betook himself definitely to literature. A story dealing with the practice of his profession, entitled "My First Client," gives an amusing account of this part of his life. In taking up literature he seems to have been influenced by a young woman to whom he had become attached, and who subsequently became his wife—Miss Maria White, of Watertown. She was a person of great beauty of mind and character, and herself a poet of tender sentiment and much delicacy of feeling. Her lines,

"We wreathed about our darling's head
The morning-glory bright,"

have, we think, been included in every collection of American poetry which has appeared since their first publication in 1855. Mr. Lowell's first volume of poems, "A Year's Life," published in 1841, was dedicated to this lady under the name of "Una." She inspired this volume, and there can be no question that she gave direction to his genius when, between 1846 and 1848, he entered the lists against slavery and all forms of cant, hypocrisy, and political corruption, in that incomparable satire, the first series of the "Biglow Papers." His first volume had been scarcely indigenous — it was a mere trying of his wings; in his later ones: "A Legend of Brittany," and the "Vision of Sir Launfal," he reached a height which led Poe to class him among the first of American poets; but in the "Biglow Papers," which first appeared in the columns of the Boston "Courier,"

J. R. Lowell.

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beginning in June, 1846, he became the poet of the time, piercing to the quick its petrified follies and embodied wrongs, and displaying the inventive genius of an original mind, with infinitely various resources, working neither for pay nor for praise, but enlisted for humanity. These papers had a moral influence which it is hard to appreciate now. They were a prophetic warning of the coming contest between freedom and slavery, and they uttered a stern defiance that ran through the North, and nerved it for the mighty conflict. They revealed Lowell to himself, as well as to the world. "I found," he said, "that I held in my hand a weapon, instead of a fencing-stick as I had supposed." Prior to this time he had edited a couple of unsuccessful magazines—too good for their time, and so dying young—and soon after the publication of the "Biglow Papers" he became one of the editors of the "Anti-Slavery Standard," and about the same time published his amusing satire, "A Fable for Critics." The greater part of the years 1851 and 1852 he spent in Europe, and on his return he wrote occasional papers—including "A Moosehead Journal"—for "Putnam's Monthly." The most important results of his European travels were his essays on Italian art and literature, and the eminence to which he afterward attained as interpreter of Dante, becoming, also, a leading authority in old French and Provençal poetry. About a year after his return to this country, his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, died, and for some time thereafter he did no literary work; but in 1855 he accepted the position of professor of modern languages and literature in Harvard University, made vacant by the resignation of Henry W. Longfellow. This position he held for twenty years, meanwhile being from 1859 to 1862 the editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," and from 1863 to 1872 joint editor with Charles Eliot Norton, of the "North American Review." During his editorship of the "Atlantic" his position gave him the platform, and the increasing anti-slavery sentiment of the North gave him the audience, for a great deal of vigorous political writing, which at once took rank, and will probably continue to be regarded as the best work of its kind yet done in this country, although his lectures on the poets, delivered before the Lowell Institute, and his essays on Italian art and literature, had already established his reputation as a prose writer. Mr. Lowell's ardent Unionism led to a second series of the "Biglow Papers" at the outbreak of the civil war, and great as was his popularity before, he now became, next to Whittier, the one who voiced the sentiments of the people of the North. These papers, which appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly," lashed the disunionists at home and their foreign sympathizers, and struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the people. These papers were afterward gathered into a volume and issued in 1867. The degrees of D. C. L. and LL. D. were conferred upon him by Oxford and Cambridge while he was abroad in 1872–74. After resigning his professorship at Harvard in 1875, he was appointed minister to Spain by President Hayes, and in 1880 was transferred to the same post in London, which he continued to hold until a change of administration in 1885. While in England he delivered several public addresses, which have since (1887) been published in this country, under the title of "Democracy, and Other Addresses," and he was also elected rector of the University of St. Andrews, Glasgow, an unusual honor to be conferred on a foreigner. Mr. Lowell's health was never good after his return from the Court of St. James in 1885, and, except for a brief visit in 1887 to his old haunts in England, he became a fixture either at the beloved Elmwood, his birthplace, or at his other Massachusetts home, Deerfoot Farm. Although toward his last days his physician forbade him to indulge in the long walks and drives which had been a constant pleasure and a never-failing source of inspiration for his verses, he was never separated from the companionship of his books, which, if possible, were even dearer to him than in his youth. Mr. Lowell won a place equally high as a prose writer and as a poet, and in the capacity of critic no American could be compared with him except, perhaps, Edmund C. Stedman. The leading trait which characterizes both his prose and his poetry is moral nobility, both of mind and character, and this trait is, in his criticisms, combined with an acuteness, a keen insight, that sees into the very heart of an author, and grasps at once his essential and main purpose. It is generally supposed that the poetical and critical faculties are antagonistic, and that, if combined, one impairs the power of the other. But in Mr. Lowell the opposite appeared to be true. His poetical power lends sympathy to his critical writings; his critical acumen gives strength to his poetry. But it is undoubtedly by his poetry that he will be longest remembered, for he has written lines that have gone into the speech of the people, and will last as long as our language. Who does not recall:

"What is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then Heaven tries the earth, if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays."

"Before man made us citizens, great Nature made us men."

"Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne."

"Earth's noblest thing, a woman perfected."

"'Tis heaven alone that is given away;
'Tis only God may be had for the asking."

These, and thoughts like these, which are scattered all through his verse, will cause that verse to live when the great mass of our literature is forgotten. In 1892 his essays on the English poets of the eighteenth century, which had appeared in the pages of the magazines or as prefaces, were gathered into a volume. In these writings is to be found, in large proportion, the habit of thought—now practical, now profound—which especially distinguished his later works. At his death England joined America in mourning the loss of one who had more firmly cemented the union between the two nations, and memorial services were held in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Lowell died on Aug. 12, 1891, and two days later the funeral services were held at the Appleton chapel of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., the burial being in Mt. Auburn cemetery, in a spot chosen by himself. A full bibliography may be found in the "Literary World" for June 27, 1880; F. H. Underwood's biographical sketch published in 1882, and Stedman's "American Poets" may be consulted.

SMITH, Matthew Hale, clergyman, writer, lawyer, and lecturer, was born in Portland, Me., in 1816. He was the youngest son of Dr. Elias Smith, who published the first religious newspaper in the United States, "The Herald of Gospel Liberty," issued in 1808. Matthew Hale Smith was an earnest, eloquent, magnetic speaker, an attractive and vigorous writer. At an early age the analytical character of his mind, and an inborn desire to investigate the deepest questions of theology, naturally drew him to the ecclesiastical state. He was ordained a minister of the Universalist denomination at the age of seventeen years. Even at that early period of his career Mr. Smith's eloquence and pleasing style of delivery won him a wide reputation. He was a man of fine presence; tall, erect, with a keen eye, and expressive countenance. In 1842 he became converted to Calvinism, and was ordained an orthodox minister in Malden, Mass. About the year 1850, Mr. Smith's health becoming impaired, he gave up the ministry as a regular profession and undertook the study of the law. His diversified talents made him a ready pleader, while years of study had given him an unfailing fund of illustration, making him apt to see the weak points of an adversary, and quick to take advantage of them. He soon after this removed to New York, and to his two professions added that of journalism. As correspondent of the Boston "Journal" his "Burleigh Letters" attracted universal attention from the brilliancy of their style and their inexhaustible humor. He still continued his ministerial labors, supplying the pulpits of Congregational, Dutch Reformed, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches; but ill health prevented his taking a settled charge. He was a man of indefatigable energy, and had a large correspondence with papers in cities and towns throughout the North and West. Among the books that he wrote are: "Marvels of Prayer," "Sunshine and Shadow in New York," and "Successful Folks." These were but a small portion of his writings. His vast correspondence and innumerable letters would fill volumes. It was as a lecturer that Matthew Hale Smith achieved his greatest success. On this field he was master and could display to the best his versatile talents. He made extensive lecture tours over the country, one of which, in 1877, in California, lasted for nine months. He excelled as a humorist, but his humor was always refined, and a vein of sound judgment ran through all his discourse. Among his most popular lectures were: "From the Thames to the Tiber," drawn from scenes and incidents on a European tour; also, "Old Times and Our Times," and "Wit and Humor." In April, 1861, as chaplain of the 12th regiment, N. Y. S. M., he went to the seat of war at the first call for troops, and all through that struggle, in public addresses and in other services, devoted himself to the cause of his country. He was chaplain of the "Old Guard" in New York city at the time of his death. His last public address was in behalf of the Sunday-school cause. In early life Mr. Smith married, in Boston, Mass., Mary, grandniece of John Adams, second president of the United States. By her he had seven children, five of whom, three sons and two daughters, survived him. Two of the sons studied law, and one went into the railroad business in the West. The eldest son took his grandmother's name (his father's *nom-de-plume*), "Burleigh," upon coming of age, and is now Judge Burleigh of Massachusetts. His second son, G. Melville Smith, entered the ministry and was settled over the Second Presbyterian church of Newburyport, Mass. His daughter, Louise, is an artist of acknowledged ability. She acted as his amanuensis, and traveled abroad with him on his last trip to Europe. She was married in 1876 to Albert C. Squier, an extensive builder and contractor of New York, and it was in their home that Matthew Hale Smith passed the last years of his life. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1879.

Matthew Hale Smith

HUBBARD, John Barrett, soldier, was born at Hallowell, Me., Feb. 4, 1837, the eldest son of John Hubbard. He was prepared for college at the academy of his native town, and in 1853 entered Bowdoin College, from which, in 1857, he was graduated with high honors. He subsequently studied law with Edward Fox, who was afterward judge of the U. S. district court at Portland, Me. In October, 1861, Mr. Hubbard was appointed first lieutenant of the 1st Maine battery of mounted artillery, and Dec. 18th of the same year was mustered into the U. S. service, and ordered to the department of the Gulf with the first expedition sent for the capture and occupation of New Orleans. In September, 1862, Lieut. Hubbard was selected as adjutant-general of Gen. Godfrey Weitzel's command, and was commissioned by the war department captain and assistant adjutant-general, with rank from Oct. 27, 1862. He served with ability and credit in the department of the Gulf, and participated in the Lafourche campaign, the first Teche campaign, and the siege of Port Hudson, where he was killed in battle, in the first assault of that place, May 27, 1863.

HYLTON, John Dunbar, physician and man of business, was born in the Island of Jamaica, W. I., March 25, 1837, of English parentage. The family is traceable to the days of William the Conqueror, upon whose invasion of the kingdom, Lancelot de Hylton, with two sons, Henry and Robert, espoused his cause. The family seat is at Hylton Castle, near Sunderland, Eng. A Hylton was slain at Feversham, Kent; another in Normandy; one at Metz, in France; three in the holy wars under King Richard I.; three in battles under the "Black Prince," and others, subsequently, in the civil wars of the Commonwealth period. William Hylton, great-grandfather of John Dunbar Hylton, came to the United States about 1764, and located near Bath, Va. He also purchased land in Long Island, where is the present city of Brooklyn. He was a royalist in the American revolution and returned to England, his estate being confiscated by the colonial authorities. His son John was a captain in the British army, living near Kingston, Jamaica, W. I. John's son, John S. Stannard Hylton, was born in the county of Durham, Eng., and became a planter in the Island of Jamaica. About 1839, having removed to the United States, he purchased large tracts of land in Camden county, N. J. His son, the subject of this sketch, is descended, on his mother's side, from the Frys of Morrant's Court, Eng., and the Scotch family of Dunbar. He was educated under private tutors, and assisted his father in agricultural pursuits. Smitten with the gold fever, he became a miner at Pike's Peak, Col., in 1860. In 1861 he entered the works of the Phœnix Iron Co. at Phœnixville, Pa., but subsequently studied medicine, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. He practiced his profession for ten years at Philadelphia, Pa., at Riverside and Palmyra, N. J., but then settled on a farm in Camden county in the latter state, and turned his attention to agriculture,

J. Dunbar Hylton

fruit-growing, and mining clays, of which there are large deposits upon his land, varying from eight to thirty feet in depth. Dr. Hylton has inherited decided literary tastes and ability, and has published several volumes of verse. He married Emma D. Silvis May 31, 1865.

CATTELL, Alexander Gilmore, senator, was born in Salem, N. J., Feb. 12, 1816. He obtained an academic education in his native town, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was elected to the New Jersey legislature in 1840, was clerk of the house in 1842–43, and was the youngest member of the state constitutional convention in 1844. He became a merchant in Philadelphia in 1846; was chosen a director in the Mechanics' Bank, and a member of the city council from 1848 until 1853. He removed his residence to New Jersey in 1855, but continued his business in Philadelphia. After serving as one of the first presidents of the Corn Exchange Association, he organized the Corn Exchange Bank of that city in 1857, and for the succeeding thirteen years was its president. From 1866 to 1871 he represented the state of New Jersey in the U. S. senate, and declined a re-election on account of impaired health. While a senator he served on the finance committee, and was chairman of the library committee. He declined the appointment of commissioner of the District of Columbia, but soon afterward President Grant appointed him a member of the first Civil Service Commission, of which George William Curtis was president. After filling that position two years, in 1873 Mr. Cattell resigned to become the financial agent of the United States in England, to refund at a lower rate of interest the government six per cent. bonds held in that country. He spent one year in London, and succeeded in refunding $100,000,000 at five per cent. While holding this influential position he opened negotiations with the governing committee of the Royal Exchange, and was successful in altering the method of quotations of exchange between the two countries from an inaccurate and confusing method to the plain and simple one now in use. While in London Mr. Cattell suggested to a syndicate of the leading English bankers a plan for paying the Geneva award of $15,500,000, without disturbance to the rate of exchange. The plan was adopted by both governments, and the amount successfully transmitted through Mr. Cattell's hands. President Grant considered him one of his wisest advisers and best friends. Mr. Cattell is now engaged in a number of enterprises, confined chiefly to his native state. He is president of the New Jersey Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Camden, and resides at Merchantville, N. J. He has been a president of the state board of assessors, charged with the taxation of railroad and corporate property, and is the author of several exhaustive reports on railroad and other corporate taxation, which have been submitted to the legislature. He is also a member of the state board of education. His brother, Rev. William C. Cattell, LL.D., was president of Lafayette College for twenty years. Senator Cattell died April 8, 1894.

Alex. G. Cattell

HOBART, John Sloss, jurist, was born in Fairfield, Conn., in 1738. His grandfather, Edward Hobart, settled in Charlestown, Mass., and subsequently represented Hingham in the general court. His father, a Congregational clergyman, founded the town of Hingham. John Sloss was graduated from Yale in 1757, was admitted to the bar and began practice in the state of New York. He was called into public life as a delegate to the provincial congress in 1775. He subsequently served in the New York convention, and on the committee to draft the constitution of the state, Aug. 1, 1776. In July of the following year, he was appointed judge of the district court. During the revolution he continued in the service of the state, holding various important offices, and at the close of the war was named one of the three judges of the supreme court. January, 1798, he was elected to the U. S. senate, but resigned, upon his appointment in May as judge of the U. S. district court of New York. He died Feb. 4, 1805.

WALLACE, Campbell, railroad commissioner of Georgia, was born in Sevier county, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1806. His father's people were Scotch Presbyterians, who were members of the "Waxhaw Settlement," N. C., and his mother was from old Quaker stock of Welsh descent, his grandfather, William Wallace, having been an American soldier in the revolution, and one of the first two magistrates in East Tennessee territory. Campbell's father, Jesse, early moved to Blount county, Tenn., and in 1820 he placed his son in the mercantile house of C. McCurig & Son, of Knoxville, where he remained three years, returning home to care for his aged parents until 1834, when he became partner with his old firm in Knoxville. In 1853 he became president of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, and rehabilitated and completed it from Cleveland to Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn. During the war he did marked service moving troops, and in Bragg's retreat from Kentucky he transported 60,000 soldiers under very trying circumstances, from Knoxville, Tenn., to Bridgeport, Ala., having refused a brigadier's commission because his railroad experience was more valuable to the Confederate government. After the war, pardoned by his personal friend, President Johnson, he removed from Atlanta, Ga., to Bartow county, in the same state, intending to become a farmer, but was appointed by Gov. Jenkins, in 1866, superintendent of the Western and Alabama railroad, and rebuilt the road. He resigned in 1868, and in 1869 contracted to build the South and North Alabama railroad from Decatur to Montgomery, now part of the Louisiana and Northern railroad system. Mr. Wallace became president of the Atlanta State National Bank (afterward made through his agency the Merchants' Bank) and in 1879 he was appointed on the Georgia railroad commission, reappointed in 1883, and made chairman, and after eleven years' service, with five more to run, resigned when the legislature failed to allow sufficient clerical force to do the work properly. As merchant, railroader, bank president, and railroad commissioner, Maj. Wallace has been signally successful. His financial sagacity has been conspicuous. His constructive ability was shown in his notable work in reviving the East Tennessee railroad, and rebuilding the state road of Georgia. His business wisdom was proven in creating a great mercantile trade, in lifting the debt from the East Tennessee Deaf Asylum, in establishing the Merchants' Bank in Georgia on a solid basis, and as a factor in the Eylton Company, of Birmingham, Ala., the most successful land corporation in the South. His best service was in moulding the work of that wonderful Georgia railroad commission, the initial one in this country, which has been the model for the Union.

Campbell Wallace

He vitalized the commission, directing its powers to regulate justly the matters between the railroads and people, restraining oppression in each, securing the rights of both, and promoting the public interest. Maj. Wallace has been a Presbyterian elder for over half a century. In 1831 he married Susan E. Lyon, and has several children.

Griswold Lord Ely

ELY, Griswold Lord, merchant, was born in New York city Sept. 1, 1842. He is a direct descendant of Richard Ely, a merchant of Boston, who emigrated from England about 1664, and later removed to Saybrook, Conn., where he married, in 1664, Elizabeth, widow of John Cullick and sister of Col. Fenwick. He had a son Richard, whose son Richard married Phœbe Hubbard, who were the parents of Josiah Ely, born 1739, a soldier of the revolution, who volunteered at the "Lexington Alarm." He had a son, Josiah Griswold Ely, born 1766, whose son, by Elizabeth Sill, was Leverett Huntington Ely, a prominent merchant of New York, at one time colonel of a cavalry regiment in the city of New York. He was the father of Griswold L., the subject of this sketch. The latter, through his mother, Caroline (Brooks) Ely, is descended from John Brooks of the New Haven colony, 1649. Lemuel Brooks, the maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Ely, married Hannah Raymond; her sister Mary married a Hoyt, the daughter of whom married Judge Sherman, the father of the late Gen Sherman. Charles Brooks, the son of Lemuel, was the father of Caroline Brooks (Ely), the mother of Griswold L. Ely. The Raymonds claim descent from Raymond le Gros, who accompanied Strongbow to Ireland in 1171, and being mainly instrumental in the reduction of that kingdom, obtained an extensive tract of land in the county of Kerry. He was appointed chief governor of the kingdom upon the death of Strongbow. The father of Griswold L. Ely died when the son was but four years of age, and the latter was brought up under his mother's care. He was educated at the public schools and the College of the City of New York, and began his business career in 1859 in the famous shipping-house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. At the breaking out of the war he was rated yeoman on the ship Supply, commanded by Capt. Calvocorresses. A valuable prize was captured by the Supply during her cruise, Mr. Ely's share of the prize-money amounting to $1,200. In 1862 Mr. Ely was appointed paymaster's clerk on the same vessel, and in September, 1863, he was appointed acting assistant paymaster of the U. S. navy and assigned to the ship Release, then on duty at Beaufort, N. C. While there he did duty as paymaster of the post, having several vessels under his supervision. After the capture of Wilmington, N. C., he was ordered to the latter place and remained on duty there until the expiration of the war, resigning in the spring of 1866. It is a noteworthy fact, and an evidence of his official capacity, that during his two and a half years of service as acting assistant paymaster, there was but a single error in his accounts, which was but $10.63, being an overpayment by his clerk. One year after his discharge he received permission to report for examination for the position of assistant paymaster in the regular service. He declined the offer, however, as he had already engaged in business with the firm of Marshall, Dickinson & Co., wholesale dealers in and importers of cutlery. Mr. Ely continued with the firm as salesman until its liquidation in 1875, when he and his partner became its successor, under the firm name of Ely & Wray, and have since continued to do a successful and prosperous business. Mr. Ely married, in 1866, Miss Jennie Dickinson, daughter of Henry Dickinson, a member of the firm by which he was previously employed. Mr. Ely has been for many years identified with the Masonic fraternity, having received his first knowledge of "Speculative Masonry" in Franklin Lodge, No. 109, of Beaufort, N. C., in 1863, and subsequently to Howard Lodge, No. 34, of New York city. He later explored the vaults of Cryptic Masonry through Council No. 4, R. & S. M., and of Capitular Masonry in Nassau Chapter of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HARTLEY, Thomas, member of congress and soldier, was born in Reading, Pa., Sept. 7, 1748. He was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in York, Pa., which was interrupted by the revolution. He entered the army, served with bravery in Irvine's regiment, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel Jan. 9, 1776, and in the same year he was made colonel of the 6th Pennsylvania. In 1778 he was ordered with his command against the Indians who had been engaged in the Wyoming massacre, and brought the expedition to a successful close by an engagement in which many of the Indians were killed, their settlement destroyed and most of the property recovered that had been carried off from the settlers. On the return of peace he entered into civil affairs, and was sent to the Pennsylvania assembly in 1778. In 1783 he was a member of the council of censors, and in 1787 a delegate to the state constitutional convention. He was then elected to congress, and served from March 4, 1789, until he died, Dec. 21, 1800.

STRAUCH, Peter D., pianoforte-action manufacturer, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Feb. 12, 1836. His ancestors were men of prominence; his father was an officer in the German army and subsequently held a responsible position under the government. His mother was descended from the French Huguenots. Young Strauch was left fatherless at the age of four years and in 1851, when fifteen years old, came with his mother and brothers to America, settling in Albany, N. Y., where he was apprenticed to F. Frickinger, one of the pioneer manufacturers of pianos and piano actions. While acquiring a thorough knowledge of the art of piano and piano-action making, he was also perfecting himself in the English language and branches. After completing his apprenticeship, he worked for a time as a journeyman until, in 1860, he was admitted as a partner in the business. Seeking a larger field he sold out his interest and in 1863 came to New York, where, for the next four years, he was laying the foundation for his present business by studying the methods in use in the various piano manufactories. In 1867 he commenced the manufacture of piano actions in a small way, employing one man and two boys. Seeing that the grand and upright pianos would be the pianos of the future, he applied himself diligently to the improvement of these actions, and so eminently did he succeed in perfecting them that he has been and is recognized as the leading manufacturer of piano actions. In 1891 his establishment had become one of the largest of this kind in the world, with a capacity for the employment of over 400 men. This has all been due to a great extent to his skill, inventive genius and perfect

P. D. Strauch

knowledge of this branch of piano manufacture, together with his having worked hand in hand with those inventive and progressive spirits among the piano makers who never rested till they had made the American pianoforte unapproachable for its musical qualities and wondrous durability and the American piano trade renowned for its stability, integrity and enterprise. Mr. Strauch occupies a high position in the financial world, has been the acting president of the Gansevoort Bank and holds other prominent positions of trust. He is also an active member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. Associated with him are his two sons, Albert T., and William E., both of whom have already attained a prominent position in the commercial world, and who, by their skill and energy, have contributed much to the growth and development of the business.

BOX, Henry W., lawyer, was born in Cornwall, England, Apr. 23, 1836. By the death of his father, he was left at the age of eight years to the care of his mother, who was burdened with the support of a large family, and he passed his early years in a constant struggle with poverty, and without the advantages of an education. Resolved to seek a home where the conditions of life were easier, the lad embarked for America, and landed in New York in 1851, when but fifteen years of age. With characteristic forethought he traveled to the country seeking the work to which he had been accustomed in England, and found employment on a farm at $6 a month near Honesdale, Penn., where he remained three years. A natural love of study and an ambition to rise above mechanical labor, was at this time the turning-point in the boy's life. Taking advantage of the first opportunity for regular study that was offered him, he entered the district school at Bethany in his eighteenth year, passed into the seminary of Bethany, and so thoroughly mastered the course of study there that in twenty months from his entrance to the district school he was granted a teacher's certificate. During this time he had partly supported himself by various odd labors performed out of study hours. Returning to farm work in the summer, he saved his wages and entered Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa., where he was graduated. His education opening to him the possibilities of a professional career, about the same time he studied law in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and was admitted to practice Sept. 8, 1859, supporting himself in the meantime by teaching sometimes in classes, and later, in the public schools of Scranton and Honesdale. In 1861 he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., having but eight dollars at his command, and entered as a law student the office of Sherman S. Rogers. He was admitted to the bar Feb. 2, 1862. For two years Mr. Box practiced alone and reached the front rank of his profession through his commanding abilities and zeal in the prosecution of his cases. He then formed a partnership with William H. Gurney, and subsequently with Frank R. Perkins, who was city attorney during a part of the time. In order to manage better their increasing practice, the firm admitted new partners and took the name of Box, Hatch & Norton, Mr. Box, in consequence, becoming the consulting member of the firm. Mr. Box stands among the leading criminal lawyers of his state, having for more than twenty years given special attention to that class of practice, as well as to heavy civil suits. He has also attained a high reputation as a corporation lawyer, and is retained by such bodies as the Street Railway Company, of Buffalo; the Western Union Co.; the Bell Telephone Co.; and the Union Fire Insurance Co. The real estate business has likewise received a large share of his attention, by which his large personal estate has been materially increased. Though a republican and a hard worker for the promotion of party measures, Mr. Box has always declined political preferment, preferring to work in a quiet way for measures pertaining to the welfare and happiness of the public. Consequently, he is a leader in philanthropic work, to which he devotes a large part of his ample fortune. His enterprises are chiefly for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. Chief among these has been the building of 150 houses as homes for workingmen, which they are induced to purchase on easy terms. Mr. Box is at present president of the Buffalo, Bellevue and Lancaster Railroad, and commissioner to the World's Fair from New York. In 1865 he married Mary Mason Peabody, a native of New England. They have but one child, a daughter.

Henry W. Box

SEWALL, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Boston, Aug. 15, 1688, the son of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall (1652–1730). He was graduated from Harvard in 1707, and began his ministry in September, 1713, as colleague of E. Pemberton at the Old South church, where he remained through life. Benevolent and fervent, though rigidly conservative, he supported Whitefield, and was styled "the weeping prophet." He was a commissioner of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, and a corresponding member of that in Scotland for promoting Christian Knowledge. He declined the presidency of Harvard in 1724, but in later years gave the college a number of books, and a fund for the help of poor scholars. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Glasgow in 1731, published nearly thirty sermons, and died in Boston June 27, 1769.

BARHYDT, Theodore Wells, banker and railroad manager, was born in Newark, N. J., Apr. 10, 1835. His paternal ancestors came from Holland in 1665, and settled on the Hudson, near Coxsackie. His grandfather, Jerome Barhydt, was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and served in the quartermaster's department in the war of 1812. Theodore's mother was descended from the Gardiner family which was one of the first to settle in New Jersey. When Theodore was an infant, his father removed to Schenectady, N. Y., and was in business there until his death in 1851. Left an orphan at sixteen, Mr. Barhydt removed to Burlington, Ia., in March, 1855, and has since resided there. He was assistant postmaster at Burlington for several years, but in 1859 he engaged in the boot and shoe business on his own account. He gradually became interested in other lines of business, and since 1861 has been more or less connected with banking, and with railroads since 1870. In the latter year he organized the Merchants' National Bank, of Burlington, of which he became president. In 1871 he was elected director and member of the executive committee of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad Co.; director of the Burlington and Northwestern Railway in 1879, and in 1880 its president. He has also been president of the Burlington and Western Railway since its organization in 1882. Although Mr. Barhydt's time has been occupied with these various enterprises, he has found leisure for considerable travel, both in this country and in Europe.

T. W. Barhydt

BRADLEY, William Czar, lawyer, was born in Westminster, Vt., March 23, 1783, the son of Stephen Row Bradley. He entered Yale College, but did not graduate, leaving in 1796, at the end of his freshman year. He then entered the law office of his father, and in 1802 was admitted to the bar and began to practise in Westminster. Meanwhile, in 1800, when only seventeen years of age, he acted as secretary to the commissioners of bankruptcy, and from 1804, for seven years, was prosecuting attorney for Wyndham county, Vt. He was elected to the lower branch of the legislature, and in 1812 was made a state councilor. In the following year he was elected a member of congress from Vermont. In 1817 he was appointed commissioner of the United States under the treaty of Ghent, and held that position until 1822, when he was again elected a member of congress, continuing in the house of representatives until 1827. He then retired from public life, but in 1850 was elected a member of the state senate of Vermont, in 1856 was a presidential elector, and in 1857 was a member of the state constitutional convention. He was in the practice of law for fifty-six years, and in 1858 took a formal farewell of the bar of his state. He died in Westminster, Vt., March 3, 1867.

CRAWFORD, Thomas, sculptor, was born in New York city March 22, 1814. In early life he showed his propensity for the study of art, was placed in the studio of Frazer and Launitz, well known at that time, and made rapid progress. Here he began to model in clay. In 1834 he sailed for Italy, where he studied with Thorwaldsen who put every facility in the way of the young man and honored him with his friendship and instruction until he left Italy. He made a number of busts, among others those of Com. Hall, Mr. Kenyon, the English poet, and Sir Charles Vaughan, formerly British minister at Washington. In 1839 he designed his "Orpheus," which was purchased by the Boston Athenæum. This is the finest production of his chisel, and it is reported that Thorwaldsen said that it was the most classic statue then in the studios of Rome. Mr. Crawford's busts, apart from their artistic excellence, are said to have the merit of being striking likenesses of their originals. Some of his other celebrated works are busts of "Sappho" and "Vesta," "The Genius of Mirth," "Adam and Eve," "David before Saul," "Flora," "Christ Disputing with the Doctors" (a bas relief containing twelve figures) and numerous other bas reliefs, with three statues of Washington, each differing from the other in sentiment and costume. He died in London, Eng., Oct. 16, 1857.

BREARLEY, David, jurist, was born near Trenton, N. J., June 11, 1741, and practiced law at Allentown in that state. When the troubles arose between the American colonies and Great Britain, which preceded the American revolution, he was arrested by the British authorities for high treason, but was set free by a mob of his fellow-citizens. Entering the revolutionary army, he became lieutenant-colonel in Maxwell's brigade of the Jersey line, and was reported to be a brave and cool officer. In June, 1779, he left the service, having been appointed chief justice of New Jersey, although but thirty-four years of age. In the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, Judge Brearley protested against inequality in the representation of the states, and opposed any joint ballot by the two houses of congress. He was president of the New Jersey convention which ratified the constitution, and was a presidential elector in 1788. In 1789 he resigned the chief justiceship of his native state to accept the appointment of judge of the United States district court for New Jersey. He was one of the compilers of the Protestant Episcopal prayer-book of 1785, and died at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 16, 1790.

BETTS, Frederic Henry, lawyer, was born at Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y., March 8, 1843. He is descended on his father's side from Thomas Betts, one of the original founders of Guilford, Conn., and Josiah Rossiter, assistant governor of Connecticut, and on his mother's side from John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, and several ancestors of revolutionary and pre-revolutionary fame, including Governors Wyllys and Leete of Connecticut, and Col. Andrew Ward who commanded a detachment of the troops which captured Louisburg in 1744. He was graduated from Yale College, 1864, and was awarded his A.M. from that institution in 1867. In 1866 he was graduated from Columbia College Law School, and immediately began the practice of his profession, and acquired a large practice. In 1867 he married M. Louise, daughter of John F. Holbrook. In 1872–73 he was counsel for the New York state insurance department. Early in his career he had placed under his management several cases of infringement of parents. Becoming deeply engaged in this branch of his profession, he afterward devoted himself largely to litigation of that character, and grew distinguished in this branch. He succeeded against some of the ablest lawyers of the day in a suit against the Western Union Telegraph Co., in which the validity of the Simpson patent for the submarine cable was sustained, and has been counsel for the Edison Electric Light Co., the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., the city of New York, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Telegraph Co., the Celluloid Co., and other large corporations. In 1873 he was appointed lecturer on patent law in the law department of Yale University, which position he retained until 1884, resigning on account of the pressure of his professional engagements. In 1879 he published a pamphlet on the "Policy of the Patent Laws," and is the author of the "Life of Joseph Henry, the distinguished scientist and secretary of Smithsonian Institution, shortly to be published. He has taken an active part in most of the reform movements in the city of New York; was a member of the republican county committee 1884–85; of the citizen's committee of fifty in 1882; of citizen's committee of one hundred in 1883; and the people's municipal league in 1890–91. He was vice-president of the City Reform Club and of the Yale Alumni Association, and a member of numerous clubs in New York city. In 1875 he founded the "Betts Prize" in the law department of Yale University. He is actively connected with church work, and is vestryman in St. George's church, N. Y., and superintendent of one of the mission Sunday-schools. He is an admirer of art, and possesses a valuable collection of important pictures and old engravings, and moreover, is a diligent student of literature and founder of several associations for the propagation of culture and study.

SANDERS, Daniel Clarke, first president of the University of Vermont (1800–14), was born in Sturbridge, Mass., May 3, 1768. He was graduated from Harvard in 1788, taught the grammar school in Cambridge while pursuing his theological studies, and in 1790 was licensed to preach. He officiated in Vergennes, Vt., for several months from May, 1792, as also for some time before his ordination, June 12, 1794, until August, 1799, when he was invited to Burlington, and elected secretary of the corporation of the university, which had been chartered in 1791. He at once opened a preparatory school in the college house, and in October, 1800, was chosen president. For six years, with the exception of a single term in 1804, he personally directed the studies of all the classes, a work which at last absorbed eight, and sometimes ten, hours a day. He exercised a general supervision also over the management of lands and funds, and the erection of a college building, and is said to have felled some of the tall pines on the college acres with his own hands. Besides, he preached regularly to the only religious society in the town, from November, 1799, until 1807. In the latter year he was reinforced by a tutor; in 1809 by a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and another of anatomy and surgery, and in 1811 by a third professor, of Latin and Greek, and a fourth, of jurisprudence. By 1809 astronomical and philosophical apparatus had been procured, which was said to have been the best in New England, after those of Yale and Harvard, and the foundations of a library had been laid. A public building had been finished, four stories high, and 160 feet long, with chapel, lecture rooms, and chambers for students. In 1807 there were forty-seven students enrolled; in 1808 Dr. Sanders reports sixty-one "paying" students, when tuition was but $12 a year. His salary of $600 was augmented by $400 more paid by the parish of Burlington. So far the growth of the institution had inspired high hopes on the part of its friends, but the non-intercourse act of 1807, the rivalry of Middlebury College (founded 1800), the interference of the legislature with the vested rights of the university, and finally, the war of 1812, brought serious difficulties. The college building was seized, first for an arsenal, and soon after for barracks, and in March, 1814, instruction was suspended by order of the corporation, and the salaried officers dismissed. From 1815 to 1829 Dr. Sanders filled the pastorate of the Unitarian church in Medfield, Mass. He was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1820, and in 1835 was one of the committee of the general court on the revision of the general statutes. His alma mater gave him the degree of D.D. in 1809. While not a profound thinker, nor a severely logical reasoner, Dr. Sanders was vigorous, earnest, sympathetic, and genial. He belonged to the more liberal school in theology, and upon the formation of a Unitarian church in Burlington withdrew from the first church to connect himself therewith. He left over thirty published discourses, and a "History of the Indian Wars with the First Settlers of the United States, Particularly in New England" (Montpelier, 1812), a volume now exceedingly scarce, as he destroyed most of the edition because of an unfriendly criticism in a Middlebury publication. Of this work Samuel G. Drake said, "It is infinitely superior, not only in a literary point of view, but in the accuracy of its historical facts, to Henry Trumbull's work, published the same year, on the same subject." The only portrait ever taken of him was destroyed by fire He died at Medfield, Mass., Oct. 18, 1850.

AUSTIN, Samuel, second president of the University of Vermont (1815–21), was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 7, 1760. At the age of sixteen he did military service in New York city as a substitute for his father, who had been drafted as a soldier. At twenty he began the study of law, but soon, perceiving the value of a more thorough education, gave himself to classical studies, and entered the sophomore class at Yale in 1781, and was graduated in 1783 with the highest honors of the institution. He read theology with Dr. Jonathan Edwards, teaching at the same time in New Haven and Norwich, and was licensed to preach in October, 1784; was or-

dained and settled in Fairhaven, Nov. 9, 1786; was installed over the First church in Worcester, Mass., Sept. 29, 1790, having made it a condition of his acceptance that the church should give up the practice of the "half-way covenant." Here he labored with great energy and much success. He had many theological students under his direction, and was influential in starting the general association of Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts Missionary Society. In 1807 Williams College gave him the degree of D.D. In 1815 Dr. Austin assumed the presidency of the University of Vermont. During the latter part of the war no instruction had been given, and all was to begin anew. The college edifice was placed in perfect repair by the U. S. government. Three professors were appointed: of languages, of mathematics and natural philosophy, and of chemistry and mineralogy. On Sept. 16th there were "nine students and the number gradually increasing." During his incumbency the number of graduates slowly but steadily increased. He was "an able instructor, especially in moral and mental philosophy," and was loved and respected by his pupils. Some of his associates in the faculty ere long accepted calls to other institutions, and he longed to resume the work of the ministry, his hopes in regard to the college not having been fully realized, so after six years' service he resigned the presidency. In 1821 he took charge of a feeble congregation in Newport, R. I., once the parish of Dr. Samuel Hopkins, but resigned in 1825, and returned to Worcester to reside with a nephew. Always constitutionally disposed to look on the darker side, he became melancholic, lost his health, both of body and mind, and suffered terribly from mental anguish. He lived for a time at Northampton, Mass., and afterward at Glastonbury, Conn. Besides several occasional sermons, he left these writings: "A View of the Church;" "Controversial Letters on Baptism," 2 series (1805–6); a "Dissertation on Christian Theology" (1826). He also collected and edited the "Works of President Jonathan Edwards," in 8 vols. (Worcester, 1809). Dr. Austin died Dec. 4, 1830.

HASKEL, Daniel, third president of the University of Vermont (1821–24), was born at Preston, Conn., in June, 1784. He was graduated from Yale College in 1802, and taught school for a few years at Norwich and Colchester, Conn. His theological preceptor was Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, of Princeton, N. J. He preached for a time in Middletown and Litchfield, Conn., afterward in St. Albans, Vt., and was settled over the First Congregational church in Burlington, Apr. 10, 1810, from which position he was invited to the presidency of the college. His pastorate was a successful one, the church having more than quadrupled under his care. His learning, especially in philosophy, was both deep and wide; his theology was that of the old school; his influence in the community kindly and conciliating, winning the respect even of those who opposed his views. As head of the university he was vigorous and practical. In two years the number of students had increased from twenty-two to seventy, and the energy of his administration promised larger things in the future, when in 1824 the college edifice, with library and apparatus, was laid in ashes. The health and reason of the president broke under the trial, and some of the officers withdrew. The remaining portion of his life, after several attempts to get relief from his malady, was occupied with literary pursuits in Brooklyn, N. Y. There he prosecuted his studies, lectured occasionally before public institutions, or wrote for the press. He was joint author of a "Gazetteer of the United States" (1843); published a "Chronological View of the World" (1845), and edited for the Harpers the American part of McCulloch's "Universal Gazetteer," 2 vols. (1843–44). He died in Brooklyn Aug. 9, 1848.

PRESTON, Willard, fourth president of the University of Vermont (1825–26), was born at Uxbridge, Mass., May 29, 1785. He was fitted for college by Dr. Crane of Northbridge, and was graduated from Brown University in 1806 with high honors. For a year he read law, but in 1807 made profession of religion and turned to theology, and in 1808 received a license to preach. In the fall of this year he declined a call from the church in Burlington, Vt., because of impaired health, and spent the next three years in the South. In January, 1812, he became pastor of the Congregational church at St. Albans, Vt., but was compelled to seek a milder climate in September, 1815. From June, 1816, until 1821 he had a successful ministry in Providence, R. I. In 1821 he was installed over the First church in Burlington, where by his talents and character he gained such respect as to be selected to succeed President Haskel as head of the university. As a college officer, he won the admiration and love of the students, and is spoken of as a man "of gentlemanly bearing, of simple, genial and artistic tastes," and of rare eloquence and power in the pulpit. His resignation was occasioned by difficulties growing out of cases of discipline. For some five years he preached at different places in the southern states, as his health permitted, and then was settled over the Independent Presbyterian church in Savannah, Ga. There he labored with unfailing vigor for nearly a quarter of a century. At one time, for seven years together, he never left the city, save on some ministerial duty. During the yellow fever of 1845 he never left his post, but ministered to the sick and dying. His death was felt to be a public loss. Two volumes of his "Sermons" were issued by his son in 1857, prefaced by a sketch of the author. He died in Savannah, Ga., Apr. 23, 1853.

MARSH, James, fifth president of the University of Vermont (1826–33), was born at Hartford, Vt., July 19, 1794. When eighteen years of age, he was led to turn his attention from farm work to study, and in 1813 entered Dartmouth College. In the spring of his second year he gave himself to the service of Christ, and was graduated in 1817 with the highest honors. After one year's theological study at Andover, he was occupied as tutor at Dartmouth for two years, finishing his course in divinity at Andover in September, 1822. After studying at Cambridge a few months, he filled the chair of languages and Biblical literature at Hampden-Sidney College, Va., for about three years, and then, in October, 1826, was appointed president of the university of his native state. He at once set about reorganizing the whole system, both of its studies and its discipline. "To his profound thinking, and his rare powers of analysis and combination, the university is more indebted than to any single one, for the scientific character of its system of education." He was ably seconded by such men as professors George W. Benedict, Benjamin Lincoln, and

Rev. Joseph Torrey. New buildings had been provided in place of the one burned in 1824, but students were few, and a general subscription of $25,000 was resolved upon in order to increase the range of instruction. In 1833 Dr. Marsh retired from the presidency, and accepted the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy, the duties of which he discharged until his death. For a time he was bitterly denounced for his opposition to the "new measures" of 1836. He was twice honored with the degree of D.D.: by Columbia College in 1830, and by Amherst College in 1833. He introduced Coleridge to the American public by editing, with a remarkable "Preliminary Essay" upon his philosophy, his "Aids to Reflection" in 1829. His own philosophical opinions, however, were not derived from Coleridge, but were the product of deep study and reflection. Besides valuable contributions to periodicals, of which an article on "Ancient and Modern Poetry," published in the "North American Review" in 1822 while he was still a student at Andover, deserves particular mention, he translated from the German Bellermann's "Geography of the Bible" (with a collaborator); Herder's "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry," 2 vols. (1833); Hegewisch's "Historical Chronology" (1837), and edited one volume of "Select Practical Theology of the Seventeenth Century" (1830). He also contributed to the Vermont "Chronicle" a notable series of papers on "Popular Education." His "Remains," with a Memoir by Prof. Joseph Torrey, was issued in 1843. He died at Colchester, Vt., July 3, 1842.

Jas. Marsh.

WHEELER, John, sixth president of the University of Vermont (1833–49), was born at Grafton, Vt., March 11, 1798, removed to Orford, N. H., in 1804, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1816. He finished his theological studies at Andover in 1819, and was licensed the same year. After preaching in the southern states for a time, he came North, and was installed over the Congregational church in Windsor, Vt., in 1821. After twelve years' successful service at this post, he was called a second time to the presidency of the university, the position having been offered and declined in 1824. He organized its finances, had its lands looked up and rented, secured generous subscriptions to its funds, raised up friends for it, and by his tact and unremitting exertion carried it safely through seasons of trial and perplexity. His ideal of education was both lofty and clear, and his executive and diplomatic ability of a high order. In the first year of his administration a class of forty-nine was matriculated, although the graduating class of that year had been reduced to three. With additional funds the board of instruction was strengthened, pressing debts were paid, the buildings repaired, and a valuable library and apparatus purchased, mainly in Europe, by Prof. Torrey. The financial crisis of 1837–38 was weathered only by the severest economy and exertion. The college domain, which had been reduced from fifty to two and a half acres, was enlarged by the purchase of twenty-one acres, and plans were made for new buildings. Farrand N. Benedict took the chair of mathematics in 1833, and held it until 1854. Dr. James Marsh died in 1842, but the same year Calvin Pease, and in 1845, Rev. Wm. G. T. Shedd, were added to the faculty. In 1847 Prof. Geo. W. Benedict retired after twenty-two years of strenuous and varied service. In 1848, because of ill health in his family, Dr. Wheeler resigned the presidency, although his active connection with the corporation continued until his death. Union College bestowed the degree of D.D. in 1834. In later years Dr. Wheeler was much occupied with questions of national politics and projects for the internal development of the state. He was a gentleman of the old school, dignified and courteous; as a preacher, vigorous and often eloquent, and much in demand for special occasions; a friend whose advice was valued and whose help efficient. Almost the last act of his life was a liberal donation of lands to the university. He left only occasional sermons and addresses, most valuable of which was a discourse on "The Nature and Function of Conscience," delivered at Andover in 1834, which well deserved perpetuation in a more permanent form. He died Apr. 13, 1862.

J. Wheeler

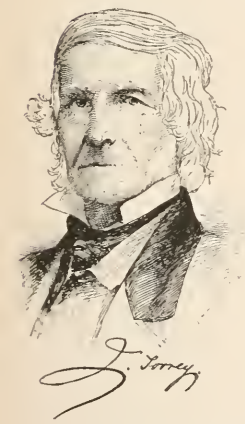
SMITH, Worthington, seventh president of the University of Vermont (1849–55), was born at Hadley, Mass., Oct. 11, 1795. He entered the sophomore class at Williams College in 1813, was graduated in 1816, and the same year began the study of theology at Andover; was licensed to preach in June, 1819, and the following year served as principal of Hopkins Academy, in Hadley. Having declined a call to Windsor, Vt., in 1821, he preached for a time in St. Albans, and was ordained over the church in the latter place, June 4, 1823. His ministry here was earnest and fruitful. He was a vigorous opponent of the measures of the evangelist Burchard, who, at that time had great vogue in some of the neighboring churches. Dr. Smith was a sort of bishop of northwestern Vermont, his aid being often invoked in ecclesiastical affairs. In 1825 he was elected to the boards of control of both Middlebury College and Vermont University. In 1846 he served as superintendent of common schools for Franklin county, and for many years was president of the trustees of the county grammar school. Elected to preside over the University of Vermont in 1849, he gave all his energies to augment the means and the influence of the institution, but an earnest effort to strengthen the cause of higher education in the state by uniting Middlebury College and the University proved abortive. As a disciplinarian, he was strict, but kind and paternal. His instruction was largely independent of the textbook. He added materially to the funds of the college, and relieved it of a harassing debt, increased the number of its active friends, and did much to secure the confidence and good will of the churches, and advance the general interest in education. By 1853 his arduous labors began to affect his health; in 1854 he tendered his resignation, and was finally released from the duties of the office in November, 1855. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont in 1845. Dr. Smith published a "Sermon on Popular Instruction" (1846), and an "Inaugural Address (1849). The six years of his administration were marked by prosperity and progress. A selection of his sermons, with a memoir by Prof. Joseph Torrey, was issued at Andover in 1861. He died Feb. 13, 1856.

Worthington Smith

PEASE, Calvin, eighth president of the University of Vermont (1855–61), was born in Canaan, Conn., Aug. 12, 1813, and removed with the family to Charlotte, Vt., in 1826. He obtained his preparatory education in the Hinesburgh Academy, entered the University of Vermont in 1833, and was graduated in 1838, having been absent, teaching, for more than a year. From this time until his appointment to the professorship of Latin and Greek in his alma mater in 1842, he filled the place of principal in the academy at Montpelier, Vt. In 1851 he was licensed to preach. In December, 1855, he succeeded Dr. Smith in the presidency, and the next year was made D.D. by Middlebury College. His financial plans for the benefit of the college were thwarted by the monetary crisis of 1857–58. He was a valued member of the state board of education and president of the Vermont Teachers' Association from 1856 until he left the college because of failing health in the end of 1861, to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Rochester, N. Y. Here, in a ministry of less than two years, his best and ripest work was done. Dr. Pease was a sound and accurate scholar, a skillful and inspiring teacher, "the life and soul of the state board of education." As president of the university he was characterized by his close, brotherly interest in the welfare of each student: as a preacher, he was thoughtful and comprehensive, at once spiritual and practical. His published writings comprise many baccalaureate and other discourses, and a few contributions to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," but have never been collected. He died in Burlington Sept. 17, 1863.

Calvin Pease

TORREY, Joseph, ninth president of the University of Vermont (1862–66), was born at Rowley, Mass., Feb. 2, 1797. He was graduated from Dartmouth College with honor in 1816, and from Andover in 1819; preached for a time as a missionary; was pastor of a Congregational church at Royalton, Vt., 1824–27, and in the latter year was elected to the chair of Greek and Latin in the University of Vermont; he spent the year 1828–29 in Europe, partly in travel and the study of works of art, but heard lectures in Paris and Halle, and made the acquaintance of Tholuck and Schleiermacher. In 1842 he succeeded James Marsh as professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, an office which he filled until his death. From 1862 to 1866 he was also acting president of the institution. In 1850 he was honored with the degree of D.D. from Harvard. Prof. Torrey's learning was profound and varied. He was an accomplished linguist, but seemed equally at home in philosophy and metaphysics, when he had been transferred from the chair of languages. His metaphysical views followed the main lines laid down by President Marsh, but were independently held. He is believed to have been the first in the United States to give scholastic lectures on the "Philosophy of Art." His service of forty years contributed greatly to the reputation of the institution for sound, accurate and healthy scholarship. In 1834 he purchased its library and apparatus in Europe, with a judiciousness of selection which has often won praise. In 1861 many of the undergraduates entered the army. In 1862 forty-four per cent. of the total enrollment were in actual service in the field, and the classes grew still smaller as the war went on. President Torrey's writings, outside the quarterlies, include: "Memoirs" of Presidents Marsh and Smith; "A Theory of Art," posthumously published in 1874, and a translation of Neander's "General History of the Christian Religion and Church" (5 vols., 8vo, Boston, 1847–54; reprinted in London, in 10 vols., 12mo, and Edinburgh, in 9 vols., 8vo). He died Nov. 26, 1867.



J. Torrey

ANGELL, James Burrill, tenth president of the University of Vermont (See Vol. I., p. 251.)

BUCKHAM, Matthew Henry, eleventh president of the University of Vermont (1871–), was born at Leicestershire, Eng., in 1832, the second son of an Independent clergyman of that place. He comes of Scotch ancestry on the paternal, and English on the maternal, side. Soon after Henry's birth his father emigrated to America, and at the early age of fifteen young Buckham entered the University of Vermont, graduating in 1851 with the highest honors. He was subsequently principal of Lenox Academy, Lenox, Mass., tutor in the University of Vermont, and after spending several years in travel and study in Europe was appointed professor of Greek in his alma mater, of which he was made president in 1871, when Dr. James B. Angell resigned the presidency of the institution to accept the same office in the University of Michigan. Dr. Buckham has since filled this position with marked ability. During his administration the number of students has increased fourfold, the faculty threefold, and the permanent endowment of the university has been more than doubled, its available income from all sources having been enlarged fivefold. The library has been augmented from 12,000 to 45,000 volumes, and its buildings—one of them, the Billings Library, being the last completed structure of Boston's famous architect, H. H. Richardson, and one of which he was justly proud—have been trebled in number and more than quadrupled in value. The agricultural department has been further developed, and new departments of electrical engineering and sanitary science have been added, with the latest and best apparatus, in buildings specially designed for the purpose. The buildings of the university are delightfully situated for health and beauty. They occupy an ample campus overlooking Lake Champlain, with the Green mountains behind; and while they give to students the advantages of the country, it is so near the thriving town of Burlington, the benefits of a city location are not lost. The institution ranks among the highest of its class, its graduates being noted for their sound scholarship. To the advantages of a thoroughly modern equipment of buildings and apparatus, rivaling some of the more noted colleges of New England, is added a full corps of capable instructors, able and enthusiastic men devoted to their work. Dr. Buckham is an exceptionally fine English and classical scholar, an interesting and impressive speaker, a man of broad evangelical and liberal ideas, widely known as an orator, writer and educator. His published writings have principally appeared in the form of addresses, sermons, and articles in the reviews and educational journals.

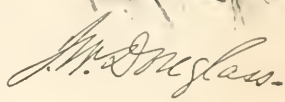
M. H. Buckham

ESTILL, John Holbrook, journalist, was born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 28, 1840, the son of William Estill, a bookbinder and printer. The house in which the subject of this sketch was born was afterward the publication office of the famous secession organ, the Charleston "Mercury." In 1851 the father removed his family to Savannah, and there the son began, at the age of eleven years, to set type, in the course of time passing through all the grades of a printing office. When the war between the states broke out he early joined the Confederate army, and was one of the detachment of soldiers that occupied Fort Pulaski. He afterward served in Virginia, and was at one time disabled by wounds. When the war was closed he began work as a journeyman printer, and in 1867 secured control of the well-known Southern newspaper, the Savannah "Morning News," and built up one of the most complete printing houses in the South. He is public-spirited to the fullest extent, and has been an important factor in making Savannah the leading commercial city of his section. Besides giving the closest attention to the development of his paper, he is president or director in a dozen corporations, county commissioner, member of the board of education, and represents Georgia on the national committee of the democratic party. He is lieutenant-colonel on the governor's staff, president of the Bethesda Orphan Home, and active in many local enterprises. Withal, he is a thorough newspaper man and printer, capable of doing any part of journalistic labor, from setting type to writing editorials.

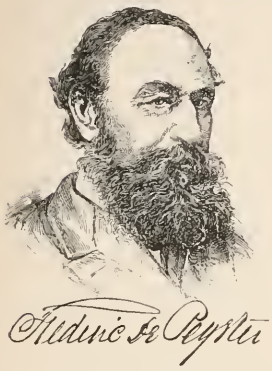
COMBES, Richard Carman, underwriter, was born in New York city, May 17, 1827. He was educated at the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the city of New York, in which he still retains his membership, and engaged for some time in business at Carmansville, New York city. After five years' experience he formed a connection with the Washington Fire Insurance Co. Six years later he was made secretary of the Exchange Fire Insurance Co., also of New York city, and in 1870 was elected its president. Under his management the company has pursued a conservative course, and has been exempt from heavy losses. Mr. Combes is interested in other prominent business organizations. He is president of the National Switch and Signal Co., president of Palmer's Torpedo Machine Co., a director in the German American Guarantee and Real Estate Title Co. Among social organizations he is a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the Lotus Club, and vice-president of Washington Heights (New York) Century Club.

ROBINSON, Horatio Nelson, mathematician, was born at Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan 1, 1806. With no training but that of the district school, he, at sixteen, made the computations for an almanac, and received help which enabled him to take a partial course at Princeton. He taught mathematics in the U. S. navy, 1825–35; conducted academies at Canandaigua and Genesee, N. Y., 1835–41, and then gave himself to the preparation of a series of text-books; residing at Cincinnati 1841–50, then at Syracuse, N. Y., and from 1854 at Elbridge, a village in Onondaga county, N. Y. His works include: "Algebra, University and Elementary Editions" (1847–50); "Astronomy" (1849–50) "Geometry and Trigonometry" (1850); "Natural Philosophy;" "Mathematical Recreations" (1851); "Concise Mathematical Operations" (1854); "Surveying and Navigation" (1857); "Differential and Integral Calculus" (1861); "Analytical Geometry and Conic Sections" (1864). Some of these were widely used, and revised by the author and others. In all, his publications numbered twenty-two. He died Jan. 19, 1867.

DOUGLASS, John Watkinson, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1827, the son of Joseph M. and Martha Douglass. Ten years later his parents removed to Erie, Pa., where he received his education, and then studied law in the office of James Thompson, afterward chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at Erie in 1850. By diligence, perseverance and proficiency in knowledge of the law, he attracted attention and acquired a large practice. Being active in local and national politics, in 1862 President Lincoln appointed him collector of the internal revenue for the nineteenth district of Pennsylvania. The office being newly created, the organization and details necessary for the prosecution of the important business of the bureau called for executive ability of the highest order. Mr. Douglass possessed the confidence and esteem of the community and did not disappoint the expectations of his friends. His success in performing the duties of his office attracted the attention of the authorities at Washington, and in 1869 he was given the position of first deputy commissioner of internal revenue, under Secretary Blaine. The experience he acquired as collector assisted him in the new post to which he had been promoted, and he aided greatly in laying the foundation on which the internal revenue system of this country was built. In 1871 the office of commissioner became vacant and Mr. Douglass was at once given that responsible office, and so unanimous was public sentiment in favor of his promotion that the endorsement of the act of the President was general, regardless of politics or locality. The details of business of this department were complicated and varied, but Mr. Douglass possessed the qualities which enabled him to meet all the requirements and to demonstrate his fitness to control the revenue system. He popularized it by correcting abuses, introduced economical measures, reduced the number of employees from 8,000 to 3,000, and greatly advanced the department toward perfection. He thus received the highest praise as an exceptionally honest and capable official, as his integrity and the efficiency of his bureau were never questioned. Originally he was a democrat, but early uniting with the republican party, he has since been an active and hard-working member of that organization. Mr. Douglass resigned the office of commissioner of internal revenue in 1875 and engaged in the practice of law in the U. S. courts, and others, of the District of Columbia. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him one of the three commissioners of the district, who constitute the municipal authority of the capital city and the district, and upon the organization of the new board he was elected its president.



De PEYSTER, John Watts, brevet major-general by concurrent resolution or special act of the legislature of the state of New York, April, 1866, for "Meritorious services rendered to the national guard and to the United States, prior to and during the rebellion," was born on the 9th of March, 1821, at No. 3 Broadway, in the city of New York. He is the first and only officer recorded as having received such an honor, under similar circumstances, from a native state or any state of the Union. He is the only child of Frederic de Peyster, for many years president of the New York Historical Society and other charitable and social organizations, of whom it was said in an obituary of him, that "he has probably been connected as an active officer with more social, literary and benevolent societies than any other New Yorker who ever lived." He was also distinguished as a lawyer, master-in-chancery, historian and public speaker. The father was, and the son is, descended on both sides from some of the most eminent citizens in the annals of the province of New York.



Johannes, the first de Peyster in America, came from Harlem in Holland, and settled in New Amsterdam, to reside permanently, about 1645. Of the town he had chosen for a home he rose, under the Dutch rule, to be burgomaster, and made his mark for patriotism as a member of defense in 1673. When New Amsterdam became New York, he received from the English authorities the same respect and consideration as under their Dutch predecessors, was appointed deputy mayor, and refused the mayoralty on account of his imperfect acquaintance with the English language, and to the end of his long life was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

The eldest son of Johannes, Abraham (the first), was, in 1700, president of the council and acting governor of New York, and, until his death, treasurer of the provinces of New York and New Jersey, as well as chief justice of the supreme court, and colonel of a regiment of militia—685 men strong—composed of one troop of horse commanded by his brother John, and eight companies of foot; the fifth, commanded by another brother, Cornelius. He built, about 1700, the first stately dwelling in New York, on what is now known as Pearl street, opposite Cedar, in the midst of spacious grounds. The bank of New York, as shown by its abstract of title, stands on a lot of what was recognized as the "Great Garden" of Col. de Peyster. It was during his mayoralty that the public improvements in the city received the first impulse towards real progress. Abraham (the second), son of Abraham (the first), was, like his father, treasurer of the two provinces, of New York and New Jersey. One of the grandsons of Abraham the first, Arent Schuyler de Peyster, a major during the American revolution, from his headquarters at Detroit, controlled the Indian tribes in the Northwest and along the Great Lakes, and kept them steadfast in their allegiance to the British crown. Arent afterwards rose to the command of the regiment—the 8th or King's foot. After retiring from active service, he settled in Dumfries, Scotland, and there, in 1795, disciplined and commanded the 1st regiment of Dumfries volunteers. In this organization, raised to meet emergencies caused by the French revolution, the poet Burns was a private; and his "Poem on Life" was addressed to his commanding officer, Col. Arent Schuyler de Peyster. During the revolutionary war, Gen. de Peyster's grandfathers, and, in fact, all his near immediate relatives and connections, were in the British service, civil or military.

De Peyster, Frederic, the general's grandfather, was a young captain in the Loyal New York volunteers. This regiment was the first to enter the works when Fort Montgomery, in the Highlands, was stormed, in 1777. Subsequently severely wounded in South Carolina, he was only twenty-five when the war ended, having held a captain's commission for seven years. He left the country with the remains of his regiment. His eldest brother, Abraham, was senior captain of the 4th or King's American regiment, saw very severe service in the southern colonies, and was second in command to "Bull Dog" Ferguson, in 1780, at King's Mountain, the most sanguinary contest at the South for the forces engaged and for the time during which the fighting lasted. He was afterwards treasurer of New Brunswick, and colonel of the militia in that province of Canada. Another brother, James, captain-lieutenant in the same regiment with Abraham, was transferred to the royal artillery, and, after hair-breadth escapes, such as often render reality more extraordinary than romance, was killed in the British attack on the French works at Lincelles in 1793.

Gen. de Peyster's mother was Mary Justina, the youngest daughter of John Watts. He was the last loyal recorder of the city of New York, and after the peace, member of congress and three times speaker of the assembly of the state, besides holding other offices judicial and benevolent. In his old age, this John Watts (Jr.), "with a magnanimity rarely equaled, and never excelled," founded and endowed the Leake and Watts Orphan House in the city. He was son of "the celebrated John Watts (Sr.), a member (and president) of the governor's council, as his father had been, and recognized as one of the leading statesmen of the period. His marriage to a sister of Lieut.-Gov. De Lancey allied him to the leading families of the little city and linked him to the pioneer history of the colony. Socially he was a power." If the revolution had failed he was to have been lieutenant acting governor of the province. His correspondence with Hon. Gen. Monckton is sufficient evidence of his political clear sight. This John Watts (Sr.) was the son of a Scotch gentleman who towards the close of the 17th century "came to New York from the ancient family estate of Rosehill, near Edinburgh, a young man of many personal attractions and of rare culture, named Robert Watts. He had money of his own,

was a friend of the government and in five years' time was appointed a member of Governor Hunter's council." His grandson, brother of John Watts (Jr.), Stephen, an officer of the Loyal Johnson Greens, led Gen. St. Leger's advance against Fort Stanwix in 1777, and as second in command to his brother-in-law, Sir John Johnson, who married his sister, "the lovely Polly Watts," styled "Nature's Masterpiece" "an ideal of loveliness," was desperately wounded, losing a limb in the battle of Oriskany, the bloodiest conflict for the numbers engaged, in the northern colonies, during the revolutionary war. It is a somewhat curious fact that the subject of this sketch is, or was, the last patroon or "lord of the soil," as expressed in some old conveyances, of the Lower Claverack Manor or Ten Mile [Square] Tract around Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y. and a smaller adjunct to the S. E., which were virtually confiscated by the laws in favor of anti rent. With such an ancestry, it is not surprising that Gen. de Peyster had exhibited military taste, and made a decided mark as a military critic and historian. The fever of heredity was in his blood. His youthful associations had been with soldiers and their stories, and these led him to trace the course of long campaigns and search for the reasons which dictated them. This early became for him a keen delight. He may be said to be as much "*self-educated*" in every line in which he has made a mark as any one of those to whom this epithet has been applied. While still a boy making application of his military reading, he invented a sort of game of war, which in many of its peculiarities and rules, antedated the famous *kriegspiel* of the German army. In this game he pitted himself against his cousin afterwards "the American Bayard," Phil Kearny, with whom he was brought up, and who, for many years to come, will figure in our military history by the affectionate appellation, so expressive of his dauntless gallantry, of "Fighting Phil Kearny." While a youth Gen. de Peyster was connected with the New York fire department, and thus incurring an affection of the heart, which followed the results of a severe accident, when about eleven years old, he does not since remember an entire well day or complete freedom from pain more or less severe. On being asked what was significant of sound health, he replied "Never to recognize the existence of one organ more than another." This called forth the responsive remark of a distinguished New Yorker: "You have expressed the whole truth." Alas! we know each organ only through suffering. The heart-difficulty had troubled him through life, and crippled his plans and efforts. Nevertheless, he derived so much benefit from his fire experience, that he was among the first, if not actually the first, to urge the substitution of a paid fire department, with steam fire-engines, for the volunteer organizations. He was also one among the few to recommend a police force, such as the city has at present, to which the first chief of police, George W. Matsell, bore emphatic testimony in a letter to Governor Fenton, Jan. 10, 1866. In this letter he mentions the general having had a handsome fire-escape — most simple yet completely effective—constructed at his own expense, and presented to the police headquarters, where it was tested and approved. Notwithstanding pain and sympathetic palpitation of the heart he was a wonderful driver and cross-country rider, and some of his feats of horsemanship were extra remarkable.

In 1845 the general entered the state service, and in the next year became colonel New York infantry. Legislated out of office by a change in the law, in 1849, it became necessary for the restoration of discipline to assign him, over the heads of a number of seniors, to the command of the 22d regimental district, which embraced certain localities with the most lawless population in the state. With such success was the duty performed that the highest commendation was accorded by the adjutant-general, and the privilege of wearing a gold medal by a special order. This law might have made something of the militia if it had been duly enforced and utilized. It only continued in force about three years and was virtually repealed, and vitally changed in 1851. During the legislative session of 1851 another change was made in the militia law, and under its authority the subject of this sketch was the first brigadier-general (hitherto elective) appointed by the governor, individually, in this state, "for important services." "Such commissions had originally rested with the governor and council of appointment, of which the governor was one." About this time his health had entirely broken down from overwork, and he was ordered to Europe as the only means of recovery. Determined to profit by the study, experience, and earnest application of his new brigadier, Governor Hunt appointed him military agent of the state, with directions to examine and report upon whatever might seem advantageous for the improvement of the militia, and of the arms and accoutrements applicable to them, as well as to municipal organizations for internal protection or for general defense. President Fillmore indorsed this appointment by giving it his official approval, and letters recommendatory were issued to de Peyster by the U. S. secretary of state and secretary of war. Gen. de Peyster finally returned in 1853, and his reports having been submitted and approved, were afterwards printed as a senate document, No. 74, March 26, 1853. These reports were afterwards submitted to Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, who, in a very agreeable acknowledgment, wrote: "Your own report affords many valuable ideas on military subjects," and adds, "with many thanks for your politeness in placing your valuable collection of books and arms at our service." For his reports, Washington Hunt, governor of the state of New York sent him a beautiful gold medal with a highly flattering inscription. Among other important suggestions was one for the adoption and general introduction of the Napoleon gun, years before its superiority had been recognized by the Federal military authorities. A translation of the "Sardinian Bersaglieri Rifle Tactics" was also presented, but what proved of most importance was a comparative analysis of foreign systems for "Aid against Fire." Orison Blunt, then alderman, saw the importance of a change, and strenuous efforts were made, which culminated in the establishment of a paid fire department. In connection with his report, de Peyster worked out and published a project for a militia, which was a modified plan of the Prussian *landwehr* system, which would have given to the state of New York a fine military force for actual and immediate service and not merely for parade. In connection with James W. Gerard—to whom the city owes a debt of gratitude in that regard—Gen. de Peyster used his best efforts and influence for the organization of a disciplined police, which was the foundation of the

existing metropolitan force. During the next few years Gen. de Peyster published a number of historical works, and strove to arouse our people to the crisis which occurred in 1861. He predicted the perils which were impending, the vast development they were to assume, their cost and duration. Although completely prostrated in health, and against the advice of his friends and physicians, when war was imminent he went to Washington, and offered to President Lincoln three regiments, to be officered by men of experience and knowledge. This offer, for reasons not known and unknowable, was refused, to the astonishment of military officers of highest rank and experience. Another similar offer in the fall of 1861 met with an equally incomprehensible refusal, although the general's capacity was acknowledged as indisputable. Exactly aware of his physical deficiencies, he was too wise to undertake duties he knew he could not perform, and had too much commonsense to expose himself, by inevitable collapse, to the unjust judgment of ignorance, prejudice, or enmity. In fact, after that, for over five years, he was so broken in health that any exposure was impracticable. Notwithstanding, he was often and at personal risk supporting the government. In 1863, in the hall of representatives of the capital of Vermont, Montpelier, he delivered an address, in which, after instituting a parallel between the secession (*sonderbund*) war in the republic of Switzerland in 1847, and that occurring in this country—a parallel most marvelous in its parity of events—its genesis, course, and result, he predicted, as proved true—that with the fall of Richmond and the overthrow of the Confederate armies hostilities would cease; that no protracted "Little War" would ensue, but one immediate complete collapse. His three sons, however, at the ages of 19, 18, and 16, between 1862 and 1864 bore arms for the Union, all three receiving brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel from the United States for what they did before attaining manhood, and colonel from the S. N. Y., of whom two paid the last full measure of devotion, and the third scarcely escaped the same fate. De Peyster began to write for periodicals while yet a boy. To mention all that he has written and published there is not space. The list of his printed books, pamphlets, and contributions to periodicals fill eleven pages of the "Bibliography of the American Historical Association," and the list is by no means complete. His first important work, the "Life of Field Marshal Leonard Torstenson," was rewarded by the gift of three handsome silver medals and other tokens of approbation by Oscar I., King of Sweden. Such was the estimate placed upon de Peyster's pamphlet on "Practical Strategy" by Sir Edward Cust, general in the British army, author of the "Annals of the Wars," and military biographies comprising fifteen volumes, covering the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries down to Waterloo, that he dedicated one series to Gen. de Peyster, in a laudatory introductory epistle of twenty-seven pages. After the termination of the "Slaveholders' Rebellion," the general published a number of treatises and biographies, which together

constitute a history or an almost complete presentation of the most important events of the struggle. He was the trusted confidant of "our noblest and our best" general, George H. Thomas, of whom he wrote a biographical sketch and upon whom he delivered two addresses; was the most intimate friend of our most scientific soldier, Maj.-Gen. A. A. Humphreys, chief-of-engineers, intimate with our first admiral, Farragut, to whom he addressed an ode that gave that officer great pleasure; of Rosecrans, our greatest strategist in practice; of Hooker, Warren, and a number of others. His cousin, Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearny, wanted him, in 1861, to prepare a plan of operations. De Peyster's "Medical Organization of the Ancients" was pronounced exhaustive of authorities by Prof. Charles Anthon, of Columbia College, who said the general knew more of the ancient works closely bearing upon the subject, than himself, and William Cullen Bryant, best judge, declared his lines on Hooker had the true poet's ring. The general's studies on Mary Queen of Scots are emphatically and conspicuously cited as authorities (P338 (1)) in Ploetz's "Epitome of Universal History" (Tillinghast's Trans.).

There is one peculiar phase of ability displayed by him, of which Gen. Barnard wrote to his brother, the distinguished president of Columbia College, "That de Peyster's judgment of military matters is almost infallible." Long and arduous study, intimate acquaintance with maps, observation, close intercourse with distinguished military men, and the means which they could command, enabled him to put his finger on the spots which would be decisive of a campaign, and predict the results. Thus, in 1859, his acquaintance with Northern Italy, its meteorology, fortified by an unusual experience preserved in note-books, occasioned a series of articles which explained the causes which were producing such unlooked-for results in the operations of that year. Again, in 1866, he indicated not only the results of the Prusso-Austrian war, but placed his finger on the district in which the culmination would astonish the world. On one occasion he prepared an article of great length, developing his views and giving the reasons for them, which was put in type, yet did not appear for reasons never given except, perhaps, that the opinion expressed was so totally opposite to that of all but a minimum minority that it looked as if it were a freak of eccentric thought; nevertheless the solution of fact proved the correctness and precision of the demonstration. His prescience in regard to the French and German war in 1870–71 was still more extraordinary, both as to the process and the event. When asked at the outset by one of our leading journalists to express a judgment, he replied that the meager and untrustworthy accounts would hardly justify a judgment that would hold water; but that, accepting as correct the amounts and dispositions of the opposing forces, true military ability could dictate but one strategical application. The record is in existence proving his marvelous prediction of the catastrophe of Sedan. The truth is, his great trouble has always been, that he has been ahead of his time, and too positive and decided in opinion and expression to be popular. His memory and knowledge derived from reading or study or observation, have excited the surprise of educated and professional men. He was the first to suggest in public print the advantages to be derived from the employment of colored men as soldiers, and among those who indicated at the time the momentous results which were sure to follow the catastrophe which closed the heroism of John Brown. His predictions and opinions in regard to the French-Italian-Austrian war of 1859, of the Prussian-Aus-

trian war of 1866, and of the French and German of 1870, as stated, were fully borne out by events; likewise his views as to Gettysburg. An officer without a superior as a tactician, breveted brigadier-general for saving by a prompt and elegant maneuver (in supervising which he was wounded and had to leave the field) the Federal right from the effects of a Confederate attempt at a surprise and a flanking attack in Turner's gap, 12th September, 1862, remarks "Among his (Gen. De Peyster's) writings, 'Winter Campaigns,' in which he summons up from their tombs the doings of men who, from 1600 to 1849, performed seeming impossibilities, was curiously enough followed by a sudden change in the operations of our armies." Again in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Volume III. of 1865 and 1866, the present system of fighting infantry was foreshadowed in a series of articles by Gen. De Peyster of which several were translated and copied into Correard's "Journal des Sciences Militaires," published at Paris and referred to in the "Edinburgh Review" of January, 1866. These ideas were taken hold of by a French officer and initially formulated into a system, and in succeeding years more and more improved theoretically and carried out practically on the fields of exercise and of battle. Yet how very few individuals are aware with whom the ideas originated. When Myron H. Clark was elected governor of New York he chose Gen. de Peyster for his adjutant-general, and at once a startling change occurred in the methods of the office. Nevertheless, the general would not submit to the harassing interference of greedy politicians, and, after inaugurating great reforms, he resigned. His successor in the office of adjutant-general S. N. Y. wrote to him in 1855:

"My experience, however, has shown me that it is, if not dangerous, at all events far from pleasant to undertake too many reforms. I should as soon think of partitioning a hornet's nest, as of attempting many things you would have had the boldness to execute." The next in succession was equally complimentary as to the general's labors. Unfortunately he never made any effort or took the ordinary course to bring his publications to the public notice, but left them to speak for themselves. An editor having examined several of his military treatises, expressed much regret that measures had not been taken to obtain for them the consideration that they deserved. In his reply the general used an expression that served as a lifelong principle. From this letter the following extract was subsequently published: "If I accomplish my purpose of influencing public opinion in favor of the truth I have done all that I desire;"—that so long as he influenced public opinion in favor of the truth, he did not care who got the credit.

De PEYSTER, John Watts, eldest son of the preceding, was born in the city of New York, Dec. 2, 1841, and died there on April 12, 1873, after ten years of the most painful suffering, the result of injuries from concussion (following upon a death struggle with Chickahominy fever) received in one of the series of actions known as the battle of Chancellorsville, in which he—then major and chief of artillery of Howe's division, 6th corps—received the brevet of colonel, U.S.V. and N.Y.V., one of the few granted for that battle. A proper notice of this young officer who took the field at twenty years as volunteer aide-de-camp to his cousin, Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearny, cannot be better presented than by the presentation of extracts from the attests and reports of the generals with whom he served, which are inserted upon his monument.

"In memory of John Watts de Peyster, Jr., major 1st New York vol. artillery, brevet colonel U.S.V. and N.Y.V. Greatly distinguished for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Williamsburg (Monday, May 5, 1862, as volunteer aide-de-camp to his cousin, Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearny), and no less remarked for his coolness and courage under me (Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker) at the battle of Chancellorsville. (May 2, 3, 4, 1863, as chief of artillery, 2d division, 6th corps) to Maj.-Gen. Albion P. Howe. After nearly ten years unremitted suffering, the consequence of arduous service in the field, he died April 12, 1873, in his native city of New York, aged 31 years, 4 months and 10 days." He was "a young officer" (whom Kearny styled "as brave as himself") "of zeal, energy, and fired with a patriotic ambition." (Maj.-Gen. Peck) "A soldier of great force in action, and capable by his personal heroism of inspiring others with his own fiery courage." (Brig.-Gen. Josh. T. Owen) "The chivalric gallantry of character and the patriotic devotion to duty which led Col. de Peyster in the voluntary performance of more than duty, to sacrifice upon the altar of his country his health, and the bright promise of a noble manhood, justly entitle him to the favorable consideration of his government and the kind consideration of his countrymen." (Maj.-Gen. A. P. Howe) "In every position, as a staff, cavalry and artillery officer, especially distinguished, he died a martyr for the Union."

De PEYSTER, Frederick, Jr., next youngest brother of the preceding, born Dec. 12, 1843, and died Oct. 30, 1874, at the home of his father, Rose Hill, in the town of Red Hook, Duchess Co., N. Y. At the age of eighteen and at the beginning of the war, he entered the Federal service, and did duty both in the line and staff, and was with Gen. B. F. Butler, when, with about 800 men of the 8th N. Y. and 6th Massachusetts militia, he accomplished his celebrated occupation of Baltimore, a feat of audacity and resultiveness not exceeded in the war. He performed efficient service at the first battle of Bull Run, and in the 4th corps on the Peninsula, in 1862, where he suffered an attack of the endemic fever which ended in consumption. For his conduct at Bull Run he was breveted major U.S.V. and colonel N.Y.V. A universal favorite, no more gallant officer ever wore the uniform.

DePEYSTER, Johnston Livingston, youngest son of Gen. de Peyster, was born at Tivoli, June 14, 1846, and is of the eighth generation of the family in America. His ancestors held positions under the colonial government, one being acting governor of the province. He was educated at private schools, by private tutors, at Highland Military Academy, Newburgh, N. Y., and Columbia Grammar School, New York city. In 1862 he raised a majority of Co. C. 128th New York volunteers, but being too young, he did not muster in. In May, 1864, he entered the army as second lieutenant, 13th N. Y.

vol. heavy artillery; was promoted to be first lieutenant of the same regiment, and captain 96th N. Y. vols., but was not mustered in. He was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel U. S. V., and colonel N. Y. volunteers by the state, and received a vote of thanks of the city of New York in 1867, for hoisting the "first real American flag" over Richmond, April 3, 1864. In 1869 he accompanied Maj.-Gen. Sickles, U. S. minister to Spain, as military attaché or aid. He was four times president of the village of Tivoli, 1886–89, and is trustee of the New York Society Library. He was a member of the assembly of 1889, serving on the committees on state charitable institutions, agriculture, and roads and bridges; and was re-elected by a plurality of 659, his opponents being Alfred T. Ackert (dem.) and Walter F. Tabor (pro.). His plurality in 1888 was 499.

Winston L. McAllister

McALLISTER, Robert, colonel 11th New Jersey volunteers, brevet-brigadier and brevet-major-general, was born June 1, 1813, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania. It is one of the uses of great crises that they test and develop the moral qualities of men. All great heroes are the outcome of great exigencies, involving the life and permanence of essential institutions or principles. Thus the civil war of 1861–65 evolved some of the greatest soldiers of the nineteenth century. Among the many remarkable men brought into prominence during the struggle for the suppression of the rebellion no one deserves a higher place than the subject of this sketch. He was a soldier of the grandest type of the Cromwellian army, stern and inflexible in the maintenance of principle and the performance of duty, but sweet and tender in all the attributes of genuine christian manhood. Distinguished by his abilities and valor as a soldier, he was no less renowned forthe civic virtues which constitute the basis of all social security, and these qualities came to him in direct line of inheritance. The great grandfather of Robert McAllister was a Scotchman, who emigrated to the northern part of Ireland, and thence about 1730 to Lancaster county, in Pennsylvania, where Hugh McAllister, the grandfather of Robert, was born. In 1766 Hugh took out a patent for a tract of land in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and settled there. Being strongly imbued with the principles of civil and religious liberty, Hugh served between six and seven years in the revolutionary army, and at the close of the war had risen to the rank of major. His son, the Hon. William McAllister, the father of Robert, was born on his father's farm and died there. Robert received a common-school education and early developed a taste for the study of military tactics, being from his youth connected with military organizations. Before the civil war he had risen step by step from the position of lieutenant to brigadier-general and to the command of the Brady brigade of the uniformed militia of Pennsylvania. When the Confederates assailed the authority of the nation by firing upon Fort Sumter, he was exempt by virtue of his years from the obligation to perform military duty. But he was a man of profoundly patriotic instincts, a lover of liberty and the institutions in which it had found embodiment: and when the blow was struck which endangered liberty, law and social order, he surrendered everything in the solemn dedication of himself to his country and its service. Abandoning a profitable business of railway construction in New Jersey, he raised a company at Oxford in Warren county, N. J., proceeded with it to the state capital, was at once made lieutenant-colonel in the 1st New Jersey regiment, and with it started for Washington. This was in the month of June, 1861. From that time down to the close of the war he was present in all the pitched battles and active operations of the army of the Potomac except South Mountain and Antietam, and he was from first to last a figure at once picturesque and unique. The story of Gen. McAllister's services in the army is thus the story of the war in the Virginias. At the first Bull Run, he was in command of the 1st New Jersey regiment, and in that initial conflict he displayed a fearlessness and self-poise which assured his success as a leader. The stampede of the Union troops on that occasion, in every way so disgraceful, was really arrested by the 1st and 2d New Jersey regiments who, standing with fixed bayonets, turned the fugitives into their ranks, permitting only the wounded to pass through the lines. McAllister's regiment remained on the field until late in the night, within cannon shot of the enemy, and only withdrew when he found that it was unsupported. A few months later, in March, 1862, the 1st New Jersey was again conspicuous in the audacious advance of Gen. Phil. Kearny's raid upon Manassas Junction. This movement, begun without authority from headquarters, for the purpose of developing the Rebel position, effectually deceived the enemy, and their entire force made a precipitate retreat from their intrenchments with a loss of a large amount of camp equipage and a number of flags.

In May and June, 1862, McAllister participated in the severe fighting on the Peninsula, where he displayed his high soldierly capacity not only by his courage and efficiency in the aggressive but by his pertinacity and unshaken confidence in the face of disaster. At Gaines Mills he made a magnificent fight, and during the entire "Seven Days'" struggle was conspicuous for bravery and steadiness. On June 30, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the 11th New Jersey volunteers and was attached to the first brigade, second division, 3d corps. In the first Fredericksburg campaign, in December, 1862, where his qualities as an officer were put to the severest test, he proved himself in the highest sense a representative volunteer soldier. At Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, when Gen. Hooker, having reorganized the army of the Potomac, assumed the offensive, McAllister's regiment was peculiarly exposed, being at one time so completely isolated that it was for a time given up for lost and nothing but the most gallant leadership and sturdiest fighting enabled it to cut its way back to the Union lines. At Gettysburg two months later the regiment, fighting near the Round Tops, displayed magnificent bravery. Col. McAllister in the fighting was wounded in both limbs, and was in consequence absent from the field for a period of ninety days, when he returned to duty although not yet fully recovered. In the Wilderness struggle when the Army of the Potomac, reorganized under Gen. Grant, started out upon its final and victorious campaign, Gen. McAllister illustrated more signally than ever before his eminent qualities of command. On the second day when in the thickest of the fight he had two horses shot under him; at the Spottsylvania bloody angle he performed prod-

igies of valor. His troops stood the brunt of the fight for fourteen hours, never yielding an inch or losing heart in their work. In all the battles of the ensuing summer and fall he continued to command deserved admiration. In the desperate struggle of the Boydton Plank Road in October, 1864, his coolness and intrepidity were especially notable. Surrounded by the best of the Rebel troops and occupying a position on the most threatened front, McAllister with his New Jersey brigade, to which 700 raw troops had just been added (green soldiers who had never fired a shot in action) faced by the rear rank—there being no time for tactical display—and the charge which ensued made light shine through the encompassing enemy and relieved the division from the imminent peril in which it was placed, re-establishing its communications and saving the day. This exploit was honorably mentioned in special orders, and in all the newspaper accounts of the engagement. Later on, in a picket line fight in front of Petersburg, McAllister afforded another striking illustration of his mettle as a soldier. Gen. Hancock especially complimented "the ability and determination" displayed by McAllister in this affair. But this was not his last achievement. In the struggle at Hatcher's Run, on Feb. 8, 1865, when his brigade was confronted by a formidable force, representing two Rebel divisions under Gen. Gordon, who sought to break the Federal lines, he again achieved a decisive victory. His last notable performance was on April 2, 1865, on the Boydton Plank Road during the final movement against the enemy. Here in the general advance McAllister's command, moving forward in the face of a fire of musketry, shell and canister, captured the enemy's picket line and stormed their works, thereby opening Petersburg to assault on that part of the line and hastening the retreat of the Rebels, already beaten in other parts of the field.

Robert McAllister

He was breveted brigadier-general for his magnificent daring in the tremendous fight on the Boydton Plank Road in October, 1864, and was breveted major-general for meritorious conduct throughout the war. All the generals under whom he served united in recommending his promotion, bearing the very highest testimony to his efficiency and courage as an officer and to his worth as a man. Upon the conclusion of peace he returned to his home in New Jersey and in 1866 became general manager of an important iron industry in Lehigh county, Pa., which position he retained until February, 1882, when the mines were sold. In 1883 he returned to Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J., which was his home till he died Feb. 23, 1891.

When we seek for the inspiring principle and constraining motive of the life of this really great man we find them in his deep-seated religious conviction and his elevated and enlightened conscientiousness. He was one of those rare men to whom any command of duty is absolute and sacred and who never withdrew from any sacrifice which conscience seemed to demand. He was in every respect a striking example of simple-mindedness in the discharge of all the duties of life. Under every circumstance, in the presence of every temptation, he illustrated and carried out his christian convictions, and always without the slightest pretense or ostentation. The chaplain of one of his regiments said of him, "There was no affectation in his fervent patriotism, no absorbing ambition for military renown in his desire to meet the foe, but a quiet determination and an inflexible firmness which were not always seen. He brought to the service a character mellowed by religious culture, and was throughout a christian officer loving the approval of conscience more than the plaudits of men."

Gen. McAllister was a very effective delineator of scenes, persons and events. His letters and reports were perfectly exhaustive in regard to the operations in which he participated. He carried, as it were, a map in his head, and described so clearly and well that he absolutely made things as intelligible to his hearers as they could have been had these hearers had plans of every engagement before their eyes. He was not a man of commanding presence, with the impressive form and majestic mien which were characteristics of Thomas; but he certainly exhibited the same gentleness of expression, and the designation of the "Havelock of the Jersey Blues" which has been applied to him is by no means inapt. Such a man was naturally the ideal of his command. The humblest soldier was sure of justice and sympathy at his hands. None who sought him in counsel were ever turned away. No regiments were ever more faithfully and jealously guarded from the evils so largely incident to camp life than those which he commanded. No field or general officer was ever more careful of the reputation of his commands than Gen. McAllister. He was ever quick and alert in vindicating every just claim of the men who fought under him, and in not a few cases, by reference to his voluminous correspondence and to the data in his journal, he was able to correct unjust impressions as to important engagements of the war, and to secure for the regiment or brigade or division with which he was connected a truthful and exact statement of the facts in the case not otherwise obtainable.

It was distinctive of the man that in obedience to the strong domestic instincts of his nature, and his thoughtful interest in the home he had left behind him when he turned his face to the field, he never permitted a day to pass, no matter how grave its duties, without sending at least a line to those who anxiously awaited intelligence from him. It is true, perhaps, that these letters, written under all conditions and oftentimes in the midst of battle, form the most complete and minute account of the services of the troops with which he was identified which is now in existence. These letters deal, of course, with the events of the war from the immediate standpoint of the writer, and are not, therefore, comprehensive, but as to the conflicts and facts of which they speak they are exhaustive and conclusive.—(*Gen. John Watts de Peyster and John Y. Foster, Author of "New Jersey in the Rebellion."*)

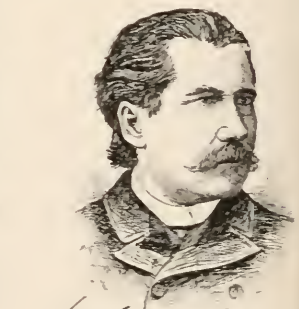
ABBOTT, Russell B., president of Albert Lea College, was born in Franklin county, Ind., Aug. 8, 1823. He is of English descent, on both his father's and mother's side. His father was a farmer, and the son's early life was spent in the same occupation, under circumstances calculated to give firmness to muscle and strength to character. After a common school education and much private study at home, he entered Indiana University, from which he graduated with honor, in the year 1847. He then spent some years in successful teaching, studied theology under the direction of Dr. McClung, of Indianapolis, and was ordained to preach in May, 1857, by the presbytery of White Water. His first pastorate of seven years, was over the Presbyterian church of Brookville, Ind., the shire town of his native county. In 1866 he removed to Minnesota to engage again in teaching. Three years later he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of Albert Lea, which had just been organized. In 1884 the Presbyterian synod of Minnesota founded a college for women at Albert Lea called Albert Lea College, to the presidency of which Dr. Abbott was elected. He accordingly resigned the pastorate of the church which he had filled with growing interest for fifteen years, making the organization and equipment of the college his especial work. In this he has been thoroughly successful, as in every previous undertaking of his life. The college already has property and endowments estimated at $100,000 to $150,000, and the faculty numbers eight able and eminent instructors. The course of study is higher than that of any other school for women in the West, comparing favorably with that of the standard eastern colleges. Its graduates receive the degree of A.B. The college is becoming known to the country at large and is evidently destined to take a prominent position among institutions of its class. To have founded a college with such possibilities and influence should be esteemed an honor sufficient to satisfy the highest ambition. The subject of this sketch received the degree of D.D. from Galesville University in 1886. As a preacher he is original, lucid, direct and earnest. He presents not the wisdom of man but the word of God, as it is given him to speak.

R. B. Abbott.

WOODBURY, Isaac B., hymn and tune composer was born at Beverly, Mass., Oct. 18, 1819. He began life as a blacksmith's apprentice in Boston and learned to play on the violin. In 1839 he became connected with a traveling glee club, and for a time was settled at Bellows Falls, Vt. There he began to teach singing, and later spent a year in Europe. In 1850 he made a second visit to the old world for the purpose of study. On his return to the United States he settled in New York city where he taught singing-schools, published collections of psalm and hymn tunes, books on elementary theory and pieces for the melodeon; he also edited several short-lived elementary newspapers on musical affairs. Some of his secular songs became popular, although they had no musical merit. The most widely known among them was: "Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home." His publications include: "Self Instruction in Musical Composition" and "Singing-school and Music-teachers' Companion."

WOOD, Alva, educator, born at Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., Aug. 13, 1794, the son of Abel Woods, a Baptist minister and nephew of the elder Leonard Woods. He passed from Phillips Academy, Andover, to Harvard, was graduated there in 1817 and at Andover Seminary in 1821 and entered the Baptist ministry. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Columbia College, Washington, 1821–24 and held the same chair in Brown University 1824–28; president of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., 1828–31 and of the University of Alabama 1831–37. He received the degree of D.D. from Brown in 1828 and published several addresses and lectures. In 1839 he returned to Providence, R. I., and there spent the rest of his long life. He founded five scholarships in Brown University, and a lectureship of elocution in Newton Theological Institute: of both these he was a trustee. He died at Providence, R. I., Sept. 6, 1887.

WALSH, Patrick, journalist, was born at Ballingary, Co. Limerick, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1840. In 1848 his father emigrated to America with his family, settling in Charleston, where Patrick was soon apprenticed to the "Evening News" to learn the printer's trade. At the age of eighteen he became a journeyman printer, and subsequently pursued his studies in the Charleston high school, earning money for his expenses by setting type at night in the newspaper offices. In 1859 he entered Georgetown College, D. C., where he remained until South Carolina seceded from the Union, when he returned to Charleston and entered the service of the state. In August, 1862, he settled in Augusta, Ga., where he obtained employment on the "Daily Constitutionalist," working his way to the front in the office, and becoming in 1863 local editor of the paper. He contributed largely to the news and editorial columns, and was active in shaping the journal's policy during the critical war period. In 1864 he became associated with L. T. Blome in the publication of the "Pacificator," a weekly paper with an extensive circulation in the South, but without entirely severing his connection with the "Constitutionalist." In 1866 he was appointed southern agent of the New York Associated Press, and in 1867 became business manager of the "Chronicle and Sentinel," which in 1877 was consolidated with the "Constitutionalist," Messrs. Walsh and Wright continuing sole managers and editors. In 1870–71 Mr. Walsh was elected member of the city council of Augusta, and in 1872 was sent from Richmond county to the general assembly of Georgia, and was re-elected in 1874 and 1876, serving in the meantime on many important committees. He was delegate from his county to the state democratic convention in 1880, a delegate to the national convention which nominated Gen. Hancock for president the same year, and in 1884 one of the delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention, which nominated Grover Cleveland for president. He was also for four years the Georgia member of the national democratic executive committee. He has thoroughly identified himself with the interests of Augusta, and is one of the leading journalists of the South.



Patrick Walsh

SHEPARD, William, patriot, was born at Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, 1737. At the beginning of the French and Indian war he enlisted in the provincial army, and served until 1763. He reached the rank of captain; fought under Gen. Amherst, and was engaged in the battles of Fort William Henry and Crown Point. He entered the Continental army at the beginning of the revolutionary war, and in 1777 was colonel of the 4th Massachusetts regiment. He served until peace was declared; was engaged in twenty-two battles, and won the reputation of being an efficient and courageous officer. From 1788 to 1790 he was a member of the executive council; he was also a brigadier-general of militia; and was in command, in 1786, at the time of Shay's rebellion, and held the Springfield arsenal against the insurgents. He was promoted to be major-general of militia, and was elected to congress in 1797, serving until 1803. He died in Westfield, Mass., Nov. 11, 1817.

VAN RENSSELAER, Killian K., representative from New York in the seventh and four succeeding congresses of the United States, was born June 9, 1763, at Greenbush, N. Y., in the mansion erected for his ancestor, Killian Van Rensselaer, in 1642, and still bearing his initials and "Koopmansmerk" in the solid stone. His great-grandfather, Jeremias, was the founder of the family in America, and from him all of the name in this country are descended. His father, Col. Killian Van Rensselaer, was a soldier of the revolution, as were also three of his sons. He was educated at Yale College, and was made by Gen. Schuyler, who had married his cousin, his private secretary. He early took a place at the bar as the companion of James Kent, DeWitt Clinton, Ambrose Spencer, Egbert Benson, and the other distinguished men of the time. He died June 18, 1845. Among his descendants is the subject of the succeeding sketch.

VAN RENSSELAER, Maunsell, clergyman, was born at Albany, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1819, in direct line of descent from the founder of the Van Rensselaer family in America. He was educated at the Albany Academy, and at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., being graduated from the latter institution in 1838. He received his theological education at the General Theological Seminary in New York city, and was admitted to holy orders June 27, 1841. His ministerial labors began at St. Peter's church, in Albany, N. Y., and were continued at Whitehall, Albany, Mount Morris, Oxford and Rochester, in the state of New York. In 1859 he was made president of De Veaux College, Niagara City, N. Y., and in 1872 he was elected president of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. He received the degree of D.D. from Hobart College in 1860, and of LL.D. from Union College in 1874. He resigned the presidency of Hobart College in 1876, and went abroad. In Europe he had charge of Emmanuel church, the American chapel at Geneva, Switzerland, the corner-stone of which was laid by Gen. U. S. Grant. When the church was completed it was consecrated by Bishop Littlejohn of the Diocese of Long Island, U. S. A. He has been a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines, and has published "Annals of the Van Rensselaers in the United States," etc. His latest years, spent in the city of New York, have been largely taken up by duties connected with "The House of the Holy Comforter for Incurables."

M. Van Rensselaer

COWARDIN, James Andrew, journalist, publisher, and founder of the Richmond "Dispatch," was born near Hot Springs, Va., Oct. 6, 1811, the son of John Lewis and Polly (Rhodes) Cowardin, and grandson of Abraham Cowardin, who married Miss Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Lewis (who at one time owned the famous Warm Springs in Bath county), and who was of the numerous family of Lewises of Virginia, of which Gen. Charles and Merriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clarke Rocky Mountain explorers, were members. At the age of thirteen years James entered the office of the Roanoke "Sentinel," Danville, Va., to serve his time at the "art preservative of arts." In 1827 or 1828 he removed to Lynchburg, Va., and at twenty-one became foreman of the "Jeffersonian Republican," and occasionally wrote for it. He held this position until 1834, when he removed to Richmond, Va., where he became chief and confidential clerk of Thomas Ritchie, editor and owner of the "Daily Enquirer," and the Nestor of Southern journalism. Politically they were far apart, but Ritchie's heart was won by the cheerful and willing spirit, the active and obliging disposition of young Cowardin. Letters which passed between them when they stood in the relation of employer and employee, and after they had separated, show Mr. Ritchie's high estimate of his young clerk, and his sincere desire to see him advanced in life. Mr. Cowardin held his clerkship in the "Enquirer" office until 1838, when he bought out the interest of John S. Gallagher in the "Times and Compiler," W. H. Davis being the remaining partner, the firm becoming Cowardin & Davis. Later, desiring to engage in financial pursuits, he disposed of his interest in the "Times and Compiler" to W. C. Carrington, and embarked with his brother-in-law, Charles W. Purcell, in the banking and brokerage business. Of this he soon tired, and on Oct. 19, 1850, in connection with Wm. H. Davis, Mr. Cowardin started the "Daily Dispatch," which was independent in politics, and the first penny paper ever published south of Baltimore, Md., and after years of toil he established it upon a firm foundation, and made it one of the most progressive and prosperous papers in the Southern states. At the close of the civil war Mr. Cowardin associated with himself H. K. Ellyson, who became half-owner in the "Dispatch." In the whig campaign of 1853 Mr. Cowardin was nominated by the old whig party as one of the candidates to represent the city of Richmond in the house of delegates of Virginia, and was elected. In the great struggle of 1869, when Virginia was seeking to release herself from military rule and secure readmission to the Union, he again consented to take an active part in politics and helped to organize the committee of nine, and went with it to Washington in the interest of the "Walker movement." His letters from Washington to the "Dispatch" measurably prepared the Virginia mind for the acceptance of "the new departure," and finally to its success. He was a great friend of internal improvements, and wrote well upon this and all other public questions, and was thoroughly loyal to the history and traditions of his state. His sanguine temperament and cheerful disposition, shown in his writings and in his daily life, were of inestimable service to Virginia in the dark and forbidding days following the burning of Richmond and the surrender of Lee. He was a charming newspaper correspondent, graphic and humorous. His editorials on the

J. A. Cowardin

"Old Virginia Ham," "Old Virginia Fiddlers," &c. (in which he would pen life portraits of Jefferson, Wm. Wirt, Gov. Gilmer, Gov. Caball, Whitwell Tunstall, and others, who delighted in a "concord of sweet sounds," and were accomplished performers on the fiddle (as he was himself), are well remembered. Mr. Cowardin was married, in 1840, to Annie Marie Purcell, daughter of Charles and Sarah Purcell. He died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 21, 1882.

WEED, Smith Mead, lawyer, was born at Belmont, Franklin Co., N. Y., July 26, 1833, the son of Roswell Alcott and Sarah A. (Mead) Weed, both natives of New Hampshire. His ancestors took part in the revolutionary war and the war of 1812. Young Weed was educated in the public schools of Plattsburgh, and after five years spent in mercantile life, began the study of law with Judge Beckwith. On Jan. 1, 1856, he was admitted as an attorney of the supreme court, and at once entered Harvard Law School, immediately taking a foremost rank in the class. He was twice elected speaker of the Dane Law School assembly, and in 1857 was graduated with the degree of LL.B. Mr. Weed began the practice of law at Plattsburgh, in partnership with Judge Beckwith and Henry Johnson, and from 1857 to 1880, notwithstanding the many large and varied business interests of which he had assumed the responsibility, and his active participation in state and national politics, he found ample time to give strict attention to his extensive law practice, which had grown to be one of the largest in the northern part of New York state. In 1864, after repeated solicitation, he consented to become the democratic candidate for the legislature, and for years was earnestly engaged in securing direct railroad communication from Plattsburgh *via* Whitehall to Albany, and to his energetic and persistent efforts may be attributed the building of the Champlain division of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., the completion of which, in 1875, marked a new era in the history of northern New York, opening as it did the vast stores of undeveloped wealth in Clinton and Essex counties, and giving to the people direct railroad communication with the cities of New York and Canada. This road has become one of the greatest avenues of travel and commerce in this country, and has assured the prosperity of the Lake Champlain region. In 1865 Mr. Weed was elected to the assembly, and at once took a conspicuous place in that body. He was re-elected the following year, and received the full vote of his party for speaker of the house, fully sustaining his reputation for ability, integrity and frankness. He was re-elected in 1867, and also served in the assemblies of 1871–73–74. In later years Mr. Weed has had large business interests as well as professional interests in New York city, and is now actively engaged and a director in the Nicaragua canal, and is president of the New York Savings and Loan Association, and vice-president of the German-American Investment Co., and has other large interests in the city. In 1867 Mr. Weed was nominated as one of the sixteen delegates-at-large of the state to the constitutional convention of that year, and was an active and influential member of that body. While in the legislature Mr. Weed was conspicuous for his interest in all public questions. He was a warm advocate of rapid transit for the city of New York, and his exhaustive and able report on the underground railroad, as it was then called, is the most comprehensive document on that subject in the records of the assembly at Albany. He advocated and secured the passage of the act authorizing the elevated road in Greenwich street, which was the forerunner of all legislation for elevated roads in New York city. He also introduced and passed the act known as the "free school act," which abolished the old "rate bill" and made the common schools of New York free to all. In 1873 Mr. Weed introduced and passed in the assembly a bill appropriating $7,000,000 for the construction of a ship canal from the Hudson river to Lake Champlain, which was defeated in the senate because of local jealousies in that body. Mr. Weed is now (1892) president of the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Co., New York. He became interested in these mines in 1867, when they were in an entirely undeveloped condition, and in 1881 formed the corporation with a capital of $1,500,000, doing an extensive business and employing 2,000 men. In late years he has been as well known in national as in state politics. He was a member of the St. Louis national convention in 1876, and took an active part in the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. He was also prominent in the democratic national conventions of 1880–84. Mr. Weed was a warm personal friend of Mr. Tilden, and an intimate and welcome guest at his home. He heartily concurred with the great statesman's views regarding the tariff and other public questions. Mr. Weed helped to formulate the views of the democratic party in its national platform on various important and critical occasions. His sturdy, undeviating devotion to his party, active participation in its counsels, generous contributions to its success, and personal efforts for the promotion of its welfare, have made him for many years a man of commanding influence among democrats. In 1887 he received the unanimous vote of his party in the legislature of the state of New York for the office of U. S. senator, and was a prominent candidate for senator in 1890, but was defeated by David B. Hill. Mr. Weed is a liberal-minded, active, enterprising citizen. His home at Plattsburgh is noted throughout the Union for the generous hospitality there dispensed.

Smith M. Weed

LEALE, Charles Augustus, physician and philanthropist, was born in New York city March 26, 1842. He is the son of Capt. William Pickett Leale, and Anna Maria (Burr) Leale, both of English ancestry. His father was drowned at the age of twenty-three, leaving a widow with this only surviving child. His grandfather was a philanthropist, who, during the great famine in Ireland, shipped a cargo of cereals at his own expense. Dr. Leale, after receiving a practical, analytical and university course, became a private pupil of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and daily attended the large surgical clinics in New York city. Subsequently he was appointed medical cadet, U. S. A. In September, 1864, "for zeal, intelligence, professional devotion and success," the surgeon-general transferred him to New York, where he received special instruction in diseases of the heart and lungs from Dr Austin Flint (1st) and in gun-shot wounds and surgery from Dr. Frank H. Hamilton. In February, 1865, he received the degree of M.D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was soon commissioned as assistant sur-

Charles A. Leale

geon U. S. volunteers, and at once assigned to duty at U. S. A. General Hospital, Armory Square, Washington, D. C., where he had a practical experience among a large number of severely wounded officers and performed many important surgical operations. When President Lincoln was assassinated, Apr. 14, 1865, Dr. Leale was the first surgeon to reach him, and at the request of Mrs. Lincoln took charge of the president. He found him crouched down in an upright sitting posture with his head held up in his chair. He was in profound collapse, pulseless at the wrist and apparently dead. Dr. Leale immediately stretched him out upon the floor, which relieved the heart failure and caused pulsation to be resumed. He then made a careful examination and discovered and stated, while in the theatre, that recovery, even to consciousness, was impossible and the wound was positively fatal. Dr. Leale removed the coagula from the opening to the brain and thereby relieved brain pressure and paralysis. It was this report of Dr. Leale that was the first telegraphed over the world of the sad event. Without an instant's delay Dr. Leale resorted to forced respiration and prevented two modes of death that appeared to be immediately inevitable, viz.: death from asthenia or death by apnœa. Through Dr. Leale's prompt efforts, the life of the president was undoubtedly prolonged for over nine hours, as nothing more than what Dr. Leale had directed was done until death. At the doctor's suggestion and under his directions, the dying president was removed to the nearest available house, where Dr. Leale placed him in the position and upon the bed on which he died, again and again removed the coagula from the opening to the brain, wrapped him in warm blankets and applied sinapisms and artificial heat. After Dr. Leale had done all that was imperatively needed, he sent for the surgeon-general and the president's family physician and his clergyman. Dr. Leale remained at his bedside until he breathed his last, and at the moment of dissolution he held the martyr's right hand. At the obsequies, as one of the attending surgeons, Dr. Leale occupied the carriage immediately preceding the catafalque, and remained at the side of the body at the White House and at the rotunda of the capitol, until the end of the funeral services at Washington. The painting of the "Death of President Lincoln" by Littlefield, represents Dr. Leale as he stood at the right of the president during that entire night. A brief record of his services at this time was printed in the official reports of the surgeon-general to the government in the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion." Dr. Leale remained on duty as executive officer of Armory Square Hospital until it closed, then in the old military hospitals of the Northern Defences of Washington, which were saturated with the most malignant septic germs, until Jan. 20, 1866, when, from long exposure to disease, having contracted a severe illness, he was honorably discharged; he subsequently received a brevet commission as captain U. S. volunteers. While still suffering from sickness, he learned that the Asiatic cholera was rapidly spreading through Europe, and that it threatened to reach America. He rose from his sick-bed, and in March, 1866, started for Europe, visiting the principal hospitals in England and France. On his return to London, he found that the epidemic had developed into a very fatal form in Liverpool, where thousands of emigrants were in transit for America. After receiving authority from the British government, he examined over 1,000 of these people who were about to embark for the United States, and rejected all who showed any symptoms of the disease. Through his efforts the spread of the pestilence was to a great extent arrested. On his return home, he volunteered to attend those afflicted with the disease in his own district. He labored day and night and was instrumental in saving many lives. From 1866 to 1871, he was physician in charge of the children's class at the Northwestern Dispensary, New York city, and there gratuitously treated over 5,000 sick poor children. For many years he has devoted his summer vacations to ameliorate the conditions of the exhausted poor mothers having sick children, and also to the work, as chairman of the committee, of the Sea Side Hospitals for children of St. John's Guild, an institution that during twenty-four years has cared for over 425,000 of the poor weary mothers and their sick children, found by the physicians of New York city in their visits to the abodes of misery. Dr. Leale is connected officially and otherwise with many of the medical and benevolent institutions of New York city, and is a companion of the first class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He is a member of the most important medical and surgical associations of the United States and actively participated in the discussions of the International Medical Congress in London in 1881. From the commencement of his medical career Dr. Leale has had a large private practice among the most cultured families of New York city. In 1875 he was chosen president of the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in 1886 re-elected for a second term president of the New York County Medical Association. His most important lectures and writings have been upon the surgery of children and the surgery of the thorax and lungs.

MILNOR, Maybank Clelland, lawyer, was born at Charleston, S. C., June 26, 1848. His father, John G. Milnor, a native of Savannah, Ga., was one of the prominent merchants of South Carolina; his mother was Agnes Dixon of Kendel, Kent Co., Eng. At the age of fifteen young Milnor entered Mt. Zion College, Winnsboro, S. C., but the following year, 1864, relinquished his studies and enlisted in the 3d regiment of South Carolina state troops. He was with his regiment when they met Sherman at Savannah, and retreated before the Federal armies to Cheraw, S. C., where he was taken prisoner March 4, 1865. Young Milnor was paroled, and at once returned to Mt. Zion College, from which he was graduated in 1867. He then attended a three years' course of lectures at the University of Virginia, at Charlotteville, Va., where he studied law. Removing to New York, he was admitted to the bar in June, 1871, and at once commenced to practice. In 1876 he formed the law partnership of Milnor & Glass, which expired by limitation in 1881. In 1884 he formed the partnership of Milnor & Willis, which was dissolved in 1889, after which time he continued alone in the practice of his profession. Mr. Milnor is an authority upon all points of commercial law, and is frequently consulted by other attorneys. As an advocate and as advisory counsel he stands very high.

SEDGWICK, Susan Ridley, wife of Theodore Sedgwick, was born about 1789, the granddaughter of Gov. Wm. Livingston, of New Jersey. She was married in 1808, and wrote a number of stories for the young: among them "The Morals of Pleasure" (1829); "The Young Emigrants" (1830); "Allen Prescott" (2 vols., 1835); "Alida" (1844), and "Walter Thornley" (1859). She died at Stockbridge in 1867.

MORGAN, Thomas J., commissioner of Indian affairs, was born at Franklin, Ind., Aug. 17, 1839. His father, Lewis Morgan, was a clergyman of distinction, a member of the Indiana legislature, an earnest advocate of missions, temperance, abolition and education; one of the originators of Franklin College, and its first financial secretary. In 1845 Lewis Morgan removed to Logan county, Ill., and in 1849 to Bellevue, Ia., where he died in 1852. In 1853 the subject of this sketch returned to Franklin, where, supporting himself by his own labor, he acquired a common-school and a college education, receiving a diploma from Franklin College in 1861, after he had enlisted in the army as a private. He served for three months, participating in the campaigns in West Virginia, and was present at the battle of Carrick's Ford. After teaching for a year in Illinois, he re-entered the service as first lieutenant in the 70th Indiana volunteer infantry, commanded by Col. Benjamin Harrison, and in October, 1863, was appointed a major in the U. S. volunteer army, and ordered to Gallatin, Tenn., where he organized the 14th U. S. colored infantry. In November he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel on the following recommendation;

"NASHVILLE, Nov. 3, 1863.

"Thomas J. Morgan, formerly first lieutenant of Co. I, 70th Indiana volunteer infantry, possesses qualities which peculiarly fit him for the position of lieutenant-colonel. His moral worth, his untiring energy, his acquaintance with business, the promptness with which he discharges every duty, mark him as a man whose sterling character will be powerfully felt in the army. A soldier so pure, so earnest, so intelligent, so ardently devoted to the cause in which he has enlisted for life, deserves a large sphere of usefulness. (Signed)

"BENJAMIN HARRISON, Col. commanding."

On the completion of the regiment he was promoted to be colonel. Shortly afterward, by the special order of Gen. George H. Thomas, Col. Morgan was made commissioner for the organization of colored troops, and he recruited and organized the 42d and 44th U. S. colored infantry. During the Atlanta campaign of 1864 he served as a volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard, who complimented him for energy and "fearlessness in battle." He participated in numerous engagements, had his horse shot under him at Adairsville, and was credited by Gen. Howard with saving the army at the battle of Resaca, by his promptness in leading a column of reinforcements to the point of attack when the army was in imminent peril. Returning to his own command, Col. Morgan led his regiment in a fight at Dalton, Tenn., and charged and captured a battery of Hood's army at Decatur, Ala. In command of two regiments he resisted and checked the advance of Forrest at Pulaski, Tenn. In command of two brigades, one of colored troops and one of white troops, he opened the fight in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15, 1864, and by his skill and gallantry won the commendation of Gens. Steedman and Thomas. During this battle a second horse was shot under him. His command was one of the best drilled and bravest colored regiments in the service. Later, Gen. Thomas gave him the best brigade he could form for him. He resigned his commission in August, 1865. He was made brigadier-general, by brevet, on the recommendations of Gens. Steedman and Thomas, "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war." Gen. Morgan then spent three years in study at Rochester, N. Y., and has since been engaged in literary pursuits, chiefly in teaching. He was professor in the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary for a number of years, and for ten years a principal of normal schools. He has written a standard work on teaching, entitled, "Studies in Pedagogy;" has traveled extensively in this country and Europe, and spent some time as a student in the University of Leipsic. He is vice-president of the American Institute of Instruction; a director of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction; a member of the National Council of Education; a trustee of Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., and an overseer of Columbian University at Washington, D. C. The University of Chicago gave him the degree of D.D. in 1874, and Franklin College LL.D. in 1891. He was strongly recommended for the position of U. S. commissioner of education in 1889, but by the special request of President Harrison he accepted the office of commissioner of Indian affairs, and entered upon his duties July 1, 1889. His administration of that office has been characterized by energy, independence, and a comprehensive grasp of the perplexing difficulties of the situation. He has, so far as possible, introduced civil service reform into his administration, and commands the confidence of all who are acquainted with his work or who have dealings with his office. He was specially commended by the president in his annual message to congress, December, 1891. His annual reports are able discussions of the Indian problem. While outlining a comprehensive policy for administering and ultimately destroying the reservations, for allotting lands in severalty, promoting the material welfare of the Indians and preparing them for American citizenship, he has given special attention to Indian education. The following is from the "New England Journal of Education," Dec. 10, 1891: "It meant much for the advance of civilization when Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, a distinctively educational man, was placed in charge of Indian affairs. From time immemorial there had been slight improvement in the intellectual growth and development of the American Indians. There had been schools for many years. There had been some good teaching, but no uniform, concentrated, wise effort had been made to teach the Indian children as we teach the other children of the land, and when Gen. Morgan said there should be public-school methods in all Indian schools, he sounded the deathknell for all the forces that had conspired to continue the Indian in barbarism. He said that civilized America was for civilized men, and that it was the business of the department of Indian affairs to transform the native barbarians into civilized civilians, and under his plans, in one generation, he will do what has been left practically untried for nearly three centuries. Wise, courageous, conscientious, he has surrounded himself with associates, assistants, administrators, teachers, who could and would carry out his idea. The incompetency that shielded itself with a cloak of mere religious pretence has had its day; the hand of the politician has been removed; civil service has dawned; and the Indian will work in the shop, the field, the counting-room, the schoolroom, the law office, the pulpit, and in legislative halls, wherever and whenever he is willing to pay the price of successful competition."

ORR, Hugh, inventor, was born in Lochwinoch, Scotland, Jan. 13, 1717. He received a common-school education and learned the trade of gunsmith in his native country and came to America in 1737. He resided for a brief period after his arrival in Easton, Pa., but in 1738 settled in Bridgewater,

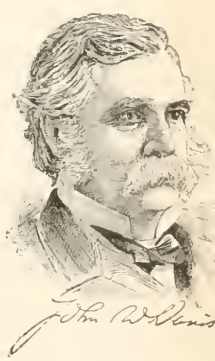
Mass. He established at Bridgewater a shop for the manufacture of axes and scythes, built the first trip-hammer ever set up in New England, and for many years was the only maker of edged tools in eastern Massachusetts. In 1748 he made 500 stand of arms for the province of Massachusetts Bay. In 1753 he perfected a machine for dressing flax, and thereafter engaged extensively in the exportation of the fibre. When the revolutionary war opened, Mr. Orr, who was an ardent supporter of the patriot cause, was employed to manufacture arms for the Continental forces and erected a factory where a large number of brass and iron cannon, from three to forty-two pounders, were successfully cast, and large quantities of cannon-shot turned out. Following the war Mr. Orr was for some years a member of the Massachusetts state senate. In 1786 he employed Robert and Alexander Barr to construct several cording, roping and spinning machines, receiving a grant from the state legislature to insure the success of his enterprise, and these were the first of their kind made in the United States. Mr. Orr's son, Robert, invented an improved method of making scythes with the trip-hammer, and was the first manufacturer of iron shovels in New England. In 1804 he served as master-armorer of the United States arsenal at Springfield, Mass. Hugh Orr died in Bridgewater Dec. 6, 1798.

DUNN, John F., banker, was born in South Carolina in 1844, the son of John Dunn, of Sumter county, South Carolina. His mother was a Crosswell of the same county. His father served gallantly in the Mexican war, and was a lineal descendant of Burwell Dunn, who emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland, and settled in America in the latter part of the sixteenth century as one of Dr. Clarke's colony which settled in South Carolina. The subject of this sketch removed with his father to Marion county, Fla., in 1852, where he had but poor opportunities for obtaining an education. At the age of sixteen he entered the Confederate army, and enlisted in the 4th Florida regiment, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Perrysville, and was subsequently sent to Vicksburg, where he was exchanged, and immediately rejoined the army at Knoxville, Tenn. He fought through all the battles of the western army, and was with Hood when he made his last flight from Murfreesboro, Tenn., and on to Nashville, where he was taken prisoner with thousands of others, and not released until after the close of the war. He returned to Marion county, Fla., where he engaged in farming with varying fortunes until 1870, and finally abandoned it and was elected a justice of the peace, opened a collection agency, and also occupied a position as clerk in a small dry-goods store, and subsequently began the study of law in the office of Col. S. M. G. Gary, and was admitted to the bar in Ocala in 1873; and was also in that year elected revenue collector for Marion county, which office he held in connection with his law practice until 1876, at which time he formed a partnership with Col. Gary, the style of the firm being Gary & Dunn. This connection was continued until 1883, when it was dissolved, and he abandoned the practice of law to engage in the banking business, and in connection with John M. Blair of Cincinnati, O., started the Bank of Ocala, the first bank organized in Marion county. It was nationalized in 1887, and is now known as the Merchants' National Bank of Ocala, of which he continues the head. He is at present one of the largest land owners in Florida, of which about 400 acres are in and about Ocala, including "Dunn Park" a most valuable piece of city realty. His political sentiments have always been democratic. In 1875 he was elected mayor of Ocala, has repeatedly served on the board of aldermen, has served one term as a member of the state senate, and strongly advocated by the democrats in Florida to succeed Wilkinson Call in the U. S. Senate, but declined to be a candidate for the same. In 1888 he was a delegate to the St. Louis national democratic convention. He is president of the Heather Island Orange Co., treasurer of the Belleview Co., the Homosassa Co., the Withlacoochee and the Wikewa Land Co., and the founder and largest stockholder in the Dunnellen Phosphate Co. He has achieved his wealth and prominence through his energy and ability.

Jno. F. Dunn

ROBERTSON, William, historian, was born at Borthwick, near Edinburgh, Sept. 19, 1721. He was principal of the University of Edinburgh, and minister of Greyfriar's church from 1762, and historiographer of Scotland, 1764. His "Histories of Scotland" (1759), and of Charles V. (1769), are well known. He demands notice here merely because of his "History of America," of which eight books appeared in two quarto volumes in 1777, and two more in 1796. His intentions and abilities were fair, but time has somewhat dimmed his fame, which in his own century was of the highest. He died in Edinburgh June 11, 1793. (See his Life by Dugald Stewart, 1801.)

DAVIS, John William, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Rehoboth, Mass. March 7, 1826. On the paternal side he is the descendant, in the seventh generation, of James Davis, who emigrated from Marlboro', in Wiltshire, Eng., to Massachusetts Bay colony about 1630, and, together with eleven others, freemen of the colony, located and settled the township of Haverhill, Mass., in 1640. On the maternal side he is a descendant, in the sixth generation, of John Davis, who came from London, Eng., to Newport, R. I., about 1680, and established himself there as a merchant, and had descendants who succeeded him in his business. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents upon a farm until 1844, when he left to learn a trade. He received his education in the public schools of Massachusetts and at a private school in Pawtucket, R. I. From 1844 to 1850 he was engaged in mechanical masonry work and civil engineering summers, teaching in winter in the public schools of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and traveling in the southern states. In 1850 he engaged in the grain trade in Providence, in which business he continued until 1887. In 1877 he removed to Pawtucket, where he still resides. Politically, Gov. Davis has always been a democrat. He was elected a member and president of the town council of Pawtucket in 1882—his first public office—and re-elected in 1885. He was an alternate delegate to the national democratic convention at Chicago in 1884, when he took an active part in the nomination of Mr Cleveland. He was elected a state senator in 1885, and re-elected in 1886· was appointed by President Cleveland appraiser of foreign merchandise for the Providence customs district in 1886, and was elected governor of the state in 1887 and re-elected in 1890. Gov. Davis has been twice married, and his family consists of two daughters.



John W. Davis

DEWEY, Hiram Todd, viticulturist, was born at Poultney, Vt., July 13, 1816, the son of Jeremiah and Orinda (Todd) Dewey and eighth in descent from Thomas Dewey, the progenitor of the family in this country, who was called "the settler," and came to Dorchester, Mass., from Sandwich, Kent Co., England, in 1633, and died in 1648, at Windsor, Conn. Young Dewey's father left Vermont in 1828 for Elizabethtown, N. Y., and having imbibed the spirit of the pioneer after a year's residence at that place, started West, going to Buffalo, N. Y., and thence by schooner to Detroit, Mich., where he located. He there began the manufacture of clocks, making his moulds and casting the brass movement. He brought out several inventions, one of them being still in use. He continued to manufacture clocks, residing at various times in different places until he died of cholera, July 29, 1849. The subject of this sketch began to work in his father's shop when he was thirteen years old. In 1836 he was given his time, and left home to seek his fortune. He first engaged in the jewelry business at Perrysburg, O. In 1834, he removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., and there continued in the jewelry business. In 1843 he returned to Sandusky, O., and began the manufacture of town clocks, in which he made many improvements, such as reducing the number of wheels in the movement. He was later engaged in the jewelry business at Tiffin, O., and at Sandusky, until 1857, when he purchased a farm one mile from the last-named place and planted thereon a vineyard. This was the pioneer vineyard of northern Ohio, on the main shore of Lake Erie. There were already several small vineyards on Kelley's Island. Mr. Dewey's success was immediate: by 1860 his vines were in full bearing and were a wonder to the people of the surrounding country; hundreds of visitors came to inspect the vineyard, people became enthused, and business men, professional men, school teachers and others began to buy land upon which to plant vineyards, and property in the neighborhood advanced from $75 to $400 per acre. The idea had hitherto prevailed that grape culture could only be successfully conducted on an island. Mr. Dewey first sold his fruit for table purposes, but in 1862 he began to make wine and put up 4,000 gallons, the following year 15,000 and progressed from year to year, until the business of wine-making absorbed his entire attention. In 1865 he opened a house in New York for the sale of his wines. There then existed a great prejudice against American wines, and the outlook was discouraging. Success was at first slow in coming, and it was hard to do away with the popular prejudice then existing. But in time the American product came to be appreciated, and Mr. Dewey found ready and increasing sale for his wines, and the pioneer American Wine House has established for itself a name and trade. On Nov. 3, 1838, Mr. Dewey married Susan L. Stapleford, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

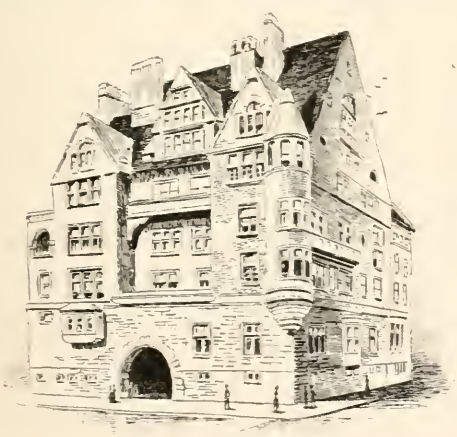
Hiram T. Dewey

ROBERTSON, John, jurist, was born near Richmond, Va., in 1787, the brother of Govs. J. B. and W. Robertson. He studied at William and Mary College, became a prominent lawyer and state attorney-general, and was in congress 1833–39, and judge of the circuit court. Holding the opinions common to so many Virginians of his time, opposed alike to secession and to coercion, he was appointed by the Virginia legislature early in 1861 a commissioner to visit South Carolina, John Tyler being sent at the same time to confer with President Buchanan; the object of these embassies was to induce the two contending parties to abstain from hostile acts until the coming peace convention could meet and discuss matters. The judge's mission was of course futile. In advanced age he published a book of verse, "Opuscula," and a tragedy, "Riczo; or, The Spanish Martyr" (1872). He died in Campbell county, Va., July 5, 1873.

BLACK, John Fisher, merchant, was born at New Orleans, La., Dec. 23, 1841. He is of Scotch and English ancestry. Through his paternal grandmother he is descended from the Leslies, the original progenitor of this family being a Hungarian knight named Bartholomew, who appeared in Scotland in 1067, during the reign of Malcom Caenmore, and among other distinguished marks of royal favor, obtained from that monarch a grant of the lands of Fitchie, now called Leslie, in Fifeshire, Innerplad in Angus, Cushine in Marr, and those now called Leslie in Garioch. Mr. Black was educated at the Laurel School of New Orleans, and commenced his business career as clerk on the sugar levee of E. M. Ross. Almost immediately following the secession of Louisiana from the Union, he espoused the cause of the South, and entered heartily into the work of raising troops for the Confederate army. He was associated with Maj. Charles Drew (the first man killed on the Southern side in the war) and assisted in raising the first company of Orleans cadets in March, 1861, which were immediately sent to the front. Mr. Black remained in New Orleans to assist in raising the second company, but becoming impatient at the delay, he enlisted as a private in the Louisiana Guards, and with them joined Drew's battalion then attached to Magruder's Corps on the Peninsula, Va. He wintered at Spratley's Farm, and in the interim his father having raised a company in New Orleans, he was commissioned first lieutenant and immediately returned to Louisiana. He was attached to the 22d Louisiana infantry, and sent first to Bayou La Fourche, and thence to Fort Pike on Mississippi Sound. After the capture of New Orleans by the Federals, he was ordered to Vicksburg, Miss., and his regiment amalgamated with the 23d Louisiana. Mr. Black was detached and appointed assistant provost marshal on the staff of Col. Tom Taylor. He remained there until the surrender of Vicksburg, when he was sent to the parole camp at Demopolis, Ala. He was exchanged about a year following, and sent to Mobile, being stationed at Battery Gladden. After the close of the war he engaged for a time in the sawmill business at Obion, Tenn., and in 1869 removed to New York city, where he engaged in the cotton brokerage business, which he has carried on successfully for more than twenty years. He has been a member of the New York Cotton Exchange since its organization, and was formerly connected with the Produce Exchange. He was one of the organizers of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, is a member of the executive committee, and has been active in promoting its efforts for the relief of Ex-Confederates in New York city. He has been for many years an active member of the Masonic fraternity. He is past master of Globe Lodge 588, F. A. M., having served two terms; he was exalted a royal arch mason in Phœnix Chapter No. 2. He was created a Sir Knight in Palestine Commandery No. 18, of which he is still a member.

John F. Black

TIFFANY, Charles L. merchant, was born at Killingly, Conn., Feb. 15, 1812, of good New England stock, his ancestors on both sides being among the early settlers of Massachusetts. His father, Comfort Tiffany, was a manufacturer of cotton goods, a pioneer of that industry in America. Charles was educated in the schools in the vicinity of his native town, and was subsequently engaged in business at Killingly until he was twenty-five years old, when he went to New York city on a prospecting tour. Finding an opening for a stationery store, he borrowed $500 from his father, and forming a partnership with J. B. Young, also from Killingly, started business under the firm name of Tiffany & Young, and with that small capital founded the great establishment of Tiffany & Co., whose fame now extends to all quarters of the globe. Tiffany & Young began business in a house, 259 Broadway, which had been a private residence, and procured a miscellaneous stock of fancy articles, including Chinese and Japanese goods, stationery, pottery, fans, canes, playing cards, bric-à-brac, etc. The house was soon successfully and firmly established. In 1841 J. L. Ellis became a member of the firm, the style of which became Tiffany, Young & Ellis, and the same year Mr. Young visited Europe, the firm having decided to import its goods direct. This trip resulted in a revolution in the business of the house and laid the real foundation of the success of the jewelry establishment of Tiffany & Co. They first began to import French imitation jewelry, which met with such ready sale that it encouraged them to add other European novelties, and soon real gold jewelry was introduced among their wares; diamonds and other precious stones were soon added to the stock, and in a short time the firm came to be



acknowledged as the leading jewelry house in America, and the business increased so rapidly that in 1847 the firm moved into more commodious quarters, and located themselves at 271 Broadway. The following year local troubles in Paris so depreciated values that diamonds were sold for half their worth. The firm, taking advantage of the situation, invested all of their spare capital in these jewels, which proved a most lucrative investment, and established their reputation as the largest dealers of diamonds in the United States. The firm passed through several changes until finally it assumed its present style, Tiffany & Co., with branch houses in London and Paris. In 1854 the rapid increase of the business again demanded more room, and the house changed its quarters to 550–552 Broadway. During the civil war, Mr. Tiffany, who was a warm supporter of the government, dealt extensively in flags and other war materials, and the shops were kept busy making swords, medals, etc. In 1867 the site of their present magnificent building was purchased. The house is, by special appointment, silversmiths to nearly all the leading crowned heads of Europe, and has taken first premiums at international expositions in Europe, and carried off the entire lists of awards at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. Mr. Tiffany was created a Chevalier of the National Legion of Honor of France, and from the Emperor of Russia received the Præmia Digno, an exceptional honor. Mr. Tiffany is a public-spirited citizen of New York, actively interested in the affairs of the city, and also prominent in charitable works, and is a liberal patron of art. He was one of the founders of the Union League club, and belongs to a number of social organizations, is a fellow of the Geographical Society, a trustee of the American Museum of Art, a member of the New York Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations. On Nov. 30, 1841, Mr. Tiffany was married to Harriet O. Young, a daughter of Judge Young, of Killingly, Conn. Mrs. Tiffany is a woman of exceptional beauty and admirable character. On Nov. 30, 1891, the couple celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage Their two sons and two daughters, all living, were present on the occasion. The celebration took place at the elegant residence of his son (shown in the engraving), Louis C. Tiffany, on Madison avenue, near Central Park, which Mr. Tiffany originally built for himself, but afterward presented to his son, preferring to pass the closing days of his life in his old home.

RUGGLES, Timothy, soldier, was born at Rochester, Mass., Oct. 20, 1711. He was the son of Rev. Timothy Ruggles, of the same place. After the usual preparatory studies, he entered Harvard whence he was graduated in 1732. He began the practice of law in his native village, but in 1737 removed to Sandwich. Here he is said to have had charge of a public tavern, while at the same time continuing the practice of his profession. It happened that he was the antagonist of the Otises, father and son, in a number of important cases, and generally he proved himself one of the ablest lawyers in Massachusetts. In 1757 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in Worcester county, and in 1762 became chief justice of the same court, and continued to hold this position until the outbreak of the French war. He was also, at the same time, a special judge of the superior court of the province. Meanwhile he represented the towns of Rochester, Sandwich and Hardwick in the general court, and was speaker of the house in 1762 and 1763. Ruggles entered the French war at its beginning, and held a commission as colonel in the provincial forces under Sir William Johnson, being second in command to that officer in the battle of Lake George in 1755. He was active in the campaigns of the two following years under Amherst, when he held the commission of brigadier-general. Under the same officer, also, he served with distinction in 1759 and 1760, during the expeditions against Quebec and Montreal. For his services in this war the general court of Massachusetts granted him a farm in Princeton. He also received the appointment to a sinecure—the office of surveyor-general of the king's forests, a lucrative position involving very little labor. In 1765 Ruggles was chosen one of the delegates from Massachusetts to the stamp

act congress, in New York, and was elected president of that body. He refused, however, to send the addresses and petitions, which were passed by it, to Great Britain, and for this act was reprimanded by the speaker of the general court of Massachusetts. From that time he ranked among the royalists, and in 1774 was appointed mandamus counselor and accepted the office. This act made him very obnoxious to the patriots, and he was compelled to take refuge under the royal military rule in Boston; and when the British were driven from that city had to flee to New York. His large estates were confiscated, and though it is stated that he raised a corps of three hundred royalists, there is no record that he accomplished anything with them. In 1779 he went to Nova Scotia, where he settled, having received a grant of land in that province from Great Britain. Here he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He was ingenious in the application of science to farming, and did a good service to the country through his introduction of rare and valuable breeds of cattle and horses. Personally, Ruggles was highly esteemed. He was a man of magnificent personal appearance; very tall and commanding; dignified in his manner; courteous to all who had dealings with him; a natural wit; and generous and hospitable to a fault. It is generally conceded, with regard to him, that had he joined his fortunes with those of the American patriots he would have risen to a position among the highest in that country. He died in Wilmot, Nova Scotia, Aug. 4, 1795.

MITCHELL, Robert Goodwin, lawyer and president of the Georgia senate, was born in Thomas county, Ga., July 15, 1843. His parents were early settlers in Thomas county, founding a typical southern farm homestead. His father, Richard Mitchell, was, in his young manhood, a member of the Georgia legislature from Pulaski county, a large planter and prominent citizen, and active in public affairs. His mother, Sophronia, was a southern woman of the old school, richly endowed with admirable virtues, still living at the age of eighty-three at the old homestead, beloved by every one who knows her admirable virtues. He had an academic education and a few months' term in the preparatory department of Mercer University at Penfield, Ga., but his education was interrupted by his enlistment as a private in one of the first companies from his county, and he rose to be lieutenant, adjutant of the 29th Georgia regular infantry, commanded by his brother, Col. W. D. Mitchell, and aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig.-Gen. C. C. Wilson. Serving through the entire war before his majority, except one year, Mr. Mitchell was an heroic and valuable young officer. He was with Gen. Joe Johnston in his fateful and trying campaign in Mississippi, and from Dalton to Atlanta, and he was severely wounded near Atlanta in 1864, and remained on crutches until some time after the surrender. After the war he studied law under Judge A. H. Hansell and was admitted to the bar in 1866; was appointed solicitor-general by Gov. J. M. Smith in 1873, and appointed and elected to the same office, without opposition, for three successive terms. During his last term he resigned to accept a seat as state senator in 1884–85. Returning to law and farming he was re-elected to the state senate in 1890, and chosen president of the body. He has been an able lawyer, and his vigor and efficiency as a prosecuting officer were shown in his retention of that office for eleven years. In the turbulent days of reconstruction and the political battles in the "Black Belt" no man did more than he for democratic success and good local self-government. As the president of the senate, the office next to the executive, he has governed that body with marked fairness, dignity and parliamentary skill, winning encomiums from his political opponents. He married, in 1864, when on a furlough from the army, Nettie Fondren, with whom he lives happily, blessed as they are with a large family of bright and affectionate children.

Robt. G. Mitchell

MIMS, Livingston, underwriter and soldier, was born at Edgefield, S. C., in 1834. When a child, his parents removed to Mississippi, where he was educated, and began the practice of law before he was twenty. In 1860, although hardly more than a youth, he was elected a state senator, and a democratic elector for Breckinridge and Lane. Entering the civil war as a private, he later went to Virginia as a staff officer of Gen. Barksdale, and was made chief quartermaster of the department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, reporting to the general commandant, and then to the secretary of war, while in charge of all military depôts, controlling all transportation and supplies for a hundred thousand troops in the territory where the war was raging. Gens. Joseph E. Johnston and Pemberton specially valued his services, and it was a crucial compliment to his merit that his resignation was often refused. After the war he, with Gen. Johnston and Gen., afterward Gov., Ben. Humphreys, formed the insurance firm of Joseph E. Johnston & Co. at Savannah, Ga., taking the first general insurance agency in the South, embracing the colossal New York Life Insurance Co., and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.; but in 1873 they took the Home Insurance Co., of New York, in place of the latter. Gen. Johnston retired from the firm some years later, leaving Maj. Mims in sole charge. From the beginning he has been one of the insurance leaders of the South, foremost in the grasp of business, a pioneer in insurance development, and the recipient of its highest honors. For two terms he was president of the Southern Underwriters' Association, and for two years president of the Southeastern Tariff Association. Maj. Mims combines in himself many conspicuous and potential qualities. A thorough and successful business man, his exquisite home, a model of elegance and a paradise of flowers, demonstrates the artistic taste and domestic spirit of his beautiful wife and himself. A connoisseur in art and a master of social entertainment, perhaps no citizen of Atlanta has had more distinguished guests or better illustrates southern hospitality. As president of the wealthy Capital City Club of Atlanta, this gentleman has had an ample and congenial field for social culture.

Livingston Mims

ZADKIN, Daniel, colonist, was born in Kent, Eng., about 1612. He came to America in 1621. His election to the supervision of Indian tribes, under the colonial government of Massachusetts, in 1656, was followed ten years later by his appointment to the rank of major-general of the colony. He was made a licensee of the Cambridge printing-press. The proceedings concluding in the loss of the Massachusetts charter were opposed by him, ineffectually however. His death occurred at Cambridge, Mass., March 19, 1687.

BRADDOCK, Edward, major-general and commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, about 1695. At the time of the outbreak of the French and Indian war he was major-general and had served for more than forty years in the British guards. He was then sent to America and placed in command of all the British forces in the colonies. He landed at Hampton, Va., Feb. 20, 1755, with two regiments from Ireland. He landed his troops at Alexandria, and a campaign of military operations against the French was settled upon by a convention of the colonial governors at that point. Braddock undertook and conducted in person an expedition against Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburgh. Washington was one of his aides-de-camp. Benjamin Franklin was at that time postmaster-general and established at Fredericktown, and he undertook the transportation of the army. Braddock had the impression that he was going forth to conquer. To use his own words, in conversation with Franklin: "After taking Fort Du Quesne, I am to proceed to Niagara; and, having taken that, to Frontenac, if the season will allow time; and I suppose it will, for De Quesne can hardly detain me above three or four days; and then I see nothing that can obstruct my march to Niagara." On Franklin's intimating to the British general that he might be ambuscaded by the Indians and his army cut to pieces in detail, Braddock declined to contemplate such an issue, regarding it as ridiculous. He said, "These savages may indeed be a formidable enemy to raw American militia, but upon the king's regular and disciplined troops, sir, it is impossible they should make an impression." Not only Franklin, but Washington, recommended caution, and suggested the dangers likely to be met with by the British troops in engaging with a foe with whose character and mode of fighting they were entirely unacquainted. It was necessary, moreover, to open roads; and Gen. Braddock determined to push forward with 1,200 men, leaving his heavy baggage to follow by slow and easy marches. He reached the Monongahela river, which his troops crossed in regular order. As they neared the fort, the drums beat, fifes played; the colors were flying and the bayonets glistened in the sun. Washington advised him to send forward the provincial companies, who were accustomed to Indian fighting, to skirmish and look out for ambuscades. But Braddock held the enemy and the provincials also in supreme contempt, and would listen to no suggestions of this character. Pushing forward his van, which included 300 British regulars, at a point about seven miles from the fort they were suddenly attacked by an invisible enemy, concealed by the high grass and underbrush. At this moment the British soldiers for the first time heard the terrible Indian war whoop. The fierce attack from a secret foe, combined with the yells of the savages, threw the advance into confusion. They broke and fell back upon the main body; and though Braddock, who was as brave as a lion, thrust himself into the thick of the fight and did everything in his power to reorganize his scattered troops, he found it impossible to re-form them, exposed as they were to a galling fire from a hidden enemy. Every one of his mounted officers, except Washington, was either killed or wounded. Washington, although exposed to the Indian sharpshooters, who fired from behind rocks and trees, bore, as the savages themselves said, apparently a charmed life. Though frequently aimed at, he escaped almost miraculously. He suggested to Braddock that his ranks should follow the example and custom of the Indians and fire from shelter; but was answered that a British general could dispense with the military instruction of a Virginia colonel. Braddock's conduct was fatuous and obstinate. He insisted upon his men firing by platoons, according to the customary military tactics of the battlefields of Europe. They obeyed orders and shot into the rocks and trees, and eventually into their American contingent, of whom they are said to have killed as many as fifty at one volley. At the same time they were picked off by the Indians and shot down with a rapidity which was appalling. Not a word could be said against the courage of the British soldiers; while the daring and intrepidity of the officers, encompassed as they were by the terrors of utterly unknown warfare, were unexampled. Braddock had five horses killed under him, and sixty-four out of eighty-five officers were either killed or wounded. At length Braddock received a bullet through his right arm, which passed into his lungs; whereupon he fell from his horse, and was with difficulty taken off the field. His force was defeated and utterly routed. The battle occurred on July 9, 1755. Its result was due entirely to the vanity, ignorance and obstinacy of Gen. Braddock. The only remark of the general in regard to the defeat was, "Who would have thought it?" He lived until July 13th, and then, a short time before his death said, "We shall better know how to deal with them another time." He died at Great Meadows, a short distance from the present site of Pittsburgh, to which point the army successfully retreated under the command of Washington, and where they went into camp. Braddock was buried where he died, Washington reading the burial service over him.

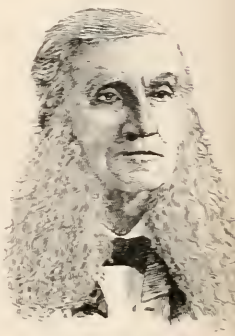
SEWALL, Jonathan, loyalist, was born in Boston Aug. 24, 1728; grandnephew of Chief Justice Samuel. He was graduated from Harvard in 1748, taught for eight years at Salem, became a lawyer at Charlestown in 1758, and rose to great eminence, being equally noted as a pleader and as a writer. He won the release of a slave from bondage in 1769, two years prior to the decision in the case of the negro Somerset. He was made attorney-general of the province in 1767, received other rich posts from the government, and declined in 1768 that of judge of the admiralty court for Nova Scotia. He married a daughter of Edmund Quincy. Though an early friend of John Adams and a brother-in-law of Hancock, he adhered to the cause of privilege and authority, and incurred much odium by defending the oppressive measures of the ministry in articles which were attacked by Trumbull in "McFingal." As perhaps the ablest writer on the Tory side, he was credited with the letters of "Massachusettensis" in the "Massachusetts Gazette," since proved to be by D. Leonard, of Taunton. When his house in Cambridge was attacked by a mob in September, 1774, he took refuge in Boston, and in the following winter went to England. In April, 1779, he was proscribed with other refugees, and his property confiscated. He was judge of the court of vice-admiralty at St. John, N. B., from 1788. He died Sept. 26, 1796.

ROBBINS, Chandler, clergyman, was born at Branford, Conn., Aug. 24, 1738, brother of A. R. Robbins. He was graduated from Yale in 1756; taught for a time in E. Wheelock's noted school at Lebanon, Conn., and was pastor at Plymouth, Mass., from about 1760 until his death. He replied to J. Cotton's "Essays on Baptism" in 1773, and in 1793 delivered a sermon on the landing at Plymouth, and an address on the victories of the French republic, which were published. He received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth in 1792, and from Edinburgh in 1793. He died June 30, 1799.

PASKO, Wesley Washington, author, printer and inventor, was born in Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1840. His parents, Jeremiah and Martha (Van Osdol) Pasko, were both descended from long-settled American families. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Waterloo, where he attained the highest honors as a student. At a later date he was employed in the cotton and woolen factories established in that place, but at the age of fifteen, having determined on becoming a printer, he abandoned his former vocation, and began a new life in a printing-office in Utica, N. Y. At the age of nineteen he was employed by the New York "Tribune," and a year later, while temporarily absent in Charleston, S. C., was, by reason of his connection with the "Tribune," arrested by a vigilance committee as an "abolitionist," and thrown into jail in that city. A trial failed to substantiate the charges made against him; nevertheless he was ordered to leave at once. He returned to New York, and began the publication of a paper at Trumansburg, N. Y. The effort was not a success, and he went back to the "Tribune," from which office he enlisted as a private in the 16th regiment N. Y. heavy artillery. This regiment was stationed in the advance of Butler's army, on the peninsula near Richmond. At the close of the war he returned to New York, and took editorial positions on newspapers in Troy and Albany. In 1867 Mr. Pasko assisted in preparing the codification of the laws of New York relating to schools. He also aided in the preparation of the annual reports of the superintendent of public instruction of New York state, and in the compilation of a large volume upon the condition of education in America and foreign countries. The political administration of the state having changed, he became the editor of the New York "Albion," which had for over thirty years been a leading literary weekly in the Western hemisphere. His immediate predecessors in this work had been William Winter and Richard Henry Stoddard. Some two years later he began the publication of trade papers, and also entered the printing world as an employer. This later business was sold out in 1879. He then became the editor of a publishing house in Cincinnati, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. Among his works are a "Biographical History of Indiana" (1881), and a "History of Butler County, Ohio" (1883). On his return to New York in 1883 he devoted himself to matters relating exclusively to printing. In 1885 he was elected librarian of the Typothetæ, the master printers' society, and at a later date became its secretary. This association is both a learned society and a business organization. Mr. Pasko performed large service in organizing similar societies in other cities, and was, in 1891, a delegate to the annual convention of the United Typothetæ at Cincinnati. He has paid particular attention to American history, commercial facts and statistics, and the history of printing. In addition to this he has made researches into genealogical and family history. Upon the establishment of the "American Bookmaker," in 1885, he began a series of essays on printing, which are still continued. In 1890 he entered the preparation of an elaborate work entitled "A Dictionary of Printing and Bookmaking," a large volume in royal octavo form, devoted exclusively to everything pertaining to the printing world. He also wrote "Men Who Advertise" (1870), and has edited a large number of miscellaneous works. At a recent date he was the editor of "Old New York," a magazine devoted solely to the history and antiquities of New York city. He is also the author of a "History of Printing in New York from its Beginning to the Present Time." In 1886 he invented a printing-press to facilitate the circulation of bulletins respecting financial and Stock Exchange business. It had been the habit of those who supplied the news to dictate each separate installment to a dozen copyists at once. Each of them wrote with a stylus upon a number of sheets of manifold paper. When the paragraph was complete a small army of boys carried the sheets to the subscribers. They were frequently illegible. Mr. Pasko was urged by a prominent firm, from his knowledge of printing mechanics, to remedy the evil. He thereupon devised the "Pasko Press." It consists of a small steel cylinder three inches in diameter, with sixteen slots, each capable of holding a line of type, thus giving sixteen lines of type on the circumference of the cylinder. At each revolution of the cylinder a sheet is thrown off. The paper is fed from an endless roll, and is delivered in complete form at the rate of 60,000 sheets an hour. Mr. Pasko was married Oct. 21, 1860, to Elizabeth Theresa Jarrett. Of three children born of the marriage only one survives, the Rev. Edgar W. Pasko, a graduate of Drew Theological Seminary, and a member of the Genesee conference of the M. E. church, and the author of a "Bibliography of Christology."

W. W. Pasko

RICKER, Hiram, hotel proprietor, was born at the Mansion House, Poland Spring, Me., Nov. 17, 1809. His grandfather, Jabez Ricker, who had many adventures with the Indians, was born in 1742, the son of Joseph, and the grandson of Maturin, who, with his brother George, came from the Isle of Jersey about 1670. Jabez married Mary Wentworth, of Berwick, Me., in 1761, and they had ten children, four sons and six daughters. He erected the first sawmill and grist-mill at Great Falls, N. H., afterward removed to Alfred, Me., and early in 1794 to Poland, where he had secured land from the Shakers, by purchase and exchange, the year before. The Shakers being inhospitable to strangers, the Ricker family were obliged to entertain persons passing through this uncivilized country, and the hotel, known as the Mansion House, was opened by Wentworth Ricker in 1797; the nails used in building this house were all forged by hand, and some of the original clapboards are still in place. Wentworth Ricker, son of Jabez, was born in 1768; married Mary Pottle, and had five children, three sons and two daughters. He was a prominent man during the war of 1812, having charge of army supplies from Portland to Boston, from Boston to Albany, N. Y., thence to Burlington, Vt., a journey which, before the time of railroads, took weeks and months to accomplish. After the battle of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain, he returned home, where he died in 1837, and his wife in 1843. His son Hiram, the subject of this sketch, received the ordinary education of a country town; then tried the clothing business in Boston for a short time, but, on account of his father's failing health, returned home, and took



Hiram Ricker

charge of the hotel and farming business until after the latter's death. In May, 1846, he married Jannette W. Bolster, daughter of Gen. Alvan Bolster, of Rumford; they had six children, three sons and three daughters. In 1844 he accidentally discovered that Poland Spring possessed medicinal properties, and although he thereafter enthusiastically advocated the virtues of this water, it was not until 1859 that it began to be generally known and appreciated through its working several remarkable cures. Its sale has had no equal, and it is now known throughout the world. Though the advent of railroads took away the custom of the Mansion House for a time, it was reopened in 1860. The firm of Hiram Ricker & Sons was formed, now well-known throughout the country for their connection with Poland Spring, and the well-appointed Poland Spring Hotel.

BARNETT, Samuel, railroad commissioner of Georgia, was born in Washington, Ga., March 6, 1824. His father, Samuel B., was of Scotch Irish descent, whose ancestors came to Newark, N. J., early in the seventeenth century, and finally settled in Mecklenburg county, N. C. Mr. Barnett's grandfather, William, was one of "Marion's men," and his grandmother, Jean Jack, was a sister of James Jack who volunteered and carried on horseback from Charlotte, N. C., to congress then in session in Philadelphia, the famous Mecklenburg declaration of independence. In 1783 his grandparents removed to Wilkes county, Ga., known, like Mecklenburg, as the "whigs' hornet nest." His mother, Elizabeth Wingfield Worsham, was a refined lady, whose ancestors came from Suffolk county, Eng., to Virginia, and were revolutionary soldiers. Mr. Barnett was graduated with first honor from the South Carolina College, in Columbia, S. C., in 1843, and taught school in his native place until 1847, marrying, in 1846, Elizabeth A. Stone, honored for graces of head and heart, and for unselfish devotion to duty. He was admitted to the law in 1847, and practiced successfully at a bar which was composed of such men as Toombs, Alec. Stephens, T. R. R. Cobb, Cone, Reese, Lumpkin, Ben Hill, Jenkins, Hillyer, the Dougherties, etc., whose discussions would have graced the supreme court or the senate of the United States. He was president of the Washington Bank, director of the Georgia railroad, trustee of the University of Georgia, and commissioner with Bleckley, Starnes, and Hull to prepare a freedmen's code for Georgia. In 1871 he was commissioner, and in 1872 secretary of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, and in 1879, railroad commissioner of Georgia. He has also been president of the State Educational Association, and one of the vice-presidents of the National Association. He was fiduciary agent for many persons and great interests. Mr. Barnett has been a varied, prolific, learned, and strong writer; was for a while editor of the Augusta "Chronicle;" in 1859 published an "Interest Table" with new features; in 1866, a review of "Buckle's History of Civilization;" in 1869 invented the Diagraph; in 1875 and 1886 helped to prepare a "Handbook of Georgia" and wrote a strong "Outline View of Georgia;" in 1878 he wrote upon the metrical system in the "Popular Science Monthly," and in 1876 prepared a "New View of Geometry," not yet published. In 1881 he wrote the third annual report of the Georgia railroad commission, said by Dr. Curry to be the ablest state paper he had read for years. In 1883, in the Atlanta "Constitution," a number of powerful editorials on "Federal Taxation," were from his pen, and when put in pamphlet form with his railroad report, were greatly praised. His essays on Shakespeare, published in 1884, were declared by Prof. Liscomb, of the University of Alabama, to be full of insight and appreciation, and his report to the cotton states convention in 1887, on the agricultural depression, is pronounced a masterpiece of its kind. No citizen of Georgia has done so much and such valuable uncompensated public work as Mr. Barnett, and this in cheerfulness, even through physical suffering. He has for forty years illumined all important public matters by his pen. In public office but once, as railroad commissioner, his life has been given to the public good. He has been the trusted friend of the greatest men, their adviser, helper, and correspondent. He has been an organizer in every popular work, and his ambition has ever been more for usefulness than fame. Although quiet and silent, he has been an aggressive reformer, directing thought and events. His habit has been to take one study at a time and go to its bottom, and he aims at absolute completeness. The agricultural department and railroad commission, and other agencies have been organized on lines suggested by him. His experience has covered every field from abstruse study to literature and travel, and from finance and business to books. Mr. Barnett is one of the most rounded, philosophical, and varied men of letters and affairs that Georgia has had. He is a many-sided man, and his chief trait is love of progress. Intellectuality and thoroughness of investigation and unflinching conscientiousness are Mr. Barnett's basic qualities.

Sam'l Barnett

FOWLER, Warren Raymond, business man, was born at Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 19, 1815, a descendant of William Fowler, first magistrate of the New Haven (Conn.) colony. He was educated in the common schools and at the academy of his native town, and pursued the studies of chemistry, philosophy, algebra, geometry, rhetoric, logic and Latin alone. At the age of nineteen he began as a teacher, and for a number of years continued his work as an educator in New York, Virginia and Colorado. In 1849 Mr. Fowler went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He was for some time thereafter engaged in mining, and later became a merchant at Sacramento, Cal. He subsequently returned to New York state and engaged in the lumber business at Utica, three years after which he purchased 4,000 acres of land in Illinois, from which he derived a much larger profit than from his California venture. He subsequently lost his fortune by investments in real estate in Chicago, Ill., the property suffering a great depreciation during the financial crisis of 1857–58. Mr. Fowler again resolved to try his fortune among the Rocky Mountains, and with a wagon, three yoke of oxen and goods sufficient for the convenience of himself and family, joined the throng of emigrants who were flooding the Pike's Peak region in pursuit of gold. He had become a devout Christian whose chief aim in life was to live for the good of his own soul, and to promote the spiritual welfare of his fellowmen. He reached Cañon City, Col., which was just springing into existence, Aug. 10, 1860, and at once adopted the custom of calling the people together

W R Fowler

on Sundays for worship. Mr. Fowler conducted the services and read Henry Ward Beecher's sermons to the people there assembled. He continued this custom several months, engaging in secular work during the week, until a Methodist minister arrived to supply his place. Mr. Fowler was chosen chief magistrate of the colony when the people decided to adopt the laws and government of a town, and was later appointed county superintendent of schools, and for thirty years was class-leader in the church, and by his advocacy of the temperance cause won the pseudonym of the "Father of prohibition in the state of Colorado." In 1886 he was candidate for state auditor, and in 1888 for lieutenant-governor but was defeated in both instances, his party being in the minority. Mr. Fowler by his industry, energy, and close application to business, has acquired a competent fortune, and owns one of the most beautiful farms in Colorado.

SAWYER, Moses Havens, consul and author, was born at Mystic, Conn., June 6, 1827, the son of Capt. Jeremiah and Emeline O. Sawyer. On the paternal side his ancestry is traced to Sir Edmund Sawyer, who was knighted in 1579, and married Anne, the daughter of Sir William Whitmore.

Moses H. Sawyer

His great-great-grandfather was an admiral in the royal navy of England, whose squadron had frequently visited the New York and New England coasts previous to 1776, when he secured Shelter Island in Long Island Sound for his son, Moses Sawyer, whose son John was killed on board the privateer General Armstrong, in 1812. Young Sawyer was given an academic education, and afterward read law and history. He has been much abroad and has a knowledge of the French language. Inheriting a fondness for the sea, at the age of twenty-three he was entrusted with the command of a New York and East Indian ship and those voyages proving very successful, he accumulated much property. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the U. S. navy as navigating officer, serving with distinction under Farragut, Smith, and other commanders, and was in a number of engagements, notably that off Ship Island, between the Federal ship Massachusetts and the Confederate gunboat Florida. (See Rollin's History of United States, 1861, Vol. I., page 100.) After resigning from the navy he engaged in various financial operations in Wall street, New York city, where he lost most of his fortune. From youth Mr. Sawyer has been a free trade democrat. Finding after the civil war that congress refused to reform the protective tariff in a time of peace, as had been agreed, and that the Union soldiers were paid in a depreciated currency, while the bondholders were paid in gold, he became actively engaged in the cause of democracy. He ran for the state senate of Connecticut and, though defeated in the district, which was a republican protection stronghold, he exerted an influence in every election against the class legislation of the republican party. He was one of the most effective speakers for Grover Cleveland in the campaign of 1884, and in 1886 was appointed by the president U. S. consul at Trinidad and Tobago. Mr. Sawyer was peculiarly well fitted for this position, and proved himself one of the most popular and efficient representatives of the national government under the Cleveland administration. This fact led to his being retained for fifteen months during the Harrison administration, making four years' service as consul. He was faithful in the discharge of his duties and was, at one time, brought into collision with merchants who attempted to evade the law by concealing the export duties on sugar in the invoices. He refused to sign such invoices, and for doing so was criticised by the press of Trinidad, but his action was approved by the secretary of state, and when the shippers laid their case before the British government at London, the British secretary of state for the colonies also upheld the American consul. Mr. Sawyer was instrumental in settling satisfactorily to both governments an intricate case of international law that had for some time been pending in the U. S. consulate at Trinidad, namely that of an American criminal, Francis de Fraites, *versus* the Trinidad government. His most important service, however, at Trinidad, was in affording protection to American vessels in those seas during the Venezuelan revolution in 1888–89, by averting a misunderstanding between Venezuela and his own government. Among his literary works which have attracted special attentention are: "Lieutenant Colburn" (a novel), "Trinidad, the Pearl of the Antilles," "History and Annexation of Tobago," "Judicature," "Mortgages," "Desertion of Seamen," "Immigration," "Ornithology," and treatises on coffee, cocoa, sugar, and the celebrated Trinidad lake of asphaltum. All but the first were published by the government, extracts of which have appeared in numerous periodicals and commercial newspapers. He is a descriptive and historical writer of much distinction, and has a fund of valuable information which has been imparted to our shippers and business men by a reprint of his reports and essays upon trade and commerce between the United States, the West Indies, South America, and other countries. Mr. Sawyer is a member of the G. A. R. Post William; of the Naval Veteran Association, and of Meridian Lodge 77 F. and A. M. of Connecticut, and a member of the Tariff Reform Club and Woman Suffrage League of New York.

SCUDDER, John, missionary, was born at Freehold, N. J., Sept. 13, 1793. He was graduated from Princeton in 1811, took his degree of M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1815, and four years later gave up a growing practice to devote himself to the heathen. He was licensed by the Dutch Reformed classis of New York, sailed June 8, 1819, under the auspices of the A. B. C. F. M., reached Ceylon in February, 1820, and was ordained there May 15, 1821, by a Congregationalist, a Methodist and a Baptist. He founded a hospital and a college at Jaffnapatam, and ministered both to the physical and to the spiritual needs of the natives. In 1836 he and Miron Winslow removed to Madras, where they printed tracts and translations of the Scriptures in Tamil. In 1842–46 he was at home, earnestly presenting the claims of the foreign field to the churches. His residence in his later years was at Chintodrepettah, near Madras; there he established the Arcot mission, which was taken under the care of the American Board in 1852, and of the Dutch Reformed church in 1853. In this he labored with great zeal, except in 1849, when he had charge of the Madura mission. He wrote much for the "Missionary Herald," and published "Letters from the East" (1833), and sundry tracts. After preaching in most of the cities of southeastern India his health gave way, and to regain it he made a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. Three of his sons attained eminence as missionaries in India. He died of apoplexy at Wynberg, South Africa, Jan. 13, 1855. (A new edition of his memoir, by J. B. Waterbury, appeared in 1870.)

GRAVES, John Temple, journalist, was born at Willington, S. C., Nov. 9, 1856. His grandfather, Col. John Temple Graves, an heroic revolutionary officer, opposed, under Gen. Greene's order, Cornwallis's passage of the Yadkin. His mother's father was William, a brother of John C. Calhoun. John studied at the famous Abbeville school, taught by Dr. Waddell, in Greenville, Washington Co., Ga., and in Tuskegee, Ala., and took prizes in all these places for excellence in composition and oratory. He was graduated in 1875 from the Georgia University, Athens, where he was leader in Latin, history and rhetoric, and six times public debater, once Phi Kappa champion, and once anniversarian. For five years he taught school, being at one time president of the Lagrange Military Academy. In 1880 a dramatic word-picture of Senator Brown's address to the Georgia legislature brought him employment first as reporter, then as managing editor of the Jacksonville (Fla.) "Union." The same article was given a place in Avery's "History of Georgia." He established the popular "Daily Herald," a powerful factor in Florida politics, was a democratic Cleveland elector-at-large in 1884, and failed to secure the nomination for congress in 1886, though the intelligence and virtue of the district were with him at the polls. In 1887 ill health drove him from Florida, and he became chief editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) "Journal," which he started on the way to prosperity, and then editor of the Rome (Ga.) "Tribune" for three years. In 1888, one year after coming to Georgia, he was a democratic elector-at-large and led the state ticket. In 1890 he became general manager of the Colleton Land Co., with a view to improving the seaport of Port Royal, S. C. That work ended, he devoted himself to the advocacy of great and humane causes upon the lecture platform and in the pulpit. The gifts that made him, before thirty-three, presidential elector-at-large and leader of the ballot in two great states, in two consecutive national campaigns, and a national orator, are phenomenal. His first triumphs in eloquence were at school, but his fame is now coextensive with the country, and his speeches are used as prize declamations in schools and colleges in half the states of the Union. Public sentiment in the South spontaneously called him to take Henry Grady's place, and Grady once said that John Temple Graves was the only man he ever knew who could fill his place and do his work. Master of a diction fluent and faultless, he presents thought at once poetic and robust, with a delivery as smooth and powerful as the flow of a great river. In his Florida canvasses the enthusiasm created by his speeches was so great that he was often lifted off platforms, carried on the shoulders of crowds, and drawn in his carriage through the streets by shouting men. His speech at the Henry Grady memorial services at Atlanta in 1888, printed in every state, put in speech books, and spoken at prize declamations, is now a classic, and has been called by Henry Watterson and other critics, the best eulogy of the century. His addresses on "The South," in 1890, at the banquets of the New York Southern Society and the New England Society at Philadelphia, assured his national fame. His pride is that he never championed an unworthy cause. His ambition is not for office, but to speak the truth on public issues. As a journalist he never sold an opinion, urged a wrong, nor vented a private grudge. As chairman of an interstate committee, he did valuable business work in 1887, by securing the first low general excursion rates to southern cities, and, according to Jay Gould, he has recently made the best prospectus ever presented of southern properties in his pamphlet for the Colleton Co. His first wife was Mattie G. Simpson, of Hancock county; his second, Annie E. Cothran, of Rome.

SERGEANT, Jonathan Dickinson, member of the Continental congress, was born at Newark, N. J., in 1746; grandson of J. Dickinson, first president of the College of New Jersey, and nephew of John Sergeant the missionary. He was graduated from Princeton in 1762, practiced law for some years in his native state, and was sent thence to the congress in 1776, just too late to sign the declaration. While attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1777–80, he bore a part, at the request of congress, in the trial of Gen. A. St. Clair by court-martial in September, 1778. From 1780 he devoted himself to his practice in Philadelphia, and in 1782 was counsel for the state in the dispute as to the Wyoming lands. As a member of the board of health, he remained in the city during the terrible yellow fever season of 1793, was unwearied in his efforts to stay the plague and relieve the sufferers, and died of the disease Oct. 7, 1793.

PEARY, Robert Edwin, Arctic explorer, was born in western Pennsylvania, May 6, 1854. When quite young his parents removed to Maine. He was educated in the schools of that state and at the U. S. Naval Academy, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1881, entering the navy as a civil engineer. He early became interested in the subject of Arctic exploration, and having made a close and exhaustive study of the work of former explorers, applied in 1886 for a leave of absence to visit Greenland. His application was granted, and in July, 1886, with a single companion, he landed at Disco Bay, Greenland. During the following month he made two journeys into the interior, and as a result of his observations arrived at the conclusion that the interior of Greenland was covered with an uninterrupted cap of ice, which in the north was coextensive with the land, and that the snow which covered the ice offered to a small body of men accustomed to snow-shoes and *ski*, or Norwegian snow-shoes, the easist and safest route to the northern terminus of the island. Upon his return to United States, in the autumn of 1886, Lieut. Peary made known his conclusions to various scientific bodies, and they met with so much favor that in 1891 the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, organized under his command an expedition to attempt the location of the northern terminus of Greenland. In pursuance of this design, with a small and carefully selected party, he left New York, on the steam-whaler Kite, on June 6, 1891, and three weeks later reached Godhavn, Greenland. The expedition left Godhavn June 29th, and on July 24th reached McCormick bay, where it was proposed to establish winter quarters, approx. Lat. 77 degrees 43 seconds N. During the voyage from Godhavn Lieut. Peary had his leg broken, but being skillfully nursed by his attending physician and his wife, who accompanied the expedition, was soon well on the road to recovery. The winter camp was established at Cape Cleveland, in a region where there was an abundance of reindeer and other game, and in close proximity to several Eskimo settlements. A small party of scientific men, headed

by Prof. Angelo Heilprin, accompanied Lieut. Peary to Cape Cleveland, and after seeing the latter and his companions comfortably settled, returned in the Kite to St. John's, N. F. When Lieut. Peary and Prof. Heilprin parted company it was proposed by the former to spend the remainder of the summer season of 1891 laying in a store of meat, collecting, surveying, making reconnoissances of the inland ice, and, if the season were favorable and Lieut. Peary's recovery complete, in establishing an advanced depot of supplies near the southern angle of Humboldt glacier. The winter of 1891–92 was to be spent in fitting sledges, clothing and traveling equipment, and in snow-shoe and *ski* practice. In the spring of 1892 four or five of the party were to start over the inland ice to Humbolt glacier with full sledges, leaving one or two in charge of the winter quarters. If favorable progress was made the party would go on from Humbolt glacier to the head of Petermann fjord. Here a second depot was to be established and two or three of the party, with full sledges, were to push on, the others returning with light sledges to Cape Cleveland. The advance party were to push on from Petermann fjord to the head of Sherard Osborne fjord, establish a depot there; thence to the head of De Long fjord; establish a depot; thence to the northern terminus of Greenland. This point reached and determined, the advance was to retrace its steps to Cape Cleveland, taking up its various depots, and seize the first opportunity to return home. Lieut. Peary, during the few months that sledging can be prosecuted, hoped to accomplish a journey of 1,300 miles out and back, unless he should sooner reach the northern shore of Greenland. An expedition for the relief of Lieut. Peary and his party is now (May, 1892), being organized by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

JOHNSON, Rossiter, author and editor, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1840. His father, Reuben Johnson, a native of Norwich, Conn. (1791–1876), served in the war of 1812, was educated at Williams College, and devoted his life to teaching. He was for many years principal of a school at Rochester. Rossiter attended the public schools of Rochester, prepared for college at its free academy, and was graduated from the University of Rochester in the class of 1863, reading the poem on class-day. Among his classmates were Dr. Abbott of Buffalo, Lieut.-Gov. Crosby of Michigan, C. T. Kreyer, the Chinese representative at Berlin, Joseph O'Connor, the brilliant journalist, and Edward H. Pierce, the noted Boston lawyer. In 1864 Mr. Johnson joined the staff of the Rochester "Democrat" (a republican journal), and for four years was the assistant of its editor-in-chief, Robert Carter (1819–79), author of "A Summer Cruise on the Coast of New England," and well known for his labors in the original organization of the republican party. Mr. Johnson had a strong personal attachment for his chief, with whom he sat up nights to see the paper to press, alternately writing articles, reading proof and listening to Mr. Carter's reminiscences of famous men and noted events. Thus for a large portion of his education in the editorial art Mr. Carter is to be credited. In January, 1869, Mr. Johnson left Rochester to assume the editorship of the Concord (N. H.) "Statesman," which place he retained four years. In 1873 he removed to New York city, joined the staff of revisers of the "American Cyclopædia," and a few months later was made associate editor. On the completion of the work, in 1877, accompanied by his wife, he made a tour in Europe. In 1878 he edited the authorized "Life of Admiral Farragut," and in 1879–80, he was associated with Sydney Howard Gay (whilom editor of the New York "Tribune") in preparing the last two volumes of his History of the United States, familiarly known as "Bryant's." In 1883 he became editor of the "Annual Cyclopædia," which place he still holds; and in addition to his service on that work, he performed, in 1886–88, the duties of managing editor of the "Cyclopædia of American Biography," the success of which is largely due to his ability and experience. In 1889, with his wife and daughter, he made a long tour across the continent and through British Columbia. Since 1888 he has edited the Query department of the "Book-Buyer," for the asking and answering of questions on literary topics. In 1871, while still pursuing his profession as a journalist in Concord, he conceived and perfected the plan of the now well-known series of "Little Classics," and prepared the "copy" for the entire set. The work was at once accepted by the house of J. R. Osgood & Co., in Boston, but, owing to depression in trade, it was withheld from publication until 1874. These booklets, which were published one a month for sixteen months, met with immediate success; two volumes were added in 1880. The sale of the series has been extensive, and the work in 1892 reached its 30th edition. Mr. Johnson's other edited works are: "The British Poets"—selections with biographical sketches (New York, 3 vols., 8vo, 1876); "Famous Single and Fugitive Poems" (1877; revised and enlarged edition, 1891); "Play-day Poems," a selection of the best humorous pieces in the language (1878), and in collaboration with Charles A. Dana, "Fifty Perfect Poems," sumptuously printed and profusely illustrated (1882). In 1876 Mr. Johnson tried the experiment of making abbreviated editions of famous standard novels, by omitting passages that were not necessary to the action of the story, thus largely shortening the time of reading. In this manner "Ivanhoe," "Rob Roy," "The Last Days of Pompeii," and "Our Mutual Friend," were issued. Mr. Johnson has been a frequent contributor to periodicals, and some of his articles have attracted wide attention, the most notable being his sketch of "Richard Realf," in "Lippincott's," "A Perilous Balance" and "A Seven Sided Paradox," in the "North American Review;" "An Epic of Errors" in "Appleton's Journal," and "Robert Browning," in "Belford's." His original work in book-form includes "Phaeton Rogers," a novel of boy-life, which was first published serially in "St. Nicholas" (1881), "A History of the French War, Ending in the Conquest of Canada" (1882), "A History of the War of 1812–15, between the United States and Great Britain" (1882), "Idler and Poet," a small volume of original poems (1883), "A Short History of the War of Secession" (1888), and "The End of a Rainbow, an American story" (1892). His stories of boy-life, several of which have been contributed to juvenile periodicals, have found many readers. Of Mr. Johnson's "History of the War of 1812–15" Gen. W. T. Sherman wrote: "It is the best condensed account of the war of which I have knowledge." Among his best historical work is the "War of Secession," a concise, luminous and thrilling account of that event, for which he has received high commendation in many directions. In 1869 Mr. Johnson married Helen, daughter of Prof. Asahel C. Kendrick, of the University of Rochester.

Abraham Lincoln

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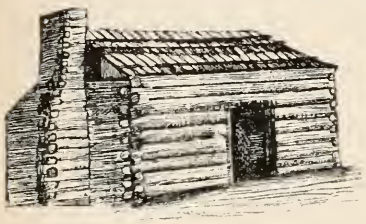
LINCOLN, Abraham, sixteenth president of the United States, was born in Hardin county, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. The earliest American ancestor of the family, was probably Samuel Lincoln, of Norwich, Eng., who settled in Hingham, Mass., about 1638. His son, Mordecai, first settled in Monmouth county, N. J., and afterward in Berks county, Pa., and died in 1735; his sons, Abraham, Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas, were citizens of Rockingham county, Va., and one of them at least, Abraham, migrated to Mercer county, Ky. (then a part of the original state of Virginia), in 1782. Abraham, the grandfather of the president, entered a tract of 400 acres of land on the south side of Licking creek, under a government land-warrant, and built a log-cabin, near Fort Bear-grass, on the site now occupied by the city of Louisville. In the second year of this settlement, Abraham Lincoln, while at work in his field, was slain by an Indian from an ambush. Thomas, the younger of the brothers, was seized by the savage, but was rescued by Mordecai, the elder brother, who shot and killed the Indian. Of Thomas the president subsequently said: "My father, at the time of the death of his father, was but six years old,and he grew up literally without education." Thomas Lincoln was a tall and stalwart pioneer,and an expert hunter. While a lad, he hired himself to his uncle, Isaac Lincoln, living on Watauga creek, a branch of the Holson river. He married Nancy Hanks, a native of Virginia, in 1806, and settled on Larue creek, in what is now Larue county, Ky. They had three children, Sarah, Abraham and Thomas. Sarah married Aaron Grigsby and died in middle life. Thomas, who was two years younger than Abraham, died in infancy. Abraham Lincoln's early education from books was fitful and scanty; schools were infrequent on the wild frontier. In 1816 the Lincoln family removed to Spencer county, Ind., where they built and lived in a log-cabin, where Mrs. Lincoln died Oct. 5, 1818, at the age of thirty-five. In the autumn of the following year Thomas Lincoln married for his second wife Mrs. Sally Johnston (*née* Bush). The stepmother of Abraham Lincoln was a woman of some mental ability and great kindness of heart; her influence over the boy was great and beneficent. Aided by her, the lad secured the reading of the few books to be found in the settlement, and became noted as a hungry reader. As he grew older he took to making impromptu speeches among the neighbors on any topic that chanced to be under discussion. His first glimpse of the world was afforded in the spring of 1828, when, in company with a son of one of the traders of Gentryville, Ind., he embarked on a flatboat loaded with produce and floated down the creeks and rivers to New Orleans, 1,800 miles distant, where the cargo and craft were disposed of, and the young voyagers made their way homeward. He was now come to the years of manhood, was six feet four inches tall, an athlete, tough and wiry of fibre, and eminent as a worker and woodsman. The family moved once more, in 1830, this time to Illinois, where they built another log-cabin, near Decatur, Macon Co. After assisting his father to build the cabin, split rails, and fence and plough fifteen acres of land, Abraham Lincoln struck out for himself, hiring himself to any who needed manual labor. His father finally settled in Goose-Nest Prairie, Coles Co., Ill., where he died in 1851 at the age of seventy-three. His son cared for him tenderly up to his latest years. In the spring of 1831 Abraham Lincoln, accompanied by his cousin, John Hanks, took a flatboat, produce-laden, to New Orleans, for one Denton Offutt, a country trader, and on his return was engaged by Offutt to take charge of a small trading store in New Salem, Ill. At this post he continued until the following spring, when the business was discontinued. He took an active interest in politics, was noted as a graphic and humorous story-teller, and was regarded as one of the oracles of the neighborhood. His unflinching honesty gained him the title of "Honest

A. Lincoln

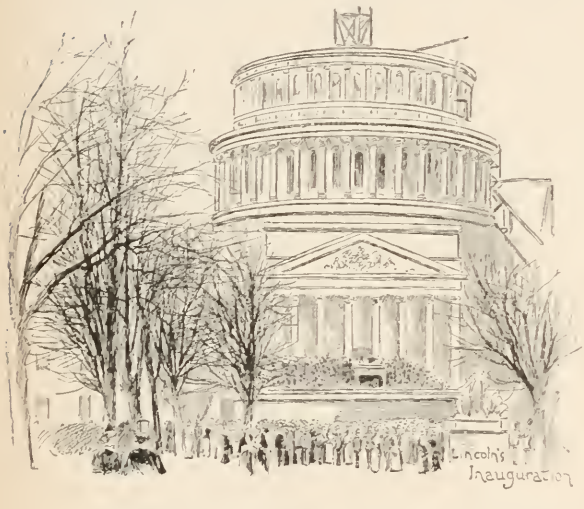
Abe Lincoln." Resolving to run for the legislature, he issued a circular dated March 9, 1832, appealing to his friends and neighbors to vote for him. Before the election came on, Indian disturbances broke out in the northern part of the state, and Black Hawk, the chief of the Sacs, headed a formidable war party. Lincoln joined a party of volunteers and marched to the scene of hostilities. The conflict was soon over, and Lincoln returned to New Salem, Sangamon Co., ten days before the election. He was defeated, but he received nearly every vote of his own town. He was a whig in politics, and was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, then the great whig chief. Once more he made an essay in trading, and bought on credit, after the fashion of the time, a small country store and contents, associating with himself, at sundry times, partners in business. The venture was a losing one, and the principal occupation of Lincoln during this period was that of diligent study and the reading of everything on which he could lay hands, newspapers and old political pamphlets chiefly. He studied law and surveying, and in 1833 he began work as a land-surveyor, a vocation which in that region then gave one frequent employment. In that year, too, he was appointed postmaster of New Salem, an unimportant office, which he valued only because it gave him an opportunity to read the newspapers of its patrons. He was again a candidate for the legislature in 1834, was elected at the head of the poll, there being three other candidates in the field. He was now twenty-five years of age, manly, independent, well-poised and thoroughly informed in all public matters. He had formed his manner of speech on the few books which he read—the Bible, Shakespeare, Burns's poems and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." In the legislature his commanding height attracted attention, but he took very small part in the active duties of legislation, contenting himself with observation and study of all that passed. Next year, when he was again returned to the legislature, he participated actively in the affairs of the house, and distinguished himself by an unavailing protest against the "Black Laws" of the state, which forbade the entrance of free persons of color into Illinois, and by his support of the bill to remove the seat of government from Vandalia to Springfield. In 1837 Lincoln removed to Springfield, the new capital of the state, and established himself very modestly in the business of a lawyer. In this practice he remained until his election to the presidency in 1860. His first partner in business was John T. Stuart, in 1837; this partnership was changed four years later, when he associated himself with Stephen T. Logan. In 1843 the law partnership of Abraham Lincoln and William H. Herndon was formed; this firm was not dissolved until the death of Lincoln in 1865. During the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign of 1840, when the country was deeply stirred by the presidential candidacy of Gen. William Henry Harrison, Lincoln threw himself into the canvass with great ardor, and was one of the electors on the whig ticket. He was highly elated by the triumph of Harrison and the whig party, and he distinguished himself by his fearless opposition to the party that had, up to that time, been dominant and proscriptive in the country. About this time he suffered a great disappointment in the death of a beautiful young lady, Ann Rutledge, to whom he was tenderly attached, and this grief made upon his temperament a lifelong impression. In November, 1840, he was married to Mary Todd, daughter of Robert Todd, of Kentucky. Miss Todd was visiting relations in Springfield, when circumstances brought her into intimate friendly intercourse with Lincoln, which ripened into marriage. He was now gradually acquiring a profitable law practice, and the days of grinding poverty, long endured without complaint, were passing away. In 1846, after several disappointments, he was given the whig nomination to congress from the Sangamon district, and was elected over his democratic opponent, Peter Cartwright, by a majority of 1,611, polling an unexpectedly large vote. During the preceding winter Texas had been admitted to the Union, and the bitterness with which the whigs opposed this step, and the measures that grew out of it, was shared by Lincoln, who made good use of arguments against these matters on the canvass, and subsequently during his term in congress. Among the members of the house of representatives with Lincoln were John Quincy Adams, Robert C. Winthrop, Alexander H. Stephens, Robert Toombs and Andrew Johnson. In the senate were Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, John C. Calhoun, Jefferson Davis and Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln in congress opposed the war with Mexico, but voted consistently for rewards to the soldiers who fought in it. He served only one term in congress, and did not leave any marked impression in the annals of that body. He voted with the men who favored the formation of the new territories of California and New Mexico without slavery, and he introduced a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, providing for the emancipation of slaves there by governmental purchase. He was not a candidate for re-election, and was succeeded by his intimate friend, Edward D. Baker. Gen. Zachary Taylor having been elected president of the United States, Lincoln applied for the office of commissioner of the general land office, but was offered, in lieu thereof, the governorship of the territory of Oregon. This he declined, and returned to his practice of law in Springfield. The eldest son of Abraham and Mary Lincoln, Robert Todd, was born Aug. 1, 1843; the second, Edward Baker, was born March 10, 1846, and died in infancy; the third, William Wallace, was born Dec. 21, 1850, and died during his father's first year in the presidential office; Thomas, the youngest son, was born Apr. 4, 1853, and survived his father, dying at the age of nineteen years. As a lawyer, Lincoln was now engaged in several celebrated cases. One of these was that of the negro girl, Nancy, in which the question of the legality of slavery in the Northwestern territory, of which Illinois formed a part, was involved. Another, in which the seizure of a free negro from Illinois by the authorities of New Orleans was opposed, was also undertaken and conducted by him. In both these causes Lincoln succeeded. In 1850 there were many premonitions of the coming of the storm which the long-continued agitation of the slavery question had induced. Lincoln was a close but generally silent observer of the signs of the times. In 1854 the virtual repeal of the Missouri Compromise measures, in which Stephen A. Douglas took a leading part, aroused the Northern and free states to excited debate. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by which those two territories were organized, with the question of the legality of slavery left open to be set-



tled by a popular vote, was the signal for a great outburst of feeling against the institution of slavery in the non-slaveholding states. In October of that year Lincoln and Douglas met in debate at the great annual State Fair held in Springfield, Ill., and Lincoln made his first famous speech on the question that thenceforward began to engross the minds of the people. Lincoln opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and Douglas defended it. A few days later the two men met again at Peoria, Ill., and the debate was renewed, amidst great popular excitement. On both occasions Lincoln's speeches evoked much enthusiasm by the closeness of their logic and their perspicacity. His public speeches from this time forth were regarded throughout the western states as the most remarkable of the time. In 1856

the first republican national convention was held in Philadelphia. John C. Frémont was nominated for president of the United States and William L. Dayton for vice-president. Abraham Lincoln received 110 votes for the second place on the ticket. James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge were nominated by the democratic party. Lincoln was a candidate for presidential elector on the republican ticket of Illinois, and took an active part in the canvass, speaking from one end of the state to the other almost continually throughout the campaign. The democratic candidates were elected, Buchanan receiving 174 electoral votes against 114 cast for Frémont. Maryland cast her eight electoral votes for Fillmore and Donelson, the whig candidates. In 1848, Douglas's term in the senate drawing to a close, Lincoln was put forward as a competitor for the place. The two men accordingly agreed on a joint canvass of the state, the members of the Illinois legislature then to be elected being charged with the duty of choosing a senator. The contest between Lincoln and Douglas that year was memorable and significant. The debates attracted the attention of the entire country. In their course the slavery question in all its bearings, but more especially with reference to its introduction into territory hitherto regarded as free, was debated with great force and minuteness on both sides. The total vote of the state was in favor of Lincoln, but as some of the holding-over members of the legislature were friendly to Douglas, and the districting of the state was also in his favor, he was chosen senator by a small majority. At the republican convention, held in Decatur, Ill., in May, 1859, Lincoln was declared to be the candidate of his state for the presidential nomination of 1860. This was the first public demonstration in his favor as a national candidate. At that convention several rails from the Lincoln farm in Macon county were exhibited as the handiwork of Abraham Lincoln, and the title of "the rail-splitter" was given him. In the autumn of that year Lincoln made political speeches in Ohio and Kentucky, arousing great enthusiasm wherever he appeared. In February, 1860, he accepted an invitation to speak in New York, and, for the first time in his life, he visited the Atlantic states. He spoke in the Cooper Union hall, New York, and his oration, which was a discussion of the great question of the day, created a profound impression throughout the country. It gave him at once a national reputation as a political speaker. The democratic national convention assembled in Charleston, S. C., Apr. 23, 1860, to nominate candidates for president and vice-president. The slavery issue divided the body, so that the pro-slavery delegates finally withdrew, and organized a separate convention in Richmond, Va., where John C. Breckinridge was nominated. The remaining delegates adjourned to Baltimore, where they nominated Stephen A. Douglas. Meanwhile the whigs and a few other conservatives met in Baltimore and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee. The republican national convention assembled in Chicago, Ill., June 17, 1860, and, amid unparalleled enthusiasm, nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated for vice-president. The electoral canvass that year was one of the most intense excitement. It was universally conceded that the question of the extension or the confinement of slavery to its present limits was to be determined by the result of this election. Douglas was the only one of the four presidential candidates who took the field to speak in his own behalf. Lincoln was elected, having received 180 electoral votes; Breckinridge had seventy-two votes; Douglas twelve, and Bell thirty-nine. The popular vote was distributed as follows: Lincoln, 1,866,452; Breckinridge, 847,953; Douglas, 1,375,157; Bell, 590,631. As soon as the result of the election was known, the members of President Buchanan's cabinet who were in favor of a secession of the slave states began to make preparations for that event. The army, which mustered only 16,000 men, was scattered through the southern states, and the small navy was dispersed far and wide. United States arms had been already ordered to points in the Southern states, and active steps had been taken by the more rebellious of those states toward a formal severance of the ties that bound them to the Union. Their attitude was one of armed expectancy. The cabinet of President Buchanan was torn by the conflicting views of its members, some of them being in favor of resolutely confronting the danger of secession, and others opposing any action whatever. The Federal forts in Charleston harbor, S. C., being threatened by the secessionists, Lewis Cass advised reinforcement; he resigned when his advice was disregarded at the instance of his associates. Jeremiah S. Black, attorney-general, gave an opinion that the states could not be coerced into remaining in the Union, and shortly a general disruption of the cabinet ensued. Southern senators and representatives now began to leave Washington for their homes, declaring that they could no longer remain in the councils of the nation. Formal ordinances of secession were passed by the states in rebellion. South Carolina adopted its ordinance of secession Nov. 16, 1860; Mississippi, Jan. 9, 1861; Florida, Jan. 10th; Alabama, Jan. 11th; Georgia, Jan. 19, 1861; Louisiana, Jan. 25th, and Texas Feb. 1st. Representatives of the seceding states met at Montgomery, Feb. 4, 1861, and organized a provisional government, generally resembling in form that of the United States; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen president, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, vice-president. Davis assumed an aggressive tone in his public speeches, and, while on his way to take the reins of government of the new Confederacy, he said: "We will carry the war where it is easy to advance, where food for the sword and the torch awaits our armies in the densely populated cities." Lincoln remained at his home in Springfield, Ill., making no speeches, and silent, so far as any public utterances were concerned. He broke this silence for the first time when, on Feb. 11, 1861, he bade his friends and neighbors fare-

well, as he took the railway train for Washington. In that simple address he said, among other things: "I go to assume a task more difficult than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same divine blessing which sustained him; and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support." On the way to Washington the president-elect was received with great popular enthusiasm, and was frequently called from his railway carriage to speak to the people. Nearing Washington, he learned of a plot to take his life while passing through Baltimore, and, by the advice of trusty friends, the movements of the party were changed, in order to disconcert the conspirators. Speaking at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Feb. 22d, during these trying hours, he referred to the fundamental principle propounded in the declaration of independence, and said: "If this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on the spot than surrender it." Lincoln was inaugurated president of the United States at noon, March



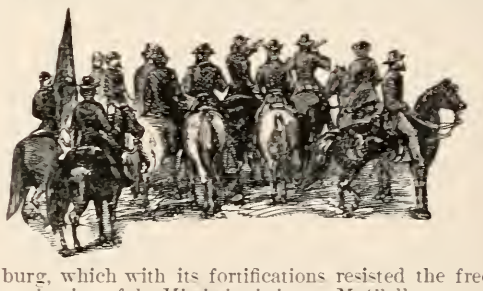
4, 1861, in front of the national capitol, Washington. His inaugural address was an earnest and plaintive appeal for peace and union. At the same time he took care to say that the union of the states is perpetual, and that to the best of his ability he would "take care that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the states." He closed with these memorable words: "The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when touched again, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." In the South, and in such communities of the North as sympathized with the cause of rebellion, these utterances were received with coldness, and in many instances with jeers and derision. Lincoln's cabinet, then announced, was as follows: Secretary of state, William H. Seward; secretary of war, Simon Cameron; secretary of the treasury, Salmon P. Chase; secretary of the navy, Gideon Welles; postmaster-general, Montgomery Blair; secretary of the interior, Caleb B. Smith; attorney-general, Edward Bates. Of this number, Seward, Chase, Bates and Cameron had been candidates for the nomination of president at the convention at which Lincoln was nominated. Some of the new president's friends were troubled by the selection of these prominent and ambitious men as his counselors. Subsequently it was found, when attempts were made to subordinate him to his cabinet, that he was the sole interior spirit of his administration. Of these cabinet ministers only Secretaries Seward and Welles remained in office during the remainder of Lincoln's lifetime. Secretary Chase resigned his place in 1864, and was succeeded by William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, who resigned after a short term, and was succeeded by Hugh McCullough in March, 1865. Simon Cameron resigned at the close of 1861, and was succeeded by Edwin M. Stanton. Secretary Smith resigned his office to accept a judicial post in 1862, and was succeeded by John P. Usher. Attorney-General Bates retired from office in 1864, and was succeeded by James Speed, of Kentucky, and Montgomery Blair about the same time resigned the office of postmaster-general, and was succeeded by Ex-Gov. William Dennison, of Ohio. The Confederate congress, on March 11, 1861, passed a bill providing for the organization of an army. No notice was taken of this insurrectionary measure, which, it had been expected, would be regarded as a *casus belli* by the Federal authorities. Next, two commissioners, Messrs. Forsythe and Crawford, were sent to Washington to negotiate a treaty with the government of the United States, the assumption being that the new Confederacy was a foreign power. Mr. Lincoln refused to receive the commissioners, and sent them a copy of his inaugural address. Secretary Seward served upon them, however, a formal notice that they could have no official recognition from the United States government. Meantime, the determination of the president to send succor to the beleaguered Federal garrison in Charleston harbor, then collected in Fort Sumter, was made public. The people of South Carolina, impatient for the war to begin, threatened to fire upon Fort Sumter, and to attack any vessel that might bring succors. Every device to induce the president to commit "an overt act of war" was resorted to in vain. While he waited for the rebels to fire the first gun, there was much impatience manifested in the loyal Northern states at what was considered the sluggishness of the administration. On Apr. 12, 1861, Gen. Beauregard, commanding the rebel forces at Charleston, sent a demand to Maj. Anderson, in command of Fort Sumter, to surrender. He refused to surrender, but he subsequently agreed to evacuate the fort Apr. 15th, unless he received instructions to the contrary, or provisions for sustenance, before that date. After due warning, Beauregard opened fire on the fort early in the morning of Apr. 12th, and, after feeble defence, the famishing garrison of sixty-five men was forced to surrender, and the United States flag fell on the walls of Sumter. The war had begun. The effect of this overt act of the Confederates was instant and inflammatory all through the North. Patriotic meetings were held, men were ready to volunteer for the war, state authorities began to arm and equip troops, and a general note of preparation now sounded through the loyal states. The president called a special session of congress at the national capital for July 4, 1861. In a proclamation dated Apr. 15, 1861, the president asked for 75,000 men. This was responded to in the North with enthusiasm, and in the South with cries of derision. In the states bordering on the Confederacy, where the great battles of the war were afterward fought, this call was received with coldness. Patriotic excitement ran high all over the North, and for a time nothing was thought of but the war for the sake of the Union. One of the first regiments to march to the succor of the national capital, menaced on all sides and distracted with interior conspiracies, was the 6th Massachusetts. It was fired upon in the streets of Balti-

more. This act inflamed the loyal North still more, and the excitement became intense. The governor of Maryland, alarmed by this collision, implored the president to invoke the mediation of the British minister at Washington to compose existing difficulties. Lincoln referred the governor to the secretary of state, who declared that "no domestic contention should be referred to any foreign arbitrament, least of all to that of a European monarchy." Gen. B. F. Butler surprised the people of Baltimore by seizing Federal Hill, a fortified position commanding the city, and troops thereafter marched unmolested through the city on their way to Washington. On the 19th of April the president issued his proclamation declaring the ports of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina in a state of blockade, and closed to commerce.

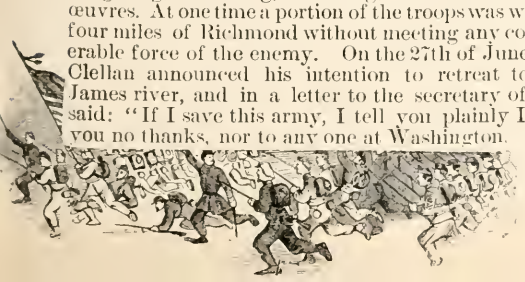
A. Lincoln.

One week later, North Carolina and Virginia, having also passed ordinances of secession, were added to this list. Another call for troops was made, thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one of cavalry being asked for; and, by direction of the president, the maximum force of the regular army was increased to 22,714 men; and 18,000 volunteer seamen were called for. An embassy from the state of Virginia having been sent to the president while the ordinance of secession was under consideration, Lincoln, in reply to application for his intentions, again referred to his inaugural address, and added: "As I then and therein said, the power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess property and places belonging to the government, and to collect duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere." Furthermore, he intimated that it might be necessary to withdraw the United States mail service from the states in which disorder prevailed. He did not threaten to collect duties and imposts by force, but he would employ force to retake the public property of the government, wherever that had been seized. By a vote of eighty-eight to fifty-five the ordinance of secession was adopted in Virginia, and the capital of the state now became the seat of the Confederate government. Meanwhile, the Confederates had taken possession of Harper's Ferry, Va., and the arsenal and munitions of war at that point, and of the navy-yard near Norfolk, Va., with the stores and vessels there accumulated. These seizures gave them much additional war material. The hostile camps on the northern border of Virginia were drawing nearer to each other as both increased in numbers and efficiency. When congress assembled in July, Confederate flags on the Virginia heights opposite Washington could be seen from the top of the capitol. The first serious engagement was that on the line of Bull Run creek, the culmination of which was on July 21, 1861. The Confederate forces, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, numbered about 18,000, and those under Gen. Irvin McDowell, the Union commander, were 17,676. The result was a defeat for the Union forces, and a panic-stricken retreat upon Washington. The effect of this disaster upon Lincoln and upon the country was depressing; but the people soon rallied, and indignation took the place of mortifying regret. Volunteering was resumed with vigor. Two naval and military expeditions were successful, and Fort Hatteras, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C., surrendered to the Union forces. Gen. McClellan had also cleared the Confederates from that part of Virginia which lies west of the Blue Ridge, afterward erected into the state of West Virginia. Congress responded to the call of the president for more men and money by voting $500,000,000 for war purposes, and authorizing him to call for 500,000 men. Great excitement was created throughout the country when James M. Mason and John Slidell, Confederate emissaries to European courts, were taken, Nov. 7, 1861, from the British packet-ship Trent, at sea, by Capt. Wilkes, commanding the U. S. steamer San Jacinto. The event was the cause of much congratulation with the people, and cabinet ministers and congress openly approved of the seizure. Lincoln was disturbed by this, and decided that the envoys should be given up to the demand of the British government, from whose flag they had been taken. In the face of popular indignation, he remained firm, and the envoys were released. Eventually, the wisdom and the justice of this course were generally admitted. In July, 1861, Gen. McClellan was assigned to the command of the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Frémont to that of the department of the West, with headquarters at St. Louis. Radical differences on the subject of slavery at once began to appear in the orders of these two generals. Lincoln was greatly embarrassed and disturbed when Frémont, Aug. 31st, issued a proclamation confiscating the property of Confederates within his lines and emancipating their slaves. Congress had passed a bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary military purposes, and slaves had been declared "contraband of war." The president wrote privately to Frémont, advising him to modify his orders, as if by his own motion, as these were in conflict with the course of the administration, and did not conform to the action of congress. Frémont refused to make these modifications, and Lincoln, in an order dated Sept. 11, 1861, did so modify Frémont's proclamation. During May of the following year Gen. David Hunter, commanding the department of the South, with headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C., issued an order resembling Frémont's; it was instantly revoked by the president. Lincoln was sticking to his determination to save the Union, if possible, without meddling with the question of slavery; and while none doubted his hostility to slavery, it was difficult for many to understand why he did not strike it in its vulnerable parts whenever he had an opportunity. The controversy arising out of the disposition of captured slaves by the army of the Potomac (which was usually a recognition of the rights of the slaveholders), and out of the orders of Hunter and McClellan, was very bitter in the North, and many who had supported Lincoln's administration complained that his policy was "pro-slavery." March 6, 1862, the president sent to congress a message in which he intimated very distinctly that if the war ended then, or very soon, slavery would probably remain intact; but if it should continue, and if gradual and compensated emancipation were not accepted, then slavery would be destroyed by the operations of the war. Congress adopted a resolution approving the policy outlined by the president; but the border state representatives, although invited by the president to a free conference with him on the subject, kept aloof from the matter. Congress had now passed a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. It was signed by Lincoln, who, in 1849, had introduced a bill for

that purpose. During the summer of 1862 the proposition of arming the freed uegroes was begun; it was opposed by many conservative people, but was warmly advocated by Lincoln, who said: "Why should they do anything for us if we do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest of motives, even the promise of freedom. And the promise, being made, must be kept." The law authorizing the arming of the ex-slaves, accordingly, contained a clause giviug freedom to all slaves who served in the Union army, and to their families as well. During the summer military operations lagged, and much complaint was made of the sluggish movements of the army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan. This impatience found expression in a letter to the president, written by Horace Greeley and published in the New York "Tribune," in which the writer severely arraigned the president for his alleged inactivity and lack of vigor in dealing with the slavery question. Lincoln wrote a letter in reply, in the course of which he said: "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear I forbear because I do not believe that it would help to save the Union." This appeared to settle for a long time the position of Lincoln on the slavery question. The Confederate army, under Gen. Robert E. Lee, invaded Maryland, crossiug the Potomac in September, 1862. At that time Lincolu had under consideration a proclamation freeing all slaves within the jurisdiction of the United States governmeut, or thereafter to be brought under it. In the imminence of the danger then apparent, he resolved that if success should crown the Union arms, he would issue that proclamation. The battle of South Mountain was fought on Sept. 14th, and that of Antietam on the 17th; the Confederates were defeated on both fields, and retreated in great disorder. The proclamatiou of emancipation was issued Sept. 22d, declaring freedom to all slaves in bondage on American soil. This proclamation electrified the nation and greatly excited the people of other countries. Jan. 1, 1863, the president issued a supplementary proclamatiou, in which the terms of the previous document were reaffirmed, and the parts of states exempted from the operation of emancipation were named. These portions were inconsiderable, and the action of congress in abolishing slavery throughout the entire territory of the United States made an end of slavery iu the Republic. Lincoln's general plan for the conduct of the war, formulated after anxious consultation with his most trusted advisers, was as follows: To blockade the entire coast-line of the Confederate states; to acquire military occupation of the border states, so as to protect Union men and repel invasion; to clear the Mississippi of obstructions, thus dividing the Confederacy and relieving the West, which was deprived of its natural outlet to the sea; to destroy the Confederate army between Richmond and Washington, and to capture the Confederate capital. This vast plan had been formed in the miud of Lincoln by the necessities of the situation. Gen. Scott, who held the highest command in the army of the United States, had asked to be relieved from active duty and placed on the retired list. His request was granted, and Lincoln, accompanied by the members of his cabinet, visited the general at his mansion in Washington and presented to him in person a most affectionate aud generous farewell address. Gen. George B. McClellan was now in supreme command. Lincoln's immediate anxiety was for the speedy opening of the Mississippi river. In pursuance of his programme, Gen. U. S. Grant, then rising in popular esteem, attacked and destroyed Belmont, a military depot of the Confederates in Mississippi. Gen. Garfield defeated Humphrey Marshall at Middle Creek, Ky., and Gen. George H. Thomas defeated Gens. Zollikoffer and Crittenden at Mill Spring. This was followed up by the capture of Fort Henry on the Tennessee, and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland river. These streams, emptying into the Ohio river, were very necessary to promote military operations against the Confederates in the southwestern states. On the 6th of April, 1862, was fought the great battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, in which the carnage ou both sides was very great, aud many brave and distinguished officers ou both sides were killed. The defeated Confederates retreated to their fortified line at Corinth, Miss., where they were attacked by Gen. H. W. Halleck, and again compelled to retreat, leaving behind them a large accumulatiou of military stores. By the end of May, 1862, Missouri, Arkansas, Keutucky and Tennessee were virtually free from Confederate domination. That part of the programme which required the blockade and occupation of Atlantic ports of the seceded states was not overlooked. During much of March aud April, 1862, Roanoke Island, N. C., was captured. Next fell Newbern, N. C., and Fort Macon and Fort Pulaski on the same coast. In the spring of 1862 an expedition under Gen. B. F. Butler landed at Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, about midway between New Orleaus and Mobile. A fleet of armed vessels under Adm. Farragut soou after arrived, and on the 17th of April Farragut appeared below the forts that guarded the approaches to the city of New Orleaus. After some skirmishing, Farragut's fleet passed the forts, destroying the fleet above, and ascended the Mississippi and appeared before the city of New Orleans, to the amazement of its people. Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, next fell, and the surrender of Natchez, May 12, 1862, opened the Mississippi as far north as Vicksburg, which with its fortifications resisted the free navigation of the Mississippi river. McClellan meanwhile remained inactive before Washington, aud popular disconteut was constantly making itself manifest in consequence of his alleged tardiness, many people insisting that the government had failed to supply his necessary wants. Lincoln was in frequent and auxious consultation with McClellan and the other generals gathered at the capital. During the latter part of January, 1862, Lincoln issued an order specially intended to direct the movements of the army of the Potomac, in which, amoug other things, the army was commanded to seize upon and occupy a point on the railroad southwest of Manassas Junction. Details of this movement were to be left to the judgment of the general commanding. To this McClellan demurred, and in a long letter to the secretary of war detailed his objections and submitted a plan of his own. A council of war, to consist of twelve general officers, was finally called, and

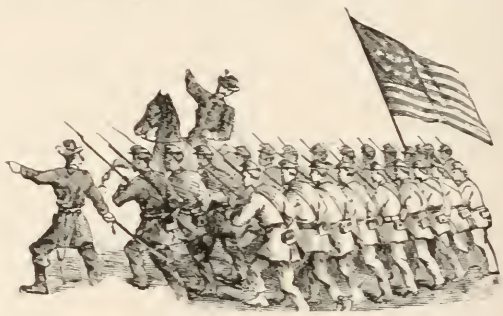


it was decided by a vote of eight to four that McClellan's plan should be adopted. Information of these debates having reached the Confederate generals, their forces withdrew from Manassas to the lower side of the Rappahannock, thereby rendering both plans useless. By this time two weeks had elapsed since the president's order directing a general advance of all the armies had been issued. After the enemy abandoned his line at Manassas, McClellan moved forward for a day or two, but soon after returned to his intrenched position at Alexandria, on the Potomac near Washington. On the 11th of March, 1862, Gen. McClellan was relieved from command of other departments of military activity and was placed in sole and immediate command of the army of the Potomac. A new base of operations was now established at Fortress Monroe at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay; but meanwhile a fight between the ironclad Merrimac and the Federal Monitor had taken place near Fortress Monroe, and the ironclad had been beaten back to Norfolk, whence she did not afterward emerge. McClellan's immediate field of operations was on the peninsula formed by the York and James rivers. The enemy were behind a line of intrenchments that stretched across the peninsula, the key of the situation being at Yorktown on this line. Again there were unaccountable delays, and on the 3d of April the president ordered the secretary of war to direct that the army of the Potomac should begin active operations; but McClellan demurred, and informed the president by letter on the 5th of April that he was sure that the enemy in front of him and behind formidable works was in great force. He required more men. Lincoln was confident that McClellan exaggerated the strength of the force in front of him, and he besought Secretary Stanton to hurry forward everything that McClellan seemed to think needful to insure the safety of an advance. The line held by the Confederate forces was about thirteen miles long. Much of the force behind that line was scattered in the defence of points in the rear. In answer to McClellan's call for more troops, the president yielded and sent him Gen. Franklin's division, which had been retained to defend the line between Richmond and Washington. On the 13th of April McClellan's army, according to official reports, had 130,378 men, of which 112,392 were effective. About this time McClellan called for Parrott guns, to the consternation of the president, who wrote him on the 1st of May: "Your call for Parrott guns from Washington alarms me, chiefly because it argues indefinite procrastination. Is anything to be done?" Nothing was done, and on the 25th he (Lincoln) telegraphed McClellan: "I think the time is near at hand when you must either attack Richmond or give up the job and come to the defence of Washington." Meanwhile, the Confederates, disconcerted by the accumulation of Federal troops, abandoned their line across the peninsula and retreated up to their second line of works. On the 21st of June McClellan wrote to the president asking permission to address him on the subject of "The present state of military affairs throughout the whole country." The president replied: "If it would not divert your time and attention from the army under your command, I should be glad to hear your views on the present state of military affairs throughout the whole country." The greater part of June, 1862, was spent by the army under McClellan, in fighting, advancing, retreating, and in various manœuvres. At one time a portion of the troops was within four miles of Richmond without meeting any considerable force of the enemy. On the 27th of June McClellan announced his intention to retreat to the James river, and in a letter to the secretary of war said: "If I save this army, I tell you plainly I owe you no thanks, nor to any one at Washington. You have done your best to destroy this army." Lincoln was greatly disturbed by the temper of this dispatch. The army, harassed by the Confederate forces hanging on its rear, retreated to Malvern Hill, and the campaign of the peninsula was over. By this time it was generally understood that Gen. McClellan would be the presidential candidate at the next election of that portion of the democratic party which was dissatisfied with the conduct of the war and with the emancipation measures then under contemplation. In order to see for himself the condition of the army, the president visited the headquarters of Gen. McClellan at Harrison's Landing on the 7th of July. He examined the rosters of the troops and scrutinized the reports of the chiefs of divisions, and gave it as his judgment that the army should be recalled to Washington, and in this conclusion he was supported by the corps commanders; but to this McClellan was opposed. He required Burnside's army, then operating in North Carolina, and with this large reinforcement he thought he might achieve success. Lincoln found that McClellan had 160,000 men, and on his return to Washington he wrote to him reminding him of this fact and calling attention to the additional fact that while he, Lincoln, was in the army with McClellan he found only 86,000 effective men on duty. In reply, McClellan said that 38,250 men were "absent by authority." Lincoln, feeling the necessity of a military adviser who should be near him in Washington and always readily accessible, called to the capital Gen. Henry W. Halleck, who on the 11th of July was given the rank and title of general-in-chief. About this time Gen. John Pope, whose successes in the valley of the Mississippi had given him fame, was called to the command of a new military organization of three army corps, commanded by Gens. Frémont, Banks and McDowell. These were known as the army of Virginia. On the 28th of June, 1862, was assembled at Altoona, Pa., a conference of the governors of loyal states, seventeen in number, to determine on the best means of supporting the president in carrying on the war. They issued an address, assuring the president of the readiness of the states to respond to calls for more troops and to support vigorous war measures. Thereupon the president issued a call for 300,000 men. Pope's army, 38,000 strong, was employed to defend Washington, against which point Lee was now advancing with a large force. It was expected that McClellan would make a bold attack on Richmond from his position on the James, Lee's attention being directed toward Pope. This was not done, and the army of the Potomac was ordered to the line of the Potomac river to support Pope; but McClellan, repeatedly ordered to make haste, delayed, and several weeks elapsed before he showed any indications of moving. Finally, on the 23d of August, he sailed from Fortress Monroe, arriving at Alexandria on the Potomac on the 27th, nearly one month after receiving his orders. Meanwhile, Pope was being driven toward Washington, assailed in turn by the Confederate forces under Jackson, Longstreet and Lee. Pope was forced back upon Washington. Disaster and defeat, divided councils in the cabinet, virulent and heated debates in congress, agitated the country. Lincoln alone remained patient and courageous. The army of the Potomac was reorganized, and McClellan soon



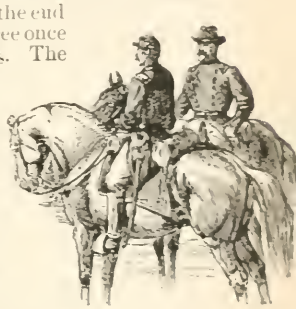
had under him not only that force, but the remnants of Pope's army of Virginia and the men brought from North Carolina by Gen. Burnside. To these were added other reinforcements from new levies, making the force under McClellan the largest that had been massed together in one army—more than 200,000, all told. On the 15th of September Harper's Ferry was surrendered to the Confederate forces. Lee, advancing into Maryland, brought on another battle, which was fought at Antietam Sept. 17th. The Confederates were defeated, and were obliged to retreat across the Potomac. McClellan failed to follow up his victory, and Lincoln on the 6th of October, 1862, through Gen. Halleck, directed McClellan to "cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him south." McClellan declined to obey. On the 10th of October Gen. J. E. B. Stuart crossed the Potomac, going as far north as Chambersburg, Pa., made the entire circuit of McClellan's army, and recrossed into Virginia. Finally, on the 5th of November, 1862, just one month after the order to cross had been issued, the army did cross the Potomac, but it was too late. Gen. McClellan was relieved from command of the army on the 5th of November, and his military career was ended. He was succeeded by Gen. A. E. Burnside, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, who, until the breaking out of the war, had been engaged in civil pursuits. At the outset there was a disagreement between Burnside, Halleck and Lincoln as to the best line of attack upon the Confederate forces. The result of many consultations was, that the route through Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, should be adopted. Owing to delays, Lee was able to seize and fortify the heights above the city of Fredericksburg, and Burnside was speedily confronted by a concentrated army. An attack was made in the face of many difficulties on the 15th of December, 1862. The assault failed with great disaster, and the year closed in gloom. In the West, Buell had been driven back in Kentucky, and the Confederate forces had re-entered that state and a provisional Confederate government had been organized at Frankfort, the capital of the state. The cities of Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, O., were menaced, and it was found necessary to fortify them. At the end of September the combined Federal forces under Gens. Sherman and McClernand made a vigorous but unsuccessful assault upon the defences of Vicksburg. Lincoln was now besieged on the one hand with demands for the reinstatement of McClellan, and on the other with importunities for an armistice during which negotiations for a settlement might be carried on. He also was greatly disturbed by zealous friends who were eager for a change of generals. The press of the North was often bitter in its criticisms of the administration. In the army there were mutterings of discontent, and many of the elder officers openly expressed their belief that nothing but the reinstatement of McClellan could lead to victory. On the 26th of January, 1863, Gen. Joseph Hooker was placed in command of the army of the Potomac. The army was soon in good fighting condition, and the rosters, examined by the president during a visit to the army headquarters in April, 1863, showed 216,718 men on the rolls, of which 16,000 were on detached service; 136,720 were on active duty, 1,771 absent without authority, 26,000 sick, and the actual effective force was 146,000, which number could be increased at any time to 169,000 by calling in the men from outlying stations. Early in May began Hooker's offensive movement against the Confederate forces lying south of the Rappahannock. The battle of Chancellorsville terminated that campaign, and on May 6th the president received a dispatch from Gen. Hooker's chief of staff, announcing that the army of the Potomac had recrossed the Rappahannock and was camped on its old ground. This disaster deeply agitated the country, and the president immediately visited headquarters, accompanied by Gen. Halleck. Soon after this, a law authorizing the conscription of citizens for fighting was enacted, and under the provision of the constitution permitting it, the president suspended the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, by which the citizen deprived of his liberty could appeal to the courts for an examination in his case. Under the same authority the president proclaimed martial law. These acts, severely criticised at the time, were justified by the "war powers" of the president of the United States under the constitution. Another important act was the authorizing of the enlistment of negro troops. The arming of the ex-slaves was the cause of much popular discontent both North and South. From first to last, the number of negro troops enlisted in the war was 178,975. Financial measures also occupied the attention of congress, and the secretary of the treasury was authorized to borrow money to carry on the war. The total amount which he was given leave to raise on the obligations of the government of the United

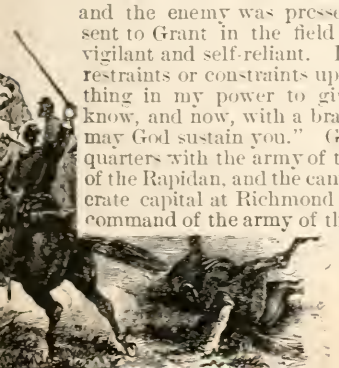
Abraham Lincoln



States was $900,000,000. Bonds were issued to bear fixed rates of interest, and, to meet the pressing necessities of the times, he was authorized to issue $100,000,000 in treasury notes. The finances of the country were in a disordered condition. Gold and silver had disappeared from circulation, and the small change needed in every-day transactions of the people was now in small paper notes. In the western states popular discontent had resulted in the formation of secret societies for the propagation of seditious doctrines and the discouragement of the war. In July, 1863, fell Vicksburg, thus opening the Mississippi river, the operations being conducted under command of Gen. Grant. In the early days of that month was fought the battle of Gettysburg, in which the troops under Gen. Lee, who had invaded the state of Pennsylvania, were repulsed with great slaughter. The Federal troops were commanded by Gen. Meade. The effective force under Meade in his three days' battle at Gettysburg was from 82,000 to 84,000 men, with 300 pieces of artillery. Lee's effective force was 80,000 men, with 250 guns. The total of killed, wounded and missing in this fight was about 46,000 men, each side having suffered equally. Twenty generals were lost by the Federal army, six being killed. The Confederates lost seventeen generals, three being killed, thirteen wounded and one taken prisoner. On July 4, 1863, Lincoln issued an announcement to the people of the United States, giving the result of the battle of Gettysburg, and concluding with these words: "The President es-

pecially desires that on this day He whose will, not ours, should ever more be done, be everywhere remembered and reverenced with profoundest gratitude." There was great joy throughout the loyal states. The president was serenaded at the White House, and appearing to the multitude said, among other things: "I do most sincerely thank God for the occasion of this call." On July 15th the president issued his proclamation for a day of national thanksgiving, in which he invited all the people to assemble on Aug. 6th, to "render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influences of His holy spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion," etc. On Oct. 3d he instituted a permanent national festival, setting apart the last Thursday in November to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving to God for all His mercies. On Nov. 19, 1863, the battle-field of Gettysburg was solemnly dedicated as a burying-place for the remains of those who had given their lives on that now historic ground. The principal oration was delivered by Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, but the brief address of the president on that occasion was the most momentous utterance, and has now passed into the literature of the world as one of its great masterpieces. The year closed auspiciously, Grant being in command of a large force stationed in the military division of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. Gen. George H. Thomas was in command of the departments of the Ohio and Cumberland. Hooker, Sheridan and Sherman were subordinate commanders under Grant. The battles of Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga were Federal successes, and the Confederates were expelled from Tennessee. Burnside, besieged in Knoxville, was relieved by Sherman, and the Confederate army under Longstreet was driven back into Virginia. The session of congress during the winter of 1863–64 was largely occupied by political measures, a presidential campaign now coming on. Some of the republican leaders were opposed to Lincoln's renomination, considering that he was not sufficiently radical in his measures. As a rule these persons favored the nomination of Mr. Chase, the secretary of the treasury, and others expressed a preference for Gen. Frémont, whose career in Missouri had excited their sympathies. Lincoln remained silent regarding his political desires. The only expression of his opinion in reference to the political situation was found in his famous saying, "I don't believe it is wise to swap horses while crossing a stream." One of the most important military events of that winter was the appointment of Gen. Grant to the post of lieutenant-general of the army, that rank having been created by act of congress with the understanding that it was to be conferred upon him. On Feb. 22, 1864, the act was approved, and Gen. Grant was nominated to the post. He was confirmed March 3d. Gen. Sherman was assigned to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, succeeding Grant, who, in an order dated March 17, 1864, took command of all the armies of the United States, with headquarters in the field. From this time all of the armies in the West and in the East acted in concert, and the enemy was pressed on all sides. Lincoln sent to Grant in the field these words: "You are vigilant and self-reliant. I wish not to obtrude any restraints or constraints upon you. If there be anything in my power to give, do not fail to let me know, and now, with a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you." Gen. Grant made his headquarters with the army of the Potomac, on the banks of the Rapidan, and the campaign against the Confederate capital at Richmond opened in May. Meade in command of the army of the Potomac, reinforced by the ninth corps under Burnside. The army moved at midnight on the 3d of the month. On the 5th and 6th were fought the bloody battles of the Wilderness. On the 11th Grant telegraphed to Lincoln: "Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy, and I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." On July 22, 1864, Atlanta fell into the hands of Sherman, and Hood, hoping to drive Sherman to the northward, moved against the Tennessee country once more, passing to the right of Atlanta. The Federal forces under Thomas and Schofield fell upon Hood, who was ignominiously put to flight, and after a two days' fight his army was virtually destroyed. Gen. B. F. Butler took possession of City Point, on the James river, where Grant established a base of supplies. Gen. Hunter was sent to clear the Valley of the Shenandoah, but was compelled to retire, and the Confederate forces under Early pressed on toward Washington from the valley, entered Maryland and menaced the national capital. A great panic prevailed in that city for several days, but two army corps, dispatched by Gen. Grant, saved the capital, and the invading force withdrew. Later in the year Gen. Sheridan cleared the Shenandoah Valley, and by the end of September that region was free once more from Confederate forces. The republican national convention was held in Baltimore, June 8, 1864. Lincoln was renominated for the presidency, and Andrew Johnson was nominated for vice-president. In August of that year the democratic national convention assembled in Chicago, and Gen. McClellan was nominated for the presidency, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for the vice-presidency. Meanwhile the radical republicans held a convention at Cleveland, O., and nominated Gen. Frémont for the presidency, and John Cochrane, of New York, for vice-president. In the course of time these latter nominations practically disappeared beneath the surface of American politics, and were heard of no more. Rumors of negotiations on the part of the Confederates looking toward a return of peace now grew more frequent. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, and Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, appeared on the Canadian border and put themselves in communication with Horace Greeley, who wrote to Lincoln July 7, 1864, asking for a safe conduct for these emissaries in order that they might go to Washington and discuss terms of peace. To this Lincoln replied in writing: "If you can find any person anywhere professing to have authority from Jefferson Davis, in writing, embracing the restoration of the Union and the abandonment of slavery, whatever else it embraces, say to him he may come to me with you." Some correspondence thereupon ensued, and Mr. Greeley went to Niagara Falls to hold an interview with the Confederate emissaries. It soon became apparent that these agents had no authority to treat for peace on the part of the Richmond government, and the incident passed away. The losses of war required fresh levies of troops, and a call was now issued for 500,000 men. If the required number should not appear by Sept. 5, 1864, then a draft must be ordered. The presidential election came on in November, 1864, resulting in an overwhelming majority for Lincoln. Every state that voted that year declared for Lincoln and his policy, excepting the states of Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey. The total number of votes cast in all the states was 4,015,902, of which Lincoln had a clear majority of 411,428. Lincoln had 212 of the 233 electoral votes, and McClellan had twenty-one





electoral votes. There was renewed talk about peace and compromise during the winter of 1864–65. Francis P. Blair, Sr., a private citizen, was furnished with a safe-conduct signed by the president, and went to Richmond, saw Jefferson Davis, and returned to Washington with a letter addressed to him by the president of the Confederacy, the contents of which he was authorized to communicate to Lincoln. In that document Davis expressed his willingness "to enter into conference with a view to secure peace in the two countries." Lincoln replied to Mr. Blair in a note in which he stated that he (Lincoln) was willing to treat on terms with a view to securing peace to the people of "our common country." This correspondence, although it did not result in any official conference, did bring to Hampton Roads, Va., Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell, who were received on board a steamer anchored in the roadstead of Fortress Monroe, by President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. The purpose of the Confederate agents was to secure an armistice, but Lincoln turned a deaf ear to all suggestions of this sort, and while the matter was yet pending wrote to Gen. Grant, saying: "Let nothing that is transpiring change, hinder or delay your military movements or plans." The president and secretary returned to Washington, and it was seen that the Hampton Roads conference resulted in nothing but defeat of the Confederate scheme to procure a cessation of hostilities. The second inauguration of Lincoln took place March 4, 1864. In his inaugural address the president briefly reviewed the political and military situation of the country, and closed with these memorable words: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." The spring of 1865 opened with bright prospects for a speedy ending of the rebellion. Gen. Sherman's march to the Atlantic sea-coast from Atlanta had rent the Confederacy in twain. His subsequent movements in the Carolinas compelled the abandonment of Charleston. The capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., by Gen. Terry, closed the last Atlantic port against possible supplies from abroad. The scattered remnants of the Confederate army now rallied around Gen. Lee for the defence of Richmond, and on March 27th a conference between Lincoln, Grant and Sherman was held on board a steamer lying on the James river, near Grant's headquarters. At that conference final and decisive measures of the campaign were decided upon. Closely followed by Grant, Sheridan now drew a line completely around the army of Virginia, under Gen. Lee. The Confederate lines were everywhere drawn in, their forces operating to the north of the James being now joined with the main army. On Sunday morning, Apr. 2d, the bells of Richmond sounded the knell of the rebellion, and Jefferson Davis, seeing that all was lost, fled southward, but was subsequently captured and sent a prisoner to Fortress Monroe. On Monday morning, Apr. 3d, the flag of the Union was hoisted over the building in Richmond which had been occupied by the Confederate congress. Lincoln was at City Point waiting for the final result of these movements. He entered the fallen capital of the Confederacy soon after its downfall. He was unattended, save by a crew from a boat near at hand, and he led his little boy by the hand. Here he was met by Gen. Grant, who announced that one more battle might be fought. The president returned to Washington, and on Apr. 7, 1865, Grant opened with Gen. Lee the correspondence which resulted in the surrender of the army of northern Virginia, Apr. 9th, in the village of Appomattox Court-House, Va. Great rejoicings took place all over the North, and on the night of Apr. 10th the city of Washington and many other cities throughout the country were illuminated. On Apr. 11th the city was again illuminated by the government, and a great official celebration took place. The war was over. At noon, Apr. 14, 1865, the president's cabinet held a meeting, at which Gen. Grant was present. That evening the president, Mrs. Lincoln, Clara Harris (a daughter of Senator Ira Harris of New York), and Maj. Rathbone, of the U. S. army, occupied a box near the stage in Ford's theatre, Washington. John Wilkes Booth, an actor, who had conspired with certain other persons to take the president's life on the first convenient occasion, approached the box from the rear, and at half-past ten o'clock in the evening, while all persons were absorbed in the business of the play, crept up in the rear of the president, and, holding a pistol within a few inches of the base of the brain, fired. The ball entered the brain and Lincoln fell forward, insensible. Booth escaped from the theatre in the confusion which followed. The president was carried to a house on the opposite side of the street, where he lingered between life and death through the hours of the night. At twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock on the morning of Apr. 15, 1865, Lincoln died. Andrew Johnson, the vice-president, now succeeded to the presidency by virtue of his office, and was sworn in during the forenoon. On Wednesday, Apr. 19th, the funeral of the president took place in the White House, in the midst of a most distinguished assemblage. His body was borne to the capitol, where it lay in state in the rotunda for one day, guarded by a company of high officers of the army and navy, and a detachment of soldiers. The funeral train left Washington for Springfield, Ill., on Apr. 21st, and traveled nearly the same route that had been passed over by the train that bore the president-elect from Springfield to Washington, five years before. This funeral cortége was unique and wonderful. Nearly 2,000 miles were traversed. The people lined the entire distance, almost without an interval, standing with uncovered heads, mute with grief, often in rain-storms, as the sombre procession swept by. Watch-fires blazed along the route in the darkness of the night, and by day every device that could lend picturesqueness to the scene and express the woe of the people was employed. Lincoln's body was finally laid to rest in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Ill., where a noble monument was subsequently erected. Washington excepted, no American bibliography equals Lincoln's; thousands of volumes have been written, while the magazine and newspaper biographies number hundreds of thousands. The most exhaustive history, and one which, in a measure, supersedes all others, is the "Life" prepared by his private secretaries, John G. Nicolay and John Hay, together with a complete edition of his writings and speeches, by the same authors.

St. Gaudens' Statue, Chicago

Monument Springfield.

LINCOLN, Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Lexington, Ky., Dec. 12, 1818. Her father, Robert S. Todd, belonged to a family of pioneers foremost in the development of the commonwealth of Kentucky. Her great-uncle, John Todd, took part in the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, under Gen. George R. Clark in 1778, and subsequently organized the civil government of Illinois. He was killed at the battle of Blue Licks, in which his brother, Levi, Mary's grandfather, was a young lieutenant and one of the few survivors. Mary Todd was carefully educated, and passed her early life in comparative luxury at the home of an aunt. At the age of twenty-one, while on a visit to a married sister in Springfield, she met Mr. Lincoln, a rising lawyer, and after a short engagement they were married on Nov. 4, 1842. Miss Todd had curiously predicted in her girlhood that she should be the wife of a president, and after her marriage her ambition kept pace with her husband's progress in public life. In 1860 she awaited with feverish anxiety the result of the republican convention at Chicago, keeping in mind her girlish prophecy. Her husband, not unmindful of her ambition, upon receiving the telegram announcing his nomination, remarked: "There is a little woman who has some interest in the matter," and walked home to tell her of it. On the 9th of March Mrs. Lincoln gave her first public reception, assisted by her sisters and nieces. Our portrait represents her as she appeared at that period. She made a pleasant impression, and it was perhaps the proudest moment of her existence. But it was also the inauguration of her deepest afflictions. She presided at the most gloomy period in the history of the capital. Her husband was bowed down by national cares; suspense and uncertainty was in every heart; her family was devoted to the cause of the South, while her hopes, with those of her husband and children, were with the North. Unable by temperament and education to cope with these critical issues, Mrs. Lincoln soon found herself the target of malice, detraction and falsehood. She gave weekly receptions at a time when the state of the country made the gaiety that she preferred out of keeping with the position she occupied, and the death of the second son, Willie, shed a gloom over the private life of both parents. But, during the whole of her occupancy of the White House, she was unremitting in her care of the sick soldiers in the hospitals of Washington. The summer of 1864 was spent by Mrs. Lincoln at the seaside. After the re-election of the president in the fall, the receptions of the season were renewed with a promise of unusual gaiety, that of New Year's day opening with exceptional brilliancy. After the inauguration, Mrs. Lincoln felt that brighter days were in store, and when the surrender of Gen. Lee on the 9th of April was announced, she shared in the happy excitement that filled the White House and the city. The fatal night of the 14th of April that ended the president's life also blighted her own. From its effects she never recovered. After a severe illness, she returned with her two boys to Springfield, where she was further afflicted by the death of Thomas, the youngest lad. In 1868, with a mind somewhat unbalanced and broken health, she sought rest in travel. Congress had already paid her the amount of the president's salary for one year, and in 1870 voted her an annual pension of $3,000, afterward increased to $5,000. Still later an additional gift of $15,000 was presented to her by congress to insure comfort in her old age. She possessed, besides, a small estate left by her husband. In 1880 she returned from wanderings in various countries, her mind still impaired, and spent her last days with her son Robert in Chicago. She died stricken with paralysis, July 16, 1882, and was laid to rest by the side of her husband and children in Springfield.

LINCOLN, Sarah Bush, step-mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Kentucky about 1785. Little is known of her early life. Though entirely without education, she was a woman of strong character, and intelligence. She was blessed with sterling good sense in an uncommon degree, and had a wonderful faculty of making the best and most of everything. Such qualities eminently fitted her to bring order and comfort into the disorderly and cheerless home of Thomas Lincoln. She had known him when a young woman; had, indeed, refused his offer of marriage, and accepted his rival, Johnstone. Thomas Lincoln married Nancy Hanks, and settled in southern Indiana, where she died a few years later (1818) of an obscure epidemic which ravaged the country, leaving two children. Thomas had built his wigwam, and later his cabin, on a spot which nature had endowed with uncommon beauty, in strong contrast to his miserable home. The rolling country afforded excellent pasture, with here and there park-like regions covered with lofty maples, walnuts, beeches and oaks. Numerous salt springs were visited by deer in large numbers, and buffaloes were abundant. Though a carpenter, he had built but a wretched cabin, and had not troubled himself to either finish or furnish it. It possessed neither windows, door, nor floor; while for furniture it contained a few three-legged stools, and a broad slab, supported by four rough legs, served for a table. The bedstead was of the most primitive construction, consisting of boards laid on sticks, which were fastened into the sides of the cabin, and upright pieces of wood supported it on the inner side. Skins and the cast-off clothing of the family served as bedding. The cookery for this household was performed with a single pan and a Dutch oven. After thirteen months of widowhood Thomas Lincoln sought out his early love, Sarah Bush Johnstone, who was still living in Kentucky—a widow, with three children, and for that time and region in very good circumstances. He began the siege in this characteristic fashion: "Well, Mis' Johnstone, I have no wife, and you have no husband. I came on purpose to marry you. I knowed you from a gal, and you knowed me from a boy. I have no time to lose, and if you are willing, let it be done straight off." She replied that she had no objections to marrying, but that she was in debt, and must first attend to that matter. It appears that this was not an affair of difficulty, for on the following day they were married, and started for his home in Indiana, with a four-horse wagon containing her property. This wedding-journey to his distant cabin occupied several days. Little Abe never forgot the surprising riches and delight the new mother brought to their wretched home. For her, also, there was a surprise in store, as her new home was not what her husband's fancy had painted it to her in his wooing. She was not a woman to be lightly dismayed, and at once set to work to reform her husband and civilize the household. She persuaded her husband to replace the earthen floor with one of wood, and close in the

house from the wintry blasts with windows and doors; and with the bedding she brought she made up comfortable beds for the little children. A table, a set of chairs, and a bureau which cost $40, knives and forks, and several cooking utensils, transformed the forlorn cabin into a comfortable home. She found little Abe and his sister not only unkempt and unclean, but almost naked; and this good mother washed them, and fed them with wholesome food, and clothed them with material which she took from her own wardrobe. What is more, these poor children knew nothing of gentle manners and kind words, and she treated them with motherly tenderness, and made them feel that they had an equal place in her heart with her own children—and this world became a heavenly place to the poor, half-starved creatures. She was an economical housekeeper, thorough and cleanly in her habits, and under her management the Lincoln affairs took on a very different color. The house was gradually made comfortable, and her husband, shamed into greater industry, provided better for the wants of his family. Her lot was not an easy one: the nearest spring of good water was a mile away, and cleanliness, under such conditions, was a virtue which must have ranked next to godliness. It was characteristic of her that, disappointed as she was at the indolence of her husband, and the poverty of her new abode, she set herself cheerfully to the task of making the best of things; and unselfishly devoted her entire strength of mind and body to making a home, in the best sense, and to training the children in habits of self-respecting conduct. At once a strong friendship sprang up between her and the little Abe, who was ignorant, but loving and sweet-tempered. Years only deepened their mutual affection, and she was wont to say in old age, that she loved him better than her own son, John, though both were "good boys." As soon as she succeeded in clothing him comfortably she sent him to school, a distance of over four miles from home. Her loving regard and care stirred him to the depths of his being, and he used to speak gratefully of her, as his "saintly mother," his "angel of a mother," and in after years he pathetically said, "She was the woman who first made me feel like a human being." When her husband died she resolutely took the whole care of the family; and when Mr. Lincoln visited her, just before his inauguration, he found her once upright form bent with hard work, and her handsome face dimmed with care and grief. At this, their last meeting, both were were depressed by a presentiment of coming sorrow. She outlived her illustrious stepson, of whom she spoke to his biographer, Mr. Herndon, in these words: "Abe was a good boy, and I can say, what scarcely one stepmother can say in a thousand, Abe never gave me a cross word or look, and never refused, in fact or appearance, to do anything I requested him. His mind and mine, what little I had, seemed to run together. I had a son, John, who was raised with Abe. Both were good boys; but I must say, both now being dead, that Abe was the best boy I ever saw. I did not want Abe to run for president; did not want him elected; was afraid, somehow; and when he came down to see me after he was elected president, I still felt that something would befall Abe and that I should see him no more." She died April 10, 1869.

HAMLIN, Hannibal, vice-president, was born at Paris Hill, Oxford Co., Me., Aug. 27, 1809, the son of Cyrus and Anna Hamlin who was a daughter of Deacon Elijah Livermore, one of the original owners of the township that now bears his name. His paternal ancestors were of English origin and among the early settlers of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Elijah Hamlin, was a resident of Pembroke, Mass., and commanded a company of minutemen in which five of his sons were enrolled in the revolutionary war. Young Hamlin's boyhood was passed upon a farm and in attendance at the district schools in its vicinity. His parents were not in affluent circumstances, and the lad was early trained to habits of industry and economy. He was prepared for college at the Hebron Academy, but his father dying suddenly when Hannibal was about eighteen years old, the lad was obliged to relinquish his expectations of a collegiate education and assume the management of the farm. Two years later, in connection with Horatio King, he purchased the "Jeffersonian," a weekly political paper published at Paris. Desiring to acquaint himself with every detail of the business, he applied himself to learning the printing art, and soon became an expert compositor. At the end of six months he sold his interest in the paper to his partner and resumed the study of law, which had been interrupted by his father's untimely death. In January, 1833, Mr. Hamlin was admitted to the bar at Paris, and the following May began the practice of his profession in Hampden, Me. He at once took a foremost place as a lawyer, and acquired an enviable reputation as a public speaker. In December, 1833, Mr. Hamlin was married to Sarah J., daughter of Judge Stephen Emery, one of the most prominent lawyers in Maine. By a singular coincidence Judge Emery was the opposing counsel in the first law case that Mr. Hamlin won. He early connected himself with the democratic party, and in 1835 was elected to represent his town in the state legislature, and re-elected for five successive terms, being speaker of the house in 1837, '39, '40, and in the latter year was nominated for congress by his party. Mr. Hamlin introduced during this campaign the custom of joint debates between the candidates, which was the first time the practice had been adopted in Maine. After a vigorous campaign he was defeated, in common with most of the democratic candidates in the exciting year of the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," the election having been postponed one year on account of a new apportionment required. After the census of 1840 Mr. Hamlin was again a candidate for congress and was elected, and re-elected in 1845. Early in his political life he identified himself with the anti-slavery movement, and when Texas was annexed to the United States, he emphatically announced to his constituents that further attempts to extend slavery would meet with his most strenuous opposition. The prominent part he took in connection with the famous Wilmot proviso, and his pronounced anti-slavery views, made him many enemies in his own party. The Wilmot proviso was an amendment to a bill, then pending, granting $2,000,000 for the purpose of negotiating a peace with Mexico. It declared that it be an "express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from Mexico, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist therein." Mr. Wilmot being detained at the White House by President Polk on the day the amendment was presented (intentionally as was subsequently thought), after waiting vainly for him to appear, Mr. Hamlin gained the floor at the last moment, and presented the amendment and secured its passage by a vote of 115 to 106, and took an active part in the exciting contest that followed. Though not then an avowed abolitionist, he was uncompromising in his anti-slavery views. Speaking of this amendment in his "Twenty Years in Congress," Mr. Blaine says: "It

H. Hamlin

William H. Seward

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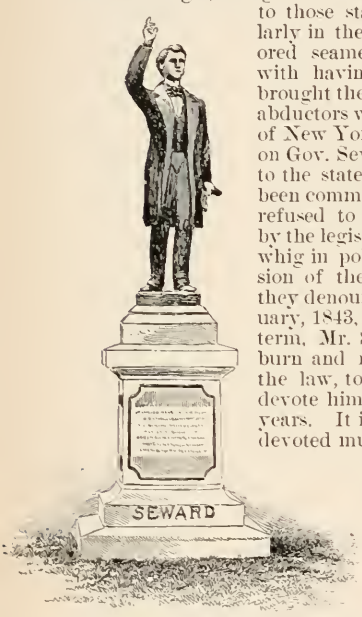
occupied the attention of congress for a longer time than the Missouri compromise; it produced a wider and deeper excitement in the country, and it threatened a more serious danger to the peace and integrity of the Union. The consecration of the United States to freedom became from that a rallying cry for every shade of anti-slavery sentiment." In 1848 Mr. Hamlin was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Senator Fairfield. In 1851 he was re-elected for a full term, resigning in 1857 to become governor of Maine, having been elected to that position by the recently organized republican party. He resigned the executive chair on Feb. 20, 1857, and was re-elected to the U. S. senate by the legislature for a full term from March 4, 1857. In January, 1861, he again resigned his seat in the senate, having been elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln, and in this position from March 4, 1861, to March 3, 1865, presided over the U. S. senate. Mr. Hamlin was in the senate when Mr. Lincoln was in the house, but they never met until after the election in November, 1860. Mr. Hamlin then called on Mr. Lincoln in Chicago, and each recalled having heard the other speak in congress. They were on the most cordial terms during the whole of Mr. Lincoln's first term, and Mr. Hamlin left behind him the record of having been one of the few vice-presidents who always maintained most friendly relations with the chief executive, and Mr. Lincoln did not refrain from expressing his disappointment that the convention of 1864 did not renominate Mr. Hamlin for vice-president. Mr. Hamlin was collector of the port of Boston, 1865–66, and from 1861–65 acted as regent of the Smithsonian Institution, being reappointed in 1870, and for the subsequent twelve years continued regent, and also at one time became dean of the board. From 1869–81 Mr. Hamlin remained in the senate, and resigned in the latter year to accept an appointment as minister to Madrid. He remained in Spain but a short time, when he resigned and retired from public life. His career is a part of the history of the nation; he was in office continuously for nearly fifty years, and probably since the death of Abraham Lincoln no man was more generally mourned. Mr. Hamlin, in a speech made in 1888, gave the following version of the history of Lincoln's part in the emancipation proclamation: "The emancipation proclamation was the crowning glory of his life. That proclamation made 6,000,000 freemen. It was the act of Abraham Lincoln, not the act of his cabinet. He was slow to move, much slower than it seemed to us he should have been, much slower than I wanted him to be. But he was right. I urged him over and over again to act; but the time had not come in his judgment. One day I called at the White House, and when I was about to leave, he said to me: 'Hamlin, when do you start for home?' 'To-day.' 'No, sir.' 'Yes, sir.' 'No, sir.' 'Well, Mr. President, if you have any commands for me, of course I will stay.' 'I have a command for you: I want you to go to the Soldiers' Home with me to-night—I have something to show you.' We went to the Soldiers' Home that night, and after tea he said: 'Hamlin, you have often urged me to issue a proclamation of emancipation. I am about to do it. I have it here and you will be the first person to see it.' Then he asked me to make suggestions and corrections as he went along—a most delicate thing to do, for every man loves his own child best. I suggested the change of a singe word, saying: 'Now, Mr. President, isn't that your idea?' and he said yes, and changed it at once. I made three suggestions, and he adopted two of them. Now, what I desire to show you is this—the proclamation of emancipation was the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln." Thus, not only during Mr. Lincoln's life did Mr. Hamlin show his esteem for him, but throughout his own life was ever jealous that the memory of his friend should be held in esteem, and that justice, which had been somewhat tardy, would award him his place in history. The span of his political life covered a period fraught with great events, and scarred with many records that have not stood the test of time, but the historian will not detect a blemish in recounting the career of Hannibal Hamlin. His death occurred at Bangor, Me., July 4, 1891.

SEWARD, William Henry, secretary of state and eleventh governor of New York, was born in Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., May 16, 1801. The family descended from the Welsh, an emigrant from Wales having settled in Connecticut, from whom came Dr. Samuel S. Seward, the father of William H. On his mother's side he came of Irish ancestry. At the age of nine years, the boy was sent to an academy in Goshen, N. Y., among whose pupils had been Noah Webster and Aaron Burr. He progressed rapidly in his studies and before he was fifteen was prepared to enter college. In 1816 he was received into Union College, from which he was graduated in 1820, with honors. In the meantime he had been out of the college and settled in the South, teaching for a year. Mr. Seward now went to New York where he studied law with John Anthon, afterward returned to Goshen, studied with Ogden Hoffman and John Duer, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. The following year he removed to Auburn, where he formed a partnership with Judge Elijah Miller, whose daughter he married in 1824. He at once began to gain a reputation in his profession for originality of thought, independence of action and industrious devotion to his work. He secured a large and lucrative practice, but turned to the study of political questions, and in 1824 was selected by a political county convention to prepare the usual address. In several orations at this period of his life there is to be found the same fervent devotion to the cause of liberty which ever marked his public career. He delivered the annual address at Auburn on July 4, 1825, and was one of the committee which welcomed Lafayette. In 1827 he appeared as the champion of the suffering Greeks and by his eloquence secured large contributions to the fund raised in this country for their defence. In 1828 Mr. Seward presided over the convention at Utica, which favored the election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency and displayed marked ability in that position. The same year he was offered the nomination as member of congress, but declined. He joined the anti-Masonic party, experiencing then a repugnance against secret political action which never abated. In 1830 he was elected state senator, turning a large opposition majority into a majority in his favor. At the same time he became *ex officio* a judge in the highest court in the state. The record of his career as a senator covers the period of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the amelioration of prison discipline, reforms in the militia system, opposition to corporate monopolies, the extension of popular franchises—and all these movements received a cordial and effective support from Mr. Seward. In 1832 he defended the United States Bank in an elaborate speech in the state senate, and two years later denounced the removal of the United States Bank deposits in a speech which was brilliant and caustic. In the meantime he passed the summer of 1833 in Europe,

sending home more than eighty letters from different points, which were published in an Albany newspaper. In 1834 Mr. Seward was nominated for governor, but was defeated by William L. Marcy. He now returned to the practice of law, but took an active part in the political struggles of the time, and in 1838 was again nominated for governor as a whig, and elected by a majority of more than 10,000. The administration of Gov. Seward has been considered in many respects the most remarkable in the history of the Empire state, and has been regarded by many as having exercised a most powerful influence in shaping the political issues which afterward grew up in the country. He confronted the anti-rent troubles, which were settled during his administration, while the courts, the banking laws and the militia system were all made the subjects of important reforms. He now began to show more prominently his pronounced opposition to slavery, and procured the passage of an act giving fugitive slaves a trial by jury and counsel to defend them at the expense of the state. A controversy arose at this time between Gov. Seward and the governors of Virginia and Georgia, in regard to the return of fugitive slaves to those states, and more particularly in the instance of some colored seamen who were charged with having abducted slaves and brought them to New York. These abductors were arrested in the city of New York and requisition made on Gov. Seward to deliver them up to the state where the offense had been committed. This, however, he refused to do, and was sustained by the legislature while it remained whig in politics, but on the accession of the democrats to power, they denounced his action. In January, 1843, at the expiration of his term, Mr. Seward returned to Auburn and resumed the practice of the law, to which he continued to devote himself during the next six years. It is related of him that he devoted much time and thought to cases which were of no pecuniary benefit to him, and particularly in instances where the question of the fugitive slave law came in. During the political campaign of 1844 Mr. Seward's speeches in favor of the tariff and against the annexation of Texas went far toward the defeat of Mr. Clay. In 1847 Mr. Seward delivered in New York city an oration on the life and character of Daniel O'Connell, which is considered one of his most brilliant and able oratorical efforts. In April, 1848, he delivered before the legislature of New York a eulogy on John Quincy Adams which also gained him renown as an orator. He supported the nomination of Gen. Taylor in 1848 and was one of the leading speakers during the canvass. In a speech at Cleveland, O., he outlined his political platform, which, looked upon in the light of history, amounted almost to prophecy. It concluded with the assertion: "Slavery must be abolished." In February, 1847, Mr. Seward was elected United States senator and entered the senate as the leading opponent of slavery in the whig party. Unfortunately the death of President Taylor led to the complete overthrow of the party which brought him into power. On the introduction of the compromise measures of the thirty-first congress, Mr. Seward opposed them, as against the advocacy of Mr. Clay, Webster, Gen. Cass and other leading statesmen. He predicted, as the result of yielding to the claims of the compromise party, the very ills which were realized in the Kansas-Nebraska troubles. It was during the discussion of these celebrated measures that Mr. Seward used the phrase, "The higher law," which has acquired so wide a fame. He had, in 1847, in his argument in the case of Van Zandt, accused of aiding fugitives from slavery, declared in the circuit court of the United States that: "Congress has no power to inhibit any duty commanded by God on Mount Sinai, or by his son on the Mount of Olives." In his "higher law" speech, Mr. Seward said: "I feel assured that slavery must give way and will give way to the salutary instructions of economy and to the rightful influences of humanity. That emancipation is inevitable and is near; that it can neither be hastened nor hindered; that all measures which fortify slavery or extend it tend to the consummation of violence—all that check its extension and abate its strength tend to its peaceful extirpation. But I will adopt none but lawful, constitutional and peaceful means to secure even that end, and none such can I nor will I forego." This speech was delivered March 11, 1850. The presidential election of 1852 resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the whig party. During the summer of 1853 Mr. Seward delivered two important orations, one at Columbus, O., on "The Destiny of America," and the other before the American Institute in the city of New York, entitled "The True Basis of American Independence." In 1854 Yale College gave him the degree of LL.D. after an oration which he delivered before the literary societies of that institution on "The Physical, Moral and Intellectual Development of the American People." Early in the session of the thirty-third congress, Mr. Seward introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and another for the establishment of steamship mails between San Francisco, China, Japan and the Sandwich Islands. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, introduced by Senator Douglas and which repealed the Missouri compromise of 1820, met with the continued and powerful opposition of Mr. Seward. In February, 1855, Mr. Seward was re-elected to his seat in the senate for another term of six years, and the news of his election was received with unprecedented demonstrations of rejoicing throughout the free states. In the autumn of 1855 he delivered speeches at Albany, Auburn and Buffalo which made a profound impression. In 1856 Mr. Seward supported Col. Frémont, the republican candidate for the presidency. In the senate Mr. Seward had pronounced orations on the occasion of the deaths of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John M. Clayton. In the discussion of tariff questions, Mr. Seward advocated such a discrimination in duties upon imports as would best protect the industries of the country. He was especially opposed to any relaxation of the tariff on railroad iron or other articles of that material. In a speech on this subject he said: "Sir, we are making iron roads across this continent, and what is now proposed is to bring the iron from England to make roads over the iron and coal beds of the Alleghanies and of Missouri and our western territories. There must be an urgent necessity for this or the senate would not, under such circumstances, be pleased to listen to a proposition so novel and extraordinary, so contrary to all our settled principles of political economy." Nearly three months of the session of the senate of the thirty-fifth congress, in 1858, were taken up with the discussion of the Lecompton constitution and the admission of Kansas into the Union under that instrument. Mr. Seward opposed, with remarkable ability, the bill introduced to carry out this scheme, speaking to a crowded house with every senator in



his seat. While he was speaking, word was brought to the senate chamber that the obnoxious bill had passed the house of representatives. This created a sensation, but Mr. Seward continued in opposition to the measure, and it was some time before he even alluded to its passage in the other house. When he did so, it was to say that it produced upon him no sense of discouragement. He said: "For freedom in Kansas, I have no such concern as for where I shall sleep to-night. Kansas is the Cinderella of the Union, but she will live and survive the persecution." After the adjournment of congress, Mr. Seward was engaged in the United States courts, and it was at this time that he made his celebrated argument in the Albany bridge case. In October, 1858, he delivered the speech at Rochester, N. Y., in which he made use of his celebrated expression, "The irrepressible conflict," alluding to the struggle which he claimed must end in the United States becoming either a slaveholding or a free-labor nation. Meanwhile, Mr. Seward made frequent journeys for rest and recreation. Such a one occurred in 1857, when he traveled through Canada and took a trip on board a fishing smack to Labrador, an account of which he published on his return. In 1859 he visited Europe and went as far as Egypt and Palestine. At the republican convention in 1860 Mr. Seward received 173½ votes on the first ballot, while Abraham Lincoln, who was eventually nominated, received 102. On the election of Mr. Lincoln, and his assumption of the office of president of the United States, he appointed Mr. Seward secretary of state. At the beginning of the troubles in the South, Mr. Seward had the impression that they would be of brief duration, and he was in favor of the evacuation of Fort Sumter. In his negotiations with foreign powers, early in 1861, he defined the position of the United States as far as the rights of neutrals were concerned, and sought to establish conventions with the European governments which should establish these rights. He surrendered the Confederate commissioners who were seized by Capt. Wilkes on board the British steamer Trent, on the ground that this action would commit the British government to the American theory in opposition to the right of search. In all particulars Mr. Seward's foreign policy was shrewd and statesmanlike. When French troops invaded Mexico he asserted the Monroe doctrine, and toward the close of the civil war his communications with the French government on this subject became so emphatic that the French troops were withdrawn. In the spring of 1865, while Mr. Seward was driving, he was thrown from his carriage with the result of fracturing one arm and his jaw. He was in bed under treatment for these injuries on the night of Apr. 14th, when the attempt was made to carry out the conspiracy which effected the assassination of President Lincoln. On that evening one of the conspirators managed to obtain access to the room in the secretary's residence where he was lying sick, and attempted to kill him by striking him upon the head and face with a knife. Fortunately for Mr. Seward his jaw was protected by a metallic arrangement while the fractured bone was setting, and this saved his life, although he was badly cut and terribly shaken by the assault. His son, Frederick W. Seward, who came to his assistance, was struck down by the assassin. Mr. Seward eventually regained his health, but his face always showed the effect of the double disaster which befell him. In 1867 Secretary Seward succeeded in completing the treaty with Russia by which Alaska was ceded to the United States for the sum of $7,000,000. Mr. Seward was on the side of President Johnson in regard to the reconstruction of the Southern states and was in opposition to the impeachment proceedings. Of course this brought him into conflict with the more radical men of his own party and made him somewhat unpopular. At the election of 1868 he worked for Gen. Grant. Early in 1869 he made a trip across the continent, going as far as Alaska on the north and Mexico on the south, and was received everywhere with warm and respectful hospitality. In August, 1870, he began a journey around the world, accompanied by some of his family, and traversed the more important countries of Europe, Asia and Northern Africa. He was received everywhere by the most exalted personages as a statesman of the highest rank. He remained abroad something over a year, when he returned to Auburn, where he settled and devoted himself to writing his "Travels Around the World." In 1873 Charles Francis Adams published his "Address on the Life, Character and Services of Seward." Mr. Seward had himself written his autobiography as far as 1834, and this was continued by his son, Frederick W. Seward, up to 1846, and published in New York in 1877. An edition of Mr. Seward's works in three volumes was published in 1853. A fourth volume was added to it in 1862 and a fifth in 1884, and congress ordered published his official correspondence during the eight years he was secretary of state. His "Travels around the World" was published in 1873 in New York, being edited by his adopted daughter, Olive Risley Seward. Mr. Seward had three sons, Augustus Henry, born Oct. 1, 1826, died Sept. 11, 1876, who was a graduate from West Point and served in the Mexican war. During the civil war he was a paymaster in the army. Frederick William (q. v.), the second son, was born July 8, 1830. Mr. Seward's third son, William Henry, was born in Auburn, N. Y., June 18, 1839. At the time of the beginning of the civil war he was in a banking house at Auburn. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 138th New York infantry, and afterward colonel of the 9th New York Heavy Artillery. He fought through the battles of the Wilderness, and at the battle of Monocacy was badly wounded. He was made brigadier-general Sept. 13, 1864. He resigned June 1, 1865, and settled in the banking business at Auburn. W. H. Seward died in Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1872.

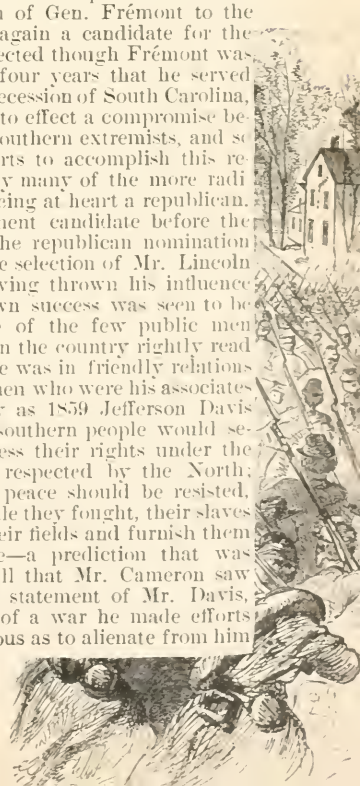
CAMERON, Simon, secretary of war, was born at Donegal, Pa., March 8, 1799. On his father's side he was of Scotch descent, on his mother's of German, but the ancestors of both parents had been settled in Lancaster county for two or three generations. His mother's father was a soldier of the revolution, and in the traditions of the family, he is credited with some remarkable exploits in fighting the British and Hessians. His father, Charles Cameron, was a country tailor at a time when the country people did their own making and mending of garments, and he had a hard struggle to support his wife and children. Thinking to better his condition he removed to Sunbury in Northumberland Co., but there actual disaster overtook him, and broke up his family. Simon, who was then nine years old, was adopted by a physician who proposed to make him successor to his medical practice. He gave him opportunities to read, which the lad diligently improved, but while he liked the reading, he did not relish the prospect of practicing medicine. So little did he like it that, before a year had passed, he apprenticed himself to one Andrew Kennedy, who published a journal named the "Gazette," at North-

umberland. He found setting type easy and agreeable, but the working of the old-fashioned handpress, on which the "Gazette" was printed, was a severe strain upon the muscles of a lad of ten years. However, he persevered, being determined to master the trade. When he was seventeen years old the failure of his employer freed him from his engagement, and, with a few dollars in his pocket, he set out for Harrisburg to make a new start in the world. On the way he fell in with a stranger who so fired his imagination with glowing accounts of South America that he almost decided to seek there for fame and fortune; but this resolution died before it was fully formed, on his being offered regular employment in the office of the Harrisburg "Republican." It was at Harrisburg that he was found by

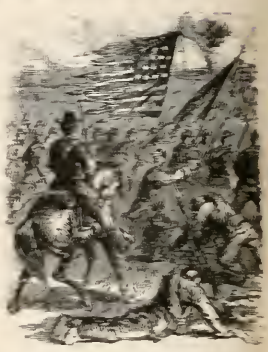
the tide which led him on to fortune. After a year or two he met there Samuel D. Ingham, who was then secretary of state for Pennsylvania, and subsequently secretary of the treasury under President Jackson. Mr. Ingham owned the Doylestown "Democrat," but he had made some political enemies who started a rival journal that threatened not only to ruin his newspaper, but to destroy his political influence in that locality. He was then looking about for some active, sagacious person to take charge of his Doylestown interests, and, a shrewd judge of men, he saw at once that young Cameron was the man for the emergency. The result justified his judgment. The young printer soon conciliated the dissatisfied faction, restored his employer's newspaper to its former position, and buried the rival sheet beyond the hope of resurrection. He continued to manage Mr. Ingham's home interests until he was twenty-one years of age, when, becoming enamored of political life, and having discovered in himself a capacity for party management, he resolved to study the "science of politics" where it had a national development, and accordingly he made his way to Washington. To sustain himself there he secured employment as a journeyman printer in the office of Gales & Seaton, printers of the "Congressional Record," at twenty cents a thousand ems, and the same price per hour for over time—rates that would now be refused by the veriest tyro, but which were then current among printers. In this position he worked for many months, devoting, however, the larger part of his time to attendance on the sessions of congress, and to acquiring the friendship of the leading men in political life, not with a view to obtaining an office, but to learn from them the secrets of political management, and to make sure of their aid when it should become desirable in the future career he had already marked out for himself. From the very outset he seems to have had no ambition for any office except the highest. He preferred to stand behind the scenes and direct the play as it went on, rather than to appear personally in any subordinate character. Incredible as it may seem, this journeyman printer secured at this time the confidence and friendship of such men as President James Monroe and John C. Calhoun, and, at a later period, Andrew Jackson. For Calhoun he conceived a strong admiration, and Calhoun being then a protectionist, Cameron concluded that he was the right man for the Pennsylvania democrats to support for the presidency. This he wrote to the Doylestown paper, and the fact coming to the ears of Calhoun so cemented his friendship for the young printer, that it continued unbroken even after the latter's support of Jackson in 1832. But his study of politics and work at the printer's case so wore upon Cameron's health that at the close of the year he returned to Pennsylvania, and took employment again upon the Harrisburg "Republican." The journal was then for sale. He soon found the means to buy it, and changing its name to the "Intelligencer," he set to work to make it a political power. Other Pennsylvania democrats were at this time reaching out for ideas, not knowing exactly what was wanted either by their party or by the general public; but Cameron had ideas of his own, and at once struck out for a high tariff and John C. Calhoun. His boldness attracted attention, and lifted his paper speedily into a large circulation. It began to be profitable, and Cameron's profits were soon increased by his securing the state printing. This he held for five years, at the close of which time his political influence secured him a contract for the building of several sections of the Pennsylvania canal. This also was profitable, and by the end of 1831 he was in a financial position strong enough to assume a contract for the building of a canal between the Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans. Prior to this time he had made the personal acquaintance of President Jackson, and "Old Hickory," who had heard of his ability as a political manipulator, had conceived for him the confiding friendship that was sustained by John C. Calhoun; and it is stated—on what seems to be good authority—that Cameron had no sooner begun work on the Pontchartrain canal, in the spring of 1832, than he received an urgent message from Jackson to repair at once to Washington, to help him out of a difficulty. Jackson had been elected to the presidency in 1828, with the implied pledge that he would not accept of a second term, and Calhoun, who had served two terms as vice-president, was considered entitled to the nomination. But war had broken out between Jackson and Calhoun; and Amos Kendall and Francis P. Blair, Sr., who then composed what was termed the "Kitchen cabinet," had determined that Jackson should serve another term, and be succeeded by Martin Van Buren. The only obstacle to the success of their plan was the implied pledge of Jackson that he would hold office for but four years. This might be overcome by a number of the states asking him to serve for another term. Pennsylvania was the "Keystone State"—"as she went, so went the Union"—and if her legislature could be induced to address a memorial to Jackson asking him to continue in office until his warfare against the U. S. Bank should be accomplished, the other states would follow the example, and his political good faith would be vindicated. Cameron was known to be high in favor with the Pennsylvania legislature, and an adroit manipulator, and he was accordingly asked to secure such a memorial. He had to choose between two friends, for the success of the scheme would be a death-blow to Calhoun's presidential chances; but he did not hesitate. The Southern statesman was under a cloud from which he might never emerge, and Jackson's phenomenal popularity might extend his political influence far beyond his personal administration. He went to Harrisburg, and by adroit management secured from

the legislature the desired memorial, which was soon followed by like petitions from other states, as had been anticipated, and Jackson "reluctantly consented" to stand for a renomination in compliance with these earnest appeals from the representatives of the people. But the presidency would be a crown of thorns to Jackson with Calhoun again in the vice-presidency. He must be gotten rid of. In regard to this it is said that Jackson again consulted Cameron, who advised a change in the system of selecting candidates, and suggested a nominating convention. The result was the assembling at Baltimore of the first national convention of any party in this country. It came together in answer to a call sent out from the Pennsylvania democracy, again manipulated by Cameron. The convention nominated Jackson for the presidency, and, setting Calhoun aside, Martin Van Buren for the vice-presidency. For the latter office the Pennsylvanians had selected a candidate in William Wilkins, then in the U. S. senate, but Jackson desired Van Buren, and Cameron secured his nomination by adroitly dividing the Pennsylvania delegation at a critical moment in the proceedings. Thus Jackson was placed largely in debt to Cameron, and he was not insensible to the obligation. It was under Jackson's first administration that the "spoils system" had been inaugurated, and he now intrusted the entire patronage of Pennsylvania to the hands of Cameron,

which made the latter the political autocrat of the state, a power he retained, with only few intermissions, for upwards of forty years. Mr. Cameron was also the remote cause of the elevation of James Buchanan to the presidency. President Jackson had appointed Buchanan minister to Russia, and the latter, on his return to this country in November, 1833, had retired to Lancaster, hopeless of again entering the political arena. He was in friendly relations with Cameron, whose younger brother had but recently studied law in his office, and meeting him some time in 1834 he mentioned to him the loss of his political prospects, and his intention to take up the practice of law in Baltimore. Cameron strongly dissuaded him from leaving Pennsylvania, and predicted a return of his political good fortune. The two went on to Washington together, and Cameron's prediction was speedily verified. Very soon after their arrival, Senator Wilkins called upon Cameron, and after expressing regret that Cameron should have caused his defeat for the vice-presidency, asked him to repair the damage by interceding with President Jackson to nominate him for the Russian mission. He was poor, he said; he found it difficult to live upon his pay as senator; but if he had the outfit and salary of a foreign minister he might lay by something for his old age. It was an opportunity to conciliate the friends of Wilkins, and make a friend of Buchanan, and such opportunities Cameron never let slip. He laid the case before President Jackson, who at once nominated Wilkins for the Russian mission, and on Dec. 6, 1834, the legislature of Pennsylvania elected Buchanan to succeed Wilkins in the U. S. senate. He was twice re-elected to the U. S. senate, and then, after an interval as minister to England, he stepped into the presidency. Selling out his contract on the Lake Pontchartrain canal in 1834, Mr. Cameron engaged in the business of banking and railroad building, and for the succeeding ten years he was engrossed in money-getting, giving but little attention to political affairs. His reputation as a great political manager was becoming a thing of tradition, when one day, early in 1845, he met Mr. Buchanan, who told him that President Polk had tendered him a position in his cabinet, and that he thought of resigning from the senate. "Who," he asked him, "shall succeed me?" "I probably shall," answered Cameron. The remark surprised Buchanan, who had no idea that Cameron had any aspiration for office, and had already selected as his successor George Woodward, who had been duly nominated by the democratic caucus. It is said that, until he met Buchanan, Cameron had entertained no thought of the senatorship, but that then, realizing that power was slipping out of his hands into those of Buchanan, he suddenly resolved to regain his former political ascendancy. In the legislature the democrats had a majority of one, but they were divided on the tariff question. Cameron was a protectionist, and could control such of the legislators as were in favor of high duties. This rendered impossible the election of Woodward; he secured his own by conciliating the whig and native-American opposition. But his success cost him the enmity of Secretary Buchanan, and through him of President Polk. The first intimation that he had of this was their failure to consult him upon the Pennsylvania nominations before they were sent into the senate. But he was equal to the emergency. He simply threw himself upon the courtesy of his fellow-senators, who promptly rejected every one of Mr. Polk's Pennsylvania appointments. This soon brought Mr. Buchanan to terms, and Mr. Cameron was allowed to have his own way thereafter. He had been for some time swerving slowly away from the democratic party, and when his senatorial term expired in 1849 he became a leader in what was known as the people's party, and to secure the merging of this party into the republican, he consented, on the nomination of Gen. Frémont to the presidency in 1856, to be again a candidate for the U. S. senate. He was elected though Frémont was defeated, and during the four years that he served in the senate prior to the secession of South Carolina, he did all in his power to effect a compromise between the northern and southern extremists, and so zealous was he in his efforts to accomplish this result that he was accused by many of the more radical in his party of not being at heart a republican. In 1860 he was a prominent candidate before the Chicago convention for the republican nomination for the presidency, and the selection of Mr. Lincoln was largely due to his having thrown his influence in his favor when his own success was seen to be impossible. He was one of the few public men who in the crisis then upon the country rightly read the signs of the times. He was in friendly relations with the southern gentlemen who were his associates in the senate, and as early as 1859 Jefferson Davis had assured him that the southern people would secede from the Union unless their rights under the constitution were better respected by the North; also, that if their going in peace should be resisted, they would fight; and while they fought, their slaves would submissively till their fields and furnish them the means of subsistence—a prediction that was verified by the result. All that Mr. Cameron saw and heard confirmed this statement of Mr. Davis, and to avert the calamity of a war he made efforts at reconciliation so strenuous as to alienate from him

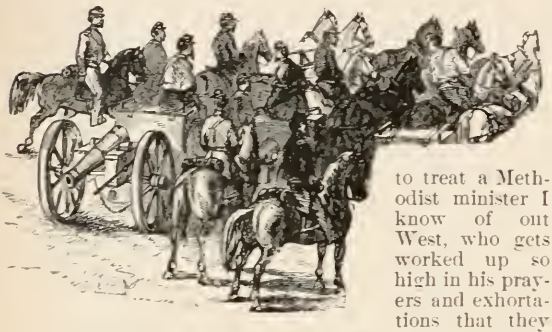


many of his party, and thereby lose his own nomination to the presidency. The election of Mr. Lincoln convinced him that a war would be inevitable, and he foresaw that the struggle would be of gigantic proportions. These views he tried to impress upon Mr. Lincoln, and he strongly urged him to place a strong man at the head of the war department. He himself had no ambition for the position. Though he had twice held a seat in the senate, his preference had always been to be a silent director of events, rather than an actor in them; and now in possession of large wealth, and being past sixty years of age, his natural inclination was stronger upon him than when neither fame nor fortune had been acquired. He saw with surprise, that in making up his cabinet Mr. Lincoln had named him as war minister, but the position being thus thrust upon him, he did not shrink from the responsibility. He accepted it with a determination to do his utmost, whatever the cost to himself, to save the Union. Mr. Lincoln knew his views, and therefore was not surprised to hear Mr. Cameron urge upon the cabinet—on its coming together directly after the attack upon Fort Sumter—the immediate calling out of 500,000 men, and the giving of freedom to such slaves as should desert their masters and enlist to suppress the rebellion. But his arguments did not convince Mr. Lincoln and his associates. They looked for a speedy peace, and hence the call was for 75,000 three-months' men, and the war drifted slowly to its subsequent enormous magnitude. But Mr. Cameron held to his opinions, and after making —with the assent of Mr. Lincoln and his colleagues— contracts for enormous supplies of war material, he attempted to lay his views before congress and the country in his report of December, 1861. When the original draft of this report was presented to the cabinet it caused a heated debate, and he was obliged to expunge from it all reference to increased enlistments of men and to the arming of fugitive slaves. Seeing that his usefulness would be constantly crippled in a cabinet differing so widely from him as to the exigencies of the situation, he proposed to Mr. Lincoln his own resignation, and the appointment of Edwin M. Stanton as his successor. Mr. Stanton was Mr. Cameron's legal adviser, and he thoroughly knew his peculiar fitness for the arduous duties then devolving upon the war minister. But Mr. Lincoln was somewhat prejudiced against Mr. Stanton, and it was a full month before he could be brought to consent to his appointment and the resignation of Mr. Cameron. Finally, on Jan. 11, 1862, he sent the two names to the senate, one as war secretary, the other as minister to Russia. Mr. Cameron remained in Russia only long enough to secure to the Union the friendship of that powerful nation during the civil war, having done this, he resigned on Nov. 8, 1862, and, returning to this country, retired to his home at Harrisburg. Early in 1863 a movement was set on foot by leading republicans, who were dissatisfied with the tardy progress of the war, to supplant Mr. Lincoln by another candidate in the nominating convention of 1864. This movement Mr. Cameron did his best to check by repeating the dexterous manœuvre by which he had paved the way for President Jackson's second candidacy in 1832. He induced the Pennsylvania legislature to call upon Mr. Lincoln to accept of a second term, and this call being repeated by other state legislatures, it effectually thwarted the plans of those opposed to his candidacy. In 1867 Mr. Cameron was again elected to the U. S. senate, and when in 1872 Charles Sumner was removed from the chairmanship of the committee on foreign affairs, he was chosen to succeed him. Once more, and for the fourth time, he was elected to the U. S. senate in 1873; but, though elected as a republican, he was not in sympathy with the administration of Mr. Hayes, and he opposed it when it came into power in 1877. Having been educated in the political school of Andrew Jackson, and being a firm believer in the doctrine that "to the victor belongs the spoils," he had no faith in the proposed civil-service reform of Mr. Hayes. He was then seventy-eight years of age, and fearing that the conflict which might arise between him and the executive would be too great for his waning powers, he resigned in favor of his son a few days after the accession of Mr. Hayes. Accordingly, John Donald Cameron was at once elected to succeed him. But he continued an interested observer of events, and in the following May emerged from his retirement in a letter stating that he had not been a party to any agreement to give advantages to southern democrats if they would not contest the decision of the electoral commission. "If any such bargain was made," he said, "it must have been negotiated by that new school of politicians who indulge in mulish sentimentalism and cowardice calling them statesmanship, and go about sneering at absolute courage and political conviction, calling them 'radicalism.'" He did what he could to secure to Gen. Grant a nomination to a third term, but he acquiesced in the candidacy of Gen. Garfield, and exerted the whole of his great influence to promote his election. This accomplished, he announced his intention to retire permanently from politics. In his later years he made several remarkable journeys to Europe and the West Indies, remarkable for one of his great age, he being upward of eighty-eight when, in the summer of 1887, he made his last voyage to Europe. He was a remarkable man, both physically and mentally. Born in poverty and entirely self-educated, he rose by the force of circumstances, rather than by any will of his own, to several of the highest stations in this republic, and became a prime factor in some of the most important events in American history. If occasionally he sought his ends by indirect means, his ends were always unselfish and patriotic, and the means such only as were forced upon him by the political system which dominated the country. He did not create this system; he simply employed it because it was the only one by which political results could be accomplished in his time. His own nature was simple, direct, straightforward, honest. In more than forty years of public life he never connived at a fraud, never offered or received a bribe, never betrayed a friend, or overreached an opponent, and never soiled his hands with one dollar of the people's money. His large wealth was the result of legitimate business operations; and his great power, by which he held, as it were, a populous state in the hollow of his hand, was due to his far-seeing sagacity, his incorruptible honesty, his unswerving patriotism that sought only the good of his country. It was because of his possession of these qualities that Pennsylvania honored and trusted him, and for so many years committed her welfare to his keeping. He died June 26, 1889.



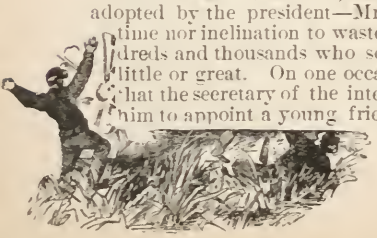
STANTON, Edwin McMasters, secretary of war, was born at Steubenville, O., Dec. 19, 1814. The history of Secretary Stanton is that of one of the most imposing figures of the nineteenth century. The great "war secretary," as he was called, has been compared to none of the eminent statesmen and publicists of the past so frequently as he has to Carnot, the French general and war minister, who, not only by his extraordinary abilities, but by his no less extraordinary force of character, succeeded in writing his name on the history of the world as one of its greatest men. As Carnot succeeded, in the face of marvelous difficulties connected with his service to France during the revolution and the first empire, in extricating himself from all complications, political or otherwise, and causing his personality to be felt as almost the strongest of his time, so Stanton, surrounded equally by political combinations and intrigues and the degrading competition of thousands of manufacturers, like birds of prey, eager to make their aliment out of the war, by the sheer force of his natural capacity and his extraordinary gifts, impressed himself upon the period, although it was a time when such men as Lincoln, Seward, Sumner, Grant, McClellan and Thaddeus Stevens were eminent. Around this part of the lives of Lincoln, Seward and Stanton lies a romance merging into tragedy, such as can only be remembered in history in connection with Henry IV. of France, and William of Orange; and in every part of this romance and every part of this tragedy, Edwin M. Stanton was present as a necessary factor. He was the son of a physician, who died while he was a boy, and, curiously enough, he came of Quaker ancestry, as, indeed, did Mr. Lincoln. His parents had removed to Ohio from Culpeper county, in the mountain district of Virginia, and he was afterward sent to Kenyon College, Gambier, O. This was in 1831, and he remained in college only until 1833, which was the period that comprised his scholastic education. It is assumed by his biographers that the reason for his leaving college was the fact that the means for keeping him there failed. However this may have been, it is known that he became a bookseller's clerk at Columbus, evidently having a leaning toward employment the nature of which should enable him to continue some kind of mental training. And while a clerk it appears that he devoted his leisure to the study of law, and with such success that in 1836 he was admitted to the bar. He began practice by opening an office at Cadiz, Harrison Co., O., and his success was such, and his reputation became so soon established, that in 1837 he was elected the county prosecuting attorney. The following year he removed to his native place, Steubenville, and during three years from 1839 he was reporter of the Ohio supreme court decisions, and prepared Vols. XI., XII. and XIII. of those reports. In 1848, although his business was increasing in the locality in which he lived, Mr. Stanton removed again and settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained until 1857, during this period becoming without question the first lawyer at that bar, and even beginning to be employed in certain of the important cases which were carried up to the United States supreme court. It was during this period that he added greatly to his reputation as a lawyer by his conduct of the Wheeling Bridge case; and yet a significant illustration of his personal modesty, and his carelessness in preserving records which might tend to his own fame, is found in the fact that he did not retain a copy of his important and notable argument in this case. His business in the supreme court made it necessary for him to settle in Washington in 1857, and in the following year he was in California, where he conducted important land cases for the government. During these years he also made himself prominent by his handling of cases in the Erie Railway litigation, and the Manney and McCormick reaper contest. He also conducted a large business in patent cases, which, though peculiarly difficult by reason of their demands upon the legal mind, were exceedingly profitable, indeed, all of Mr. Stanton's greatest work was in cases that involved the most subtle mental consideration, such as patent cases, land cases, and controversies between great transportation and other companies. Politically, Mr. Stanton was a democrat; and it was on account of his politics, perhaps, as well as his reputation, that Attorney-General Black selected him to represent the United States in its land claim cases in California. On the retirement of Louis Cass from the position of secretary of state, in President Buchanan's cabinet, and the promotion of Jeremiah S. Black to that office, Mr. Stanton was appointed by Buchanan attorney-general, Dec. 20, 1860. As indicative of his political tendencies, it may be remarked that he favored the Wilmot proviso, excluding slavery from the territories, while he sympathized with the Van Buren free-soil movement of 1848—all of which goes to show that, while he was naturally an anti-slavery man, he qualified his hostility to that institution by his recognition of the obligations imposed by the federal constitution upon all states alike. It is interesting to remember, in this connection, that the leaders of the secession movement originally rather counted on Attorney-General Stanton as neutral, even if he should not prove to be one of their allies. The result of the contest showed, however, that his stern, firm determination would neither brook the vacillations of Mr. Buchanan nor the bullying propensities of the men in his cabinet, who sought to dragoon him into concessions that would ultimately lead to the disruption of the Union. It can easily be imagined what a firebrand he would be in a cabinet in which Howell Cobb was secretary of the treasury, and John B. Floyd secretary of war—both holding office under the traditions established by Jefferson Davis, who had been secretary of war in the cabinet of President Pierce. As a matter of fact, when Floyd urged upon the president the withdrawal of the United States troops from the forts in Charleston harbor, Stanton declared, with marked indignation, that in his judgment the surrender of Fort Sumter would be a crime equal to that attempted by Arnold, and that all those who might participate in it would deserve hanging. It was after the meeting at which Stanton gave expression to this opinion that Floyd sent in his resignation and was succeeded by Joseph Holt. Lincoln was elected and assumed the reins of office, and Simon Cameron was his secretary of war until Jan. 11, 1862, when he was replaced by Mr. Stanton, the date of the appointment of the latter being Jan. 20th. It is an interesting incident that Mr. Lincoln's first acquaintance with Stanton was made during the prosecution of a suit in which they were on opposite

sides, and when the plain, ordinary and somewhat ungainly appearance of Mr. Lincoln drew from Mr. Stanton one of his not unusual caustic and uncomplimentary remarks. Some one repeated the speech to Mr. Lincoln, but upon his broad and sensible mind it made no impression whatever; while the legal conflict which ensued between the two in the case in which they were both engaged showed Mr. Stanton that he had totally misunderstood and underestimated his opponent. It is said of Mr. Lincoln that, on one occasion, soon after having made his appointment of Mr. Stanton, a remark was made to him in regard to the latter's impulsiveness and severity of temper, when Lincoln replied with one of his queer stories: "Well," said he, "we may have to treat him as they were sometimes obliged

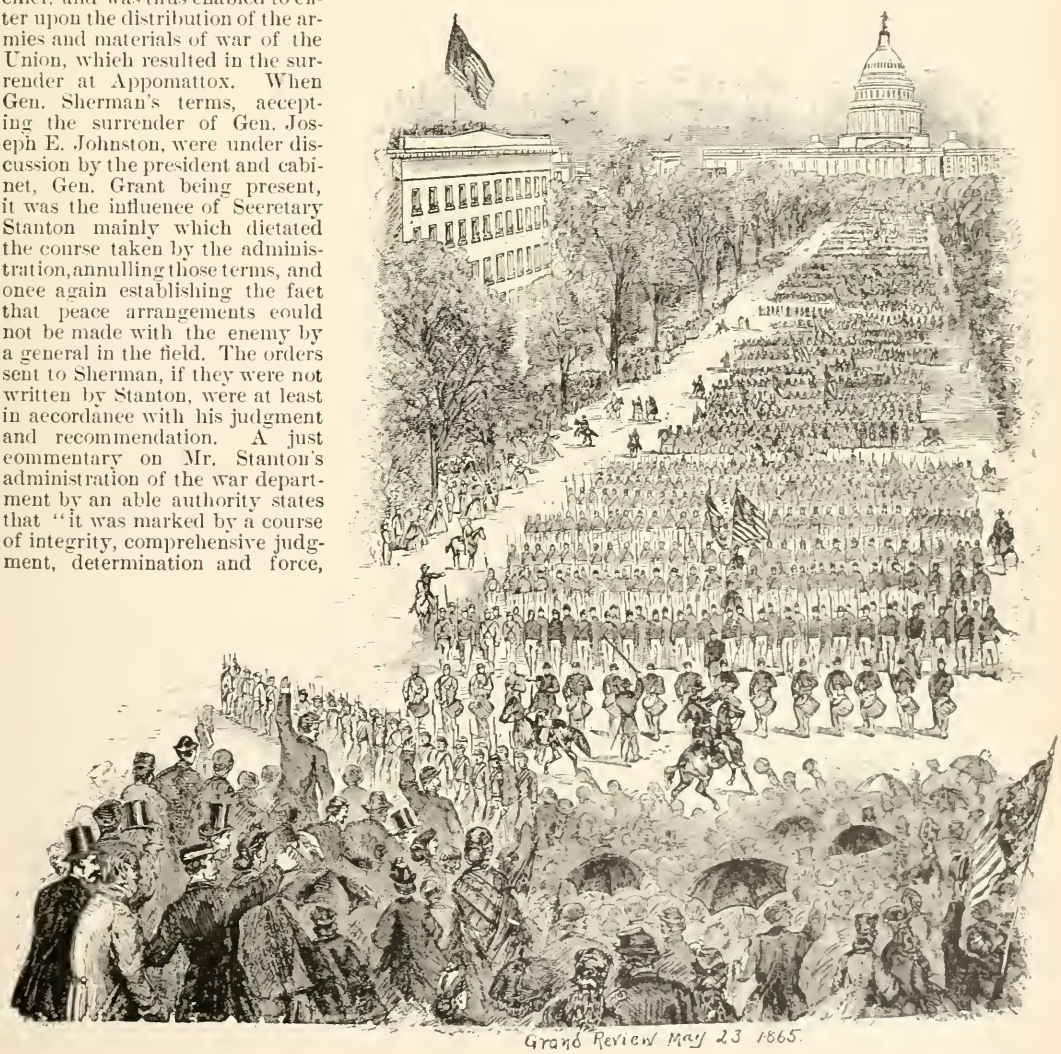


to treat a Methodist minister I know of out West, who gets worked up so high in his prayers and exhortations that they are obliged to put bricks in his pockets to keep him down. We may be obliged to serve Stanton the same way, but I guess we will let him jump a while first." The existence of the country was now bound up in the result of the war, and as a matter of course the war department attracted Mr. Lincoln's solicitude and attention to a greater degree than anything connected with his own duties. It also occurred naturally that he was more frequently and confidentially brought into intercourse with Secretary Stanton than with the heads of any other departments of the government. Lincoln, who was, as is well known, a shrewd and wise judge of men, soon grew to know him familiarly; and the longer and closer that their intercourse existed the more he admired and honored him. Then, too, the entrance of Mr. Stanton into the cabinet marked the beginning of a vigorous military policy. It was just a week after his assumption of the portfolio of secretary of war that the first of the president's orders was issued, insisting upon a general movement of the troops. This was caused by the impatience of the government with the apparent inaction of Gen. McClellan. Eventually it came about that President Lincoln acknowledged that it was his habit never to take an important step without consulting Mr. Stanton. It was well understood that Mr. Stanton was brusque, peremptory and unceremonious, and at times savage and almost brutal in his association with the outside world. Holding, as he did, in his hands the keys and the wires which controlled, as one might say, the destinies of the country, his mind was engrossed and his heart was full. The vast responsibilities imposed upon him controlled him beyond all conventionalities of ordinary social life. Engrossed in the contemplation of the interests which he in a measure conducted—since, as a rule, his views were invariably adopted by the president—Mr. Stanton had neither time nor inclination to waste words upon the hundreds and thousands who sought him for objects, little or great. On one occasion it is said of him that the secretary of the interior, Mr. Usher, asked him to appoint a young friend paymaster in the army. "How old is he?" asked Stanton in his curt manner. "About twenty-one, I believe," said Mr Usher. "He is of good family and excellent character." "Usher," exclaimed Stanton in peremptory reply, "I would not appoint the Angel Gabriel a paymaster if he was only twenty-one!" It is stated that on the night of March 3, 1865, when the last bills of the session were being examined by the president preparatory to his signature, and all were anticipating the inauguration of the morrow, a despatch arrived from Grant, suggesting that he be permitted to make terms with Lee, who had asked for an interview to negotiate peace. Mr. Lincoln was greatly inclined to permit his general-in-chief to effect this negotiation, and at length intimated such an intention. Stanton, who was present, and who had kept silence while the discussion was going on, at length spoke out sternly: "Mr. President, to-morrow is inauguration day. If you are not to be the president of an obedient and united people, you had better not be inaugurated. Your work is already done, if any other authority than yours is for one moment to be recognized, or any terms made that do not signify that you are the supreme head of the nation. If generals in the field are to negotiate peace, or any other chief magistrate is to be acknowledged on this continent, then you are not needed, and you had better not take the oath of office." "Stanton, you are right," said the president, his whole tone changing; "let me have a pen." And Mr. Lincoln at once wrote as follows to Gen. Grant for the secretary of war to sign: "The president directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Lee's army or some minor or purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the president holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conference or convention. In the meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages." The president, having read over what

he had written, instructed Mr. Stanton to date and sign the paper, and send it to Gen. Grant. On another occasion an officer at headquarters, in Washington, who had a question submitted to him for his decision, of the utmost importance, and which demanded the sanction of the president, finding it impossible to reach Mr. Lincoln, went in search of Mr. Stanton; the occasion was imperative, and the time limited. Unfortunately he was also unable to see the secretary. With grave interests resting upon the decision thus thrust into his charge, the officer decided for himself, and despatched the necessary orders accordingly. As soon as it was possible for him to communicate with Mr. Stanton, he did so, and told him what he had done. The secretary stood for a moment in deep thought; then he said, "I think you have done right, but I should hardly have dared to take the responsibility." It was only then that the full force of his act came to the mind of the officer, and he nearly broke down under the terrible responsibility. By the advice of Mr. Stanton, he sought, at the earliest possible mo-



ment on the next day, and with considerable difficulty obtained an interview with Mr. Lincoln, to whom he related what he had done. The president asked him if had first consulted with the secretary of war. The officer replied, giving the reasons which chanced to make this impossible, but at the same time reporting what Mr. Stanton had said in regard to the matter. Thereupon the president, rising from his chair, grasped the officer by the hand and said, "You have done right. Any act which receives the sanction of Mr. Stanton will receive mine, as there is no one whom I so frequently consult, or upon whose judgment I so thoroughly rely." The discrimination and judgment of Secretary Stanton, in the gravest and most important questions of the war, were remarkable. Notwithstanding the intrigues that were carried on in the West against Gen. Grant, and although the powerful influence of Major-Gen. Halleck was brought to bear against him, yet in the autumn of 1863 it was he who placed Grant in supreme command of the three armies which operated in the Southwest, at the same time instructing him to relieve Rosecrans, and thus doubtless saved the situation at Chattanooga. It was entirely with the acceptance of Stanton that Grant was eventually made commander-in-chief, and was thus enabled to enter upon the distribution of the armies and materials of war of the Union, which resulted in the surrender at Appomattox. When Gen. Sherman's terms, accepting the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, were under discussion by the president and cabinet, Gen. Grant being present, it was the influence of Secretary Stanton mainly which dictated the course taken by the administration, annulling those terms, and once again establishing the fact that peace arrangements could not be made with the enemy by a general in the field. The orders sent to Sherman, if they were not written by Stanton, were at least in accordance with his judgment and recommendation. A just commentary on Mr. Stanton's administration of the war department by an able authority states that "it was marked by a course of integrity, comprehensive judgment, determination and force, which won for him the admiration of his countrymen. He was in advance of the president in humanitarian leanings with regard to the negro, the severity of his nature being curiously softened in this connection. Mr. Lincoln viewed the entire political system in his grasp of affairs, rather than any one element thereof; and it was not until after another effort upon the part of Mr. Stanton that he was induced to specially entertain the negro question on its own merits, and to take that definite course which resulted in the Emancipation act. Only a few days before the death of the president Mr. Stanton tendered his resignation of the portfolio of the war department, on the ground that the work for the sake of which he had undertaken it was now completed. This act was at a meeting of the cabinet; and it is said that Mr. Lincoln was deeply moved by it, and that he tore in pieces the paper containing the resignation, and said to the secretary, "Stanton, you have been a good friend and faithful public servant, and it is not for you to say when you will no longer be needed here." Mr. Stanton was, in his personal nature, essentially an autocrat. In his control of the war office he was unquestionably arbitrary, callous to the ordinary feelings of humanity, except in instances like the



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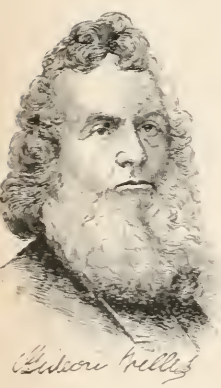
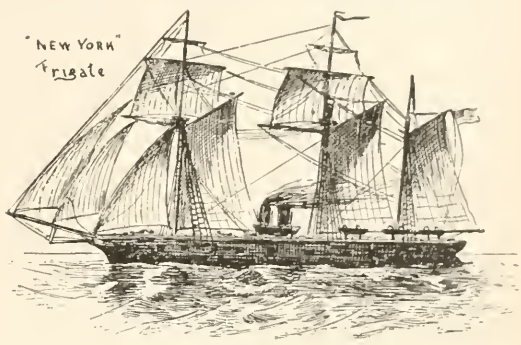
case of slavery, often arrogant, harsh and cruel. The dissection of a nature like Stanton's would assume, if properly conducted, the form of a philosophical inquiry, with which, of course, the present writing has no relation. As an instance, however, exhibiting a certain predominant quality which should have weight in the final judgment in regard to him, there is to be briefly taken into consideration his action with regard to the conviction, sentence and execution of Mrs. Surratt for her alleged complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. Thus, briefly, it is conceded that this execution was mainly the result of the determination and action of Secretary Stanton. The immediately precedent assumption by Andrew Johnson of the presidency of the United States, associated as it was with incidents peculiar to that occasion, gives good grounds for the supposition that not the president but Secretary Stanton was responsible for this tragedy. Reference is made to this matter only for the reason that long after, and continuing to the time of Mr. Stanton's death, it was believed that he regretted his connection with this event. His death was very sudden, and a statement was prevalent at the time that it was by suicide. This was, however, denied by those nearest to him at the end. Whatever may have been the facts of the case, it is certain that there has been no figure concerned with the history of the United States more prominent, or whose acts have possessed a more direct influence over the country, than has been the case with regard to Edwin M. Stanton. Secretary Stanton died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1869.

CHASE, Salmon P., secretary of the treasury. (See Vol. I., p. 28.)

WELLES, Gideon, secretary of the navy, was born in Glastonbury, Conn., July 1, 1802. He was a descendant of Thomas Welles, who was treasurer of the colony of Connecticut from 1639 to 1651; commissioner of the United Colonies in 1649 and 1654, and governor of Connecticut in 1655 and 1658. Thus it may be seen that the subject of this sketch came from good pre-revolutionary stock. Gideon Welles was fortunate in having received a good education during his early life, and being ambitious and industrious, it was not long before he showed the effect of the culture which he had received. While still a young man he was active in political life, and having a tendency toward journalism, although he had studied law and had received instruction at Norwich University, Vermont, though without being graduated, he drifted into the newspaper business, and when a few years beyond his majority became one of the editors and a part owner of the Hartford "Times," with which he continued to be connected for about thirty years. In the early part of the period of his relation both to politics and journalism, Mr. Welles was a prominent democrat and had much to do with the organization of the democratic party in Connecticut, and when Gen. Jackson was a candidate for the presidency, the Hartford "Times" was the first paper in New England which gave Gen. Jackson its support, and after Jackson's election Mr. Welles was his confidential adviser upon appointments and other matters relating to Connecticut. During the administration of Franklin Pierce, Mr. Welles maintained the Jeffersonian doctrine that slavery could not rightfully be extended into the territories by the general government. In the meantime, as early as 1837, he had been a member of the Connecticut legislature. In that body he labored for years to secure the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and opposed special and private legislation. In 1835 he was comptroller of the state of Connecticut, and again in 1842 and 1843, being also, in the intervening years, postmaster of Hartford. From 1846 to 1849 he was chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing in the navy department at Washington, so he did have some early experience in regard to the conduct of the department before the situation of affairs called him to be its head. Mr. Welles had always opposed the extension of slavery, and when the republican party was formed in 1855, he became its candidate for governor of Connecticut. He was appointed by the convention in Philadelphia in 1856, a member of the republican national committee. In 1860 he was chairman of the Connecticut delegation to the convention of Chicago which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the presidency. In addition to all these services to the newly created republican party, Mr. Welles was a frequent contributor to the editorial columns of the Hartford "Evening Press," the first republican paper in Connecticut. It is said of Mr. Lincoln, that upon the night of his election, he blocked out substantially the membership of his cabinet; changes were made afterward, but one of the first names upon which he determined and to which he adhered until the last, was that of Gideon Welles for secretary of the navy. Mr. Lincoln had only met Mr. Welles the year before, but their free interchange of opinion on subjects connected with the condition of the republic resulted in inducing the president to appoint Mr. Welles to the position which during the civil war was of such vast importance to the country. When Mr. Toucey handed over the navy department to Mr. Welles, it was in a demoralized condition—Southern officers were resigning right and left. No commander could be sure who would be faithful to the flag, and the secretary of the navy could not be certain of any Southern officers being true to the government. It was a serious condition for the new secretary to contemplate, but any consideration of the year 1861-62 will show that the operations and achievements of the navy were such that great credit was reflected upon the administrative ability of Secretary Welles. When the war began, the greater part of the small navy of the United States was in distant waters, off the coast of Africa, in the Mediterranean, on the Asiatic station, and for some of the ships to receive the news and return, many months were required. Only twelve vessels were at home, four in Northern and eight in Southern ports. The navy, like the army, lost many Southern officers by resignation or dismissal. Crippled therefore, as it was, the government bought up all sorts of merchant craft, mounting guns on some, and fitting up others as transports, and had gunboats built on ninety-day contracts. These improvised vessels of war were used to blockade the Southern ports. The fact that such a navy was created at all cannot be considered without great respect for the navy department, which, in such an unexpected emergency, was able to provide so efficient a working naval force. Indeed it was not long before large expeditions were sent out by the navy department, as that department had advertised as early as the beginning of 1861 for the construction of iron-clad steam vessels of war, for sea or river service, and every shipyard and foundry in the country was busy in constructing these vessels. The first of such additions to the existing navy, that is to say, of important size and power, was the celebrated Monitor, after which came the Iron Sides of Philadelphia, and the Galena, contracted for by Bushnell & Co., of New Haven, Conn. When it is remembered that the coast to be guarded was over 3,000 miles in extent, the tremendous responsibility of



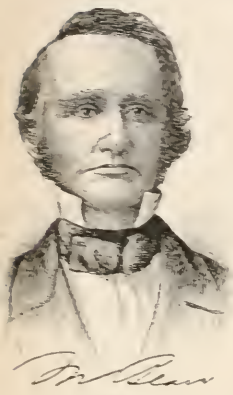
the work imposed upon the navy department will be seen. The old navy, all told, consisted of but seventy-six vessels, carrying 1,783 guns; besides the twelve ships which chanced at this time to be on home duty, fifteen vessels returned during the year 1861, and as rapidly as possible were ordered on duty. At the very beginning of the war our naval force was divided into two squadrons, the Atlantic, extending south to Cape Florida, and the gulf portion, reaching from that point to Grand Gulf. There was also the Potomac flotilla, necessary to keep open the water communication with Washington, while it became at once essential to open the Mississippi river, and a flotilla was at once ordered to be built on our Western waters. Meanwhile, whatever vessels could be bought and transformed into men-of-war were obtained to the number of 136 during the first year, fifty-two being built during the same period, which, added to the old navy, made the new one consist of 264 vessels in all, carrying 2,557 guns with an aggregate of 218,000 tons and 22,000 seamen. All of this vast increase to the Federal naval force was largely due to the energy of Secretary Welles. In the first report which he made to congress he recommended securing the best ironclads, and it was under his administration that this class of vessels was first used in war. Indeed, the power and foresight of Mr. Welles as executive officer, quite to the surprise of all those who had known him simply as a journalist, were marvelously shown in the creation, almost as if by magic, of a powerful naval force; in the construction of an iron-clad navy of novel design, the essential features of which have since been adopted by the leading maritime powers of the world and in the adoption of the use of heavy ordnance. To Secretary Welles, also, was due in large measure the utilizing of fugitive slaves or "contrabands," for service in behalf of the Union. In his position as a member of the cabinet, Mr. Welles was personally opposed to all arbitrary measures, even objecting at the outset to the declaration of a blockade of the Southern ports, on the ground that such an act would be practically acknowledging belligerent rights. He thought a better plan would have been to close our ports to foreign commerce by proclamation, but he was overruled in the cabinet by the general leaning toward the views of Secretary Seward. It was not questioned, however, either within or without the administration, that, in securing Mr. Welles for secretary of the navy, there had been obtained for the control and direction of the responsible and arduous duties attached to that post a man possessing exceptional ability, fine natural judgment, and remarkable courage. The administration of the department was conducted with an ability which commanded the respect of all those who had dealings with it, as well as that of the country at large, and under the able administration of Secretary Welles it soon became a matter of record, that every official in the department, from the highest to the lowest, took his cue from the chief, and, with a clear comprehension of the situation in all its details, performed his own work with fidelity, intelligence and integrity. Secretary Welles continued to hold this position until 1869, the close of President Johnson's administration. How great the work was which he supervised, may be judged from the following figures: During the war 208 vessels were commenced and nearly all of them completed; 418 vessels were purchased; the number of men in the service was increased from 7,600 to 51,500; the number of artisans and laborers in various navy-yards was increased from 3,844 to 16,880, not to mention almost as many more engaged in private shipyards and establishments under contracts. The total sum expended by the navy department during the war was $314,170,960.68, or an annual average expenditure of $72,500,990.93. After President Grant's inauguration on March 4, 1869, Secretary Welles went into retirement, and devoted himself to writing occasional articles for the magazines, and other works of a controversial nature, which involved him in disputes with many of the commanders in the civil war. He drifted away from the republicans in his political views, in 1872 supporting the party which had nominated Horace Greeley for the presi-



dency, and in 1876 sustaining the election of Samuel J. Tilden. In 1873 he published a work entitled "Lincoln and Seward." Secretary Welles died in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11, 1878.

CLARK, Daniel, senator and jurist, was born in Stratham, N. H., Oct. 24, 1809. His father served in the revolutionary army at the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne when he was but seventeen years of age. Daniel attended the district schools from his farm home, and, preferring books to active labor, was sent to the academy at Hampton, N. H. At the age of twenty he entered Dartmouth, taking high rank as a scholar, and was graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1834. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice at Epping. Removing, two years later, to Manchester, he soon became known as one of the leading practitioners of the state. He served in the state legislature as a whig in 1842–43–46, and again in 1854–55. As an uncompromising opponent of slavery, he took an active part in the campaign of 1854–55, appearing "on the stump" in every part of the state in the heated discussions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and largely influencing the change in the political sentiment of his state. In 1856 he was a member of the republican convention at Philadelphia, and in the same year, as one of the presidential electors, he cast his vote for John C. Frémont. In 1857 he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of James Bell, deceased. He was re-elected in 1860 for the term ending in 1867, serving as president *pro tempore* in 1864–65, and also as chairman of the committees on claims, the judiciary and Indian affairs. As a member of the senate, at the most critical period of the country's existence, Mr. Clark steadfastly supported the government in all national measures, took an active part in the debates relating to those measures, opposed Northern sympathizers of the South, and visited and cared for the soldiers in the field. Upon the withdrawal of the Southern senators from their seats, he offered on July 11, 1861, a resolution, that was immediately adopted, for their expulsion from that body. He resigned his seat in the senate in July, 1866, when he was appointed by President Johnson judge of the U. S. district court for New Hampshire. After his appointment, Judge Clark gave his attention mainly to the duties of his office, at the same time holding many positions of trust in Manchester, and contributing to its welfare and improvement.

BLAIR, Montgomery, postmaster-general, was born in Franklin county, Ky., May 10, 1813, the eldest son of Francis P. Blair, founder of the Washington "Globe," the official organ of the democratic party. His younger brother was Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr. He realized his ambition to become a soldier by being sent to West Point, where he was graduated in 1835, but he resigned his commission the following year, after a service of a few months in the Seminole war under Gen. Scott. He then prepared for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1839, and began practice in St. Louis, Mo., where his marked ability as a lawyer placed him among the leading men of his profession. He was immediately appointed U. S. district attorney for Missouri, and in 1842 was elected mayor of St. Louis for one year. From 1843 until 1849 he was a judge of the court of common pleas. After his removal to Maryland in 1852 he was engaged chiefly in important cases in the U. S. supreme court, one of these being the celebrated Dred-Scott case, in which he was counsel for the plaintiff. In 1855 he was appointed by President Pierce U. S. solicitor in the court of claims, but was removed from that office by President Buchanan in resentment for his change from the democratic to the republican party, on the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Judge Blair was president of the Maryland republican convention of 1860, and was appointed to a seat in the cabinet as postmaster-general by President Lincoln in 1861, the claims of Henry Winter Davis, then a young whig of rising fame, being strongly urged for the post. The naming of Blair made the fourth democrat in the cabinet, which brought out the reply of the president, when reminded of the fact, that he himself was an old-line whig and should be there to make the parties even. In the momentous question, whether Fort Sumter should be evacuated or reinforced, that occupied the cabinet during the first three weeks of the administration, Blair was the only advocate for retaining the fort, urging that evacuation would convince the South of the weakness of the administration, but, if reinforced, Sumter would become invulnerable and demoralize the rebellion. In this view he was sustained by the president, and finally by secretary Chase. Blair's administration of the postal service was able and successful. He instituted several salutary changes and reforms, embracing those of free delivery in cities, money-orders and the assorting and distribution of mail matter on postal railroad cars. His order excluding disloyal papers from the U. S. mails was the cause of great excitement, especially among southern sympathizers, but his action was sustained by congress. Judge Blair's political views now becoming too conservative brought about another turning-point in his political career. Not being able to meet the demands of the republican party, accord with the cabinet was out of the question, and he tendered his resignation Sept. 23, 1864. He returned to the democratic party, becoming prominent in all party measures, but holding no public office. He was an able supporter of Mr. Tilden for president, and when the result of the election placed Mr. Hayes in the office, he boldly attacked his title. In support of Blair's view of the election machinery, Mr. Bryce in his book, "The American Commonwealth," gives it as his opinion that it is generally conceded in this country "that on the 4th of March succeeding the Tilden-Hayes campaign, the man who was inaugurated President was not the man who was elected President." ("Sun" editorial, Apr. 7, 1892.) Judge Blair subsequently made great exertion to have the decision of the electoral commission reviewed by the supreme court of the United States. Judge Blair was simple in his tastes and habits, and unpretentious in manner. He had accumulated a large property, and spent much time in beautifying his place at Silver Springs that he had inherited from his father. He died on the estate July 27, 1883.



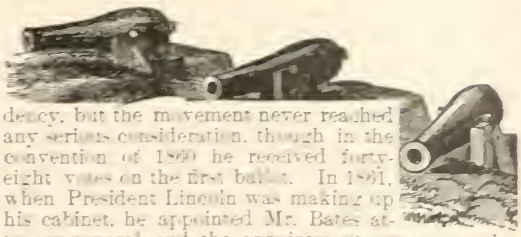
SMITH, Caleb Blood, secretary of the interior, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 16, 1808. His parents emigrated to Ohio in 1814, and gave him the advantages of an excellent education at Cincinnati College and Miami University. After taking a legal course, he was admitted to the bar in 1828, when he was but twenty years of age. He began practice in Connersville, Ind., where, in 1832, he established and edited the Indiana "Sentinel," a whig journal, which, with his law practice, brought into prominence his eminent talents as a writer and speaker, and foreshadowed his political fame. In 1833 he was a member of the state legislature, was re-elected for several terms, and chosen speaker of the house in 1836. In the stirring canvass for Gen. Harrison in 1840, he was presidential elector, and as one of the leaders of the whig party, and an orator of great power, wielded a large influence in the nomination of the candidates. In 1843 he was elected to congress from Indiana as a whig, serving until 1849, and also served as a member of the board of fund commissioners in 1847 and 1848. Upon the close of his term in congress, he was appointed by President Taylor a member of the board for investigating the claims of American citizens against Mexico. He resumed practice in Cincinnati in 1850, and removed to Indianapolis in 1850. He was largely influential in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency at the Chicago republican convention in 1860. On March 5, 1861, the day after the inauguration, President Lincoln appointed him secretary of the interior, notwithstanding the fact that so popular a candidate as Schuyler Colfax had been urged for the office. During his term of service in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet he was appointed by the Indiana legislature one of the delegates to the peace congress at Washington, Feb. 4, 1861, in which, with his associates, he opposed all compromise with, or concessions to, the South. He resigned his seat in the cabinet December, 1862, to become U. S. circuit judge for Indiana, serving in that capacity up to the time of his death, which occurred at Indianapolis Jan. 7, 1864.

USHER, John Palmer, secretary of the interior, was born in Brookfield, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1816. His descent is traced from Hezekiah Usher, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., about 1639, and purchased in England the press and type for printing Eliot's Bible. His great-great-grandfather was John Usher, lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire under Gov. Andros. Mr. Usher was admitted to the supreme court of the state of New York, and as solicitor in the court of chancery in the same state Jan. 18, 1839. In 1840 he removed to Terre Haute, Ind., and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States in 1850. In the meantime he served in the state legislature, and was for a short time attorney-general of the state under Gov. Morton. He was appointed first assistant secretary of the interior by President Lincoln March 20,

1862, and on the resignation of Caleb B. Smith, succeeded him as secretary Jan. 8, 1863, resigning his post May 15, 1865, one month after the inauguration of President Johnson. He then returned to the practice of his profession, and became, subsequently, consulting attorney for the eastern division of the Union Pacific railroad company. He died in Philadelphia April 13, 1869.

BATES, Edward, attorney-general, was born in Belmont, Goochland Co., Va., Sept. 4, 1793. His family was of plain Quaker stock, which for centuries had dwelt in the low countries between the York and James rivers. Originally they came from the west of England to the Jamestown settlement in 1625, and remained in that region until the breaking out of the war of the revolution; then some of the younger members of the family took up arms against the king, thus forfeiting their position in the society of Friends. Among these latter were Thomas Fleming Bates, the father of Edward, and several of his uncles. This Thomas Fleming Bates, having taken up a plantation on the James River, found that the war had depreciated the value of his property and left him with his only fortune in the depreciated Continental currency. He was a patriot, however, and he joined the army, and fought under Lafayette as a volunteer soldier. He died in 1805, leaving no property, and a widow, five daughters, and seven sons. Young Edward was taken in charge by an elder brother, living in Northumberland, Va., who sent the boy to Charlotte Hall Academy, Md., where he received a good education. He unfortunately met with an accident, which put an end to his schooling, and he was obliged to finish with a private tutor. In 1812 young Bates received a midshipman's warrant, but was deterred from entering the navy by his mother's earnest request. He, however, saw some service during the first six months of the war, doing militia duty at Norfolk. In the spring of 1814 Mr. Bates went to St. Louis, at that time a town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Here he began to study law in the office of Rufus Eaton, the best-read lawyer at the bar. With him Mr. Bates continued for two years, when he took out a license and began to practice. During the next few years he practiced law, while holding also several local offices of trust. He was a member of the convention that formed the state constitution in 1820, and successively prosecuting attorney, attorney-general under the U. S. government, and district attorney for Missouri. In 1822 Mr. Bates was elected to the state legislature, and in 1827 member of congress. In May, 1829, he married Julia D. Coulter, daughter of David Coulter, formerly of Columbia, S. C., by whom he had fifteen children. During the next twenty-five years Mr. Bates devoted himself to his profession, though he was in the legislature of Missouri in 1830, and again in 1834. In 1847 he was a delegate to the internal improvement convention, and made a marked impression upon those present, and through them upon the country. Efforts were now made to draw Mr. Bates from his seclusion, and he was even offered by President Fillmore the position of secretary of war, but he refused it. This was in 1850, and three years later Mr. Bates was appointed judge of the St. Louis land court. In 1856 he presided over the whig convention at Baltimore, and then began to identify himself with the free-soil party. In 1859 Mr. Bates's name was mentioned as a candidate for the presidency, but the movement never reached any serious consideration, though in the convention of 1860 he received forty-eight votes on the first ballot. In 1861, when President Lincoln was making up his cabinet, he appointed Mr. Bates attorney-general, and the appointment was accepted. In 1864, however, he resigned his office, and returned to St. Louis, where he continued to reside and practice his profession until his death. While not a man of remarkable gifts, Mr. Bates was the possessor of certain statesman-like qualities. He not only believed in the emancipation of the slaves, but he practically demonstrated his belief by freeing his own slaves. He died in St. Louis March 25, 1869.

Edw Bates



SPEED, James, attorney-general, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., March 11, 1812. His ancestors were early pioneers of Kentucky, and prominent promoters of all measures that helped to build up the material interests of the new territory. He was graduated from St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., in 1828, and was for a time clerk in the circuit and county courts. He studied law at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar and began practice at Louisville in 1833, becoming one of the most distinguished jurists in Kentucky, occupying for a time the position of professor of law in the Louisville University. His well-known opposition to slavery prevented him from having any strong political influence in pro-slavery days, but his consistent and upright course brought him a great measure of public esteem and confidence. In 1841 he was elected to the state legislature, but in 1849 he suffered a defeat in the state constitutional convention as the "emancipation" candidate against James Guthrie, candidate for the pro-slavery party. In the discussions that ensued in Kentucky upon the question of secession, Mr. Speed threw the weight of his influence on the Union side, and to his earnest efforts is largely ascribed the decision of the state convention against secession. On the breaking out of the war, President Lincoln, who had been the life-long friend of Mr. Speed's family, called upon him to assist in organizing the national troops in his native state, making him mustering officer of volunteers for the first call for 75,000 men in 1861. This service called for great wisdom and prudence, as the state of public feeling in Kentucky was at fever heat, and the danger of personal or party collision imminent. To win the state in spirit as well as in name to the Union cause was of the uppermost importance, and this he so well accomplished that in the same year Mr. Speed was elected to the state senate, in which he served until July, 1863, when he was selected by President Lincoln as the successor of Edward Bates as U. S. attorney-general, which position he resigned after the death of Mr. Lincoln, not being in accord with President Johnson's administration. He was president of the loyalists' convention held in Philadelphia in 1866, and was a delegate to the republican conventions of 1872 and 1876. His last appearance in public was upon the occasion of delivering an address on Lincoln before the Loyal League of Cincinnati, May 4, 1887, his death occurring at his home in Kentucky, June 25, 1887.

James Speed

FESSENDEN, William Pitt, secretary of the treasury, was born at Boscawen, Merrimack Co., N. H., Oct. 16, 1806, the son of Samuel Fessenden. Graduating from Bowdoin College in 1823, he read law, began its practice at Bridgeton, Me., in 1827, and in 1829 settled at Portland, where he rapidly took high rank at the bar, and identified himself with whig politics. Sent to the legislature in 1832, he won repute in debate, though the youngest member of that body. In 1840 he was again in the legislature, and a delegate to the national convention of his party. After twice declining nominations to congress, he entered the house in 1843, and during his single term made his mark as a debater and an opponent of slavery. He was the whig candidate for U. S. senator in 1843, served in the legislature in 1845–46 and 1853, urged Webster's claims for the presidency in the national convention of 1848, and in that of 1852 gave his voice and vote for Gen. Scott. By this time he was one of the foremost lawyers in the land, and had much practice in the U. S. supreme court. The free-soil sentiment growing apace in his section, he was elected to the senate in 1853 by a democratic legislature. On March 3, 1854, soon after taking his seat, he made a brilliant and effective speech against the Nebraska bill. The position thus taken was steadily maintained, and from the organization of the republican party, of which he was a founder, he was recognized as one of its most fearless and consistent leaders. Some of his most notable speeches dealt with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in 1856, the Dred Scott decision in 1857, and the proposed Lecompton constitution for Kansas in 1858. In 1859 he was re-elected by acclamation, and in 1861 became chairman of the committee on finance, of which he had long been a member. In this position he was able to propose or control the financial legislation of that critical period, and to render essential service in aiding Secretary Chase and maintaining the national credit. When Chase withdrew from the cabinet, June 30, 1864, Fessenden at first declined to succeed him, but soon yielded to importunity and to the necessity of the case. So great was his reputation that the restoration of public confidence was marked by the speedy fall of gold from 280 to 225. His chief feat was the floating of a new loan in bonds of $50, bearing 7.30 per cent. interest. This was largely taken, and obviated the need of further legal-tender issues, to which he had always been opposed. Having relieved the stringency, he resigned in March, 1865, to accept a third election to the senate. Here he resumed his place at the head of the finance committee, and became chairman of that on reconstruction, writing its memorable report. His lofty independence was displayed in his opposition to the impeachment of President Johnson in May, 1868, amid the execrations of his party. When the passions of the hour gave way to wiser counsels, it was seen that the few republicans who dared to take this course had averted a national calamity. Mr. Fessenden was for a time one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The degree of LL.D. was conferred by Bowdoin in 1858 and by Harvard in 1864. As a speaker he had few superiors in congress; as a financier his services were of the highest value; in public and private life alike his character was solid and blameless. Two of his brothers rose to eminence at the bar, and his three sons served with distinction in the army during the civil war. He died at Portland, Me., Sept. 8, 1869.

W. P. Fessenden

DOUGLAS, Stephen Arnold, statesman, was born at Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt., Apr. 23, 1813. His father was a native of New York and a prominent physician, who died suddenly of apoplexy, when his son, Stephen, was an infant. The widow, who survived to witness the greatness of her boy, took her infant and her daughter, some eighteen months older, to a farm not far from Brandon, which she had inherited conjointly with an unmarried brother. Here Stephen obtained the customary common-school education of the period, but being ambitious, his hopes turned toward a university course. For this, however, his family were unable to afford the necessary expenditure, and the boy worked on the farm in summer, going to school three months in winter until he was fifteen years old, when he apprenticed himself to a cabinet-maker of the neighborhood with whom he worked for eighteen months. This enabled him to save enough money to enter the academy at Brandon, where he studied for a year, when, his mother and sister having married a father and son of the name of Granger, living in Ontario county, N. Y., Stephen went with them to Canandaigua, and entered the academy at that place; and here until 1833, he studied law in the office of a local practitioner. In the latter year, Mr. Douglas went west as far as Cleveland, where he was detained by illness for some months, and after his recovery visited Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and other towns in hopes of obtaining a position which would enable him to learn the profession of law. At Winchester, Ill., he was without money and in dire straits, when a chance came to him to earn a few dollars by acting as clerk, whereupon he opened a school and soon obtained forty scholars, whom he taught for three months at $3 each. In the meantime he devoted his nights to studying law, with the result that in March, 1834, he obtained a license from the judges of the supreme court, opened an office in Jacksonville and commenced practice. His progress was something remarkable, as within a year after his admission to practice and while not yet twenty-two years old, the legislature elected him attorney-general of the state. In December, 1835, he was elected to the legislature by the democrats of Morgan county, and resigned the office of attorney-general. His reputation had by this time become wide-spread and his influence within the democratic party constantly extending and strengthening. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him registrar of the land office at Springfield, Ill., and he held the position until 1839. It was while in the legislature that he obtained the title of the "Little Giant," given to him because of the admitted fact that within his slight form he held the greatest powers, as within his brain unusual intellectual ability. As an orator, he had already made some impression as early as 1834, by delivering a powerful address in behalf of the administration of Gen. Jackson, so that it is doubtful if there is any other case in the history of the United States, excepting that of Alexander Hamilton, of the existence of a man only twenty-five years of age, so thoroughly equipped and with so wide-spread a reputation as Stephen A. Douglas. In 1838 Mr. Douglas, who had been nominated on the democratic ticket for congress in the November previous, and who attained the requisite age prior to the date of election, was unsuccessful on account of fifty votes cast for him being rejected by the canvass-

S. A. Douglas

S. A. Douglas

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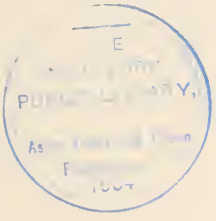
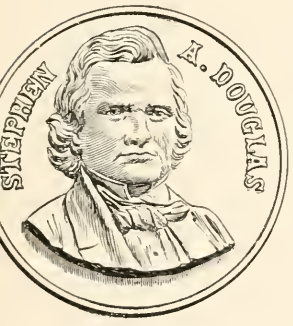
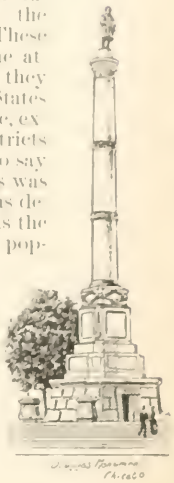


ers because his name was misspelled; and, although over 36,000 votes were cast, the whig candidate was declared elected by a majority of five. After this defeat Mr. Douglas devoted himself entirely to his profitable law practice until 1840, when he entered upon the presidential contest in favor of Van Buren with the greatest warmth, traversing the state for seven months and addressing more than 200 political gatherings. It was believed that to his great exertions was due the fact that Illinois gave her full vote for Van Buren. In December of that year Mr. Douglas was appointed secretary of state for Illinois, and in the February following was elected by the legislature a judge of the supreme court. In 1843, however, he resigned his seat on the bench against his own wish, to run for congress, being the only democrat who could possibly be elected. He was elected, re-elected in 1844 and again in 1846, but did not take his seat under the last election, having been in the meantime elevated to the United States senate for six years from March 4, 1847, in which position he remained for fourteen years. In the house of representatives, Mr. Douglas was prominent in his opposition to the demands of Great Britain in the Oregon controversy. He was an advocate of the annexation of Texas, and he sustained Mr. Polk's administration in its war measures against Mexico. Meanwhile, he opposed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and was adverse to England on general principles in nearly all questions that came up with regard to her. He was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba whenever that could be accomplished in a manner consistent with the laws of nations and the honor of the United States. One of the most active men in congress, Mr. Douglas's voice was heard on all grave public questions. His energy and the force and determination of his character, combined with his natural rugged eloquence, gave him peculiar advantages in debate, and he was always listened to with interest and respect. In the exciting period of 1850, when the passage of the compromise measures and particularly of the fugitive slave law aroused a condition of feeling in Illinois, especially in Chicago, which was prepared to burst into the form of absolute rebellion, the power and vigor which Mr. Douglas could throw into his oratory came into use; standing before a tremendous concourse of people utterly opposed to the execution of the laws which he had been so prominent in causing to be passed, he spoke to the question with such eloquence that the meeting resolved unanimously to carry into effect the provisions of the laws of congress, and the confusion and outbreak were at an end. In 1854 Mr. Douglas introduced into the senate the Kansas and Nebraska bill, which aroused another whirlwind of antagonism throughout the North, in the course of which he was fiercely and savagely denounced by all abolitionists for advocating the principle that the people of the territories might have slavery if they wanted it, and should not be compelled to if they did not want it. He was burned and hanged in effigy in every town, village and hamlet in the United States where an abolitionist could be found. "He could ride from Boston to Chicago by the light of his blazing effigy in the night and in sight of his hanging effigy by day upon every tree that he passed." Arrived in Chicago, to give an account of his legislation, Douglas found himself confronted by a howling mob, whom he addressed for four hours with reason, appeal and invective, without the least effect, and he finally, with a characteristic comment upon the nature of the gathering, retired unheard. Later, however, he succeeded in bringing the people to their senses and obtaining from them the consideration of the questions at issue from the standpoint of common sense, instead of that of popular emotional excitement. Episodes in Mr. Douglas's political life while canvasses were going on in the state of Illinois were his remarkable oratorical combats with Abraham Lincoln, on the stump throughout the principal towns and cities of the state. These battles of intellectual giants attracted the attention of the entire country whenever they occurred. His last election to the United States senate was preceded by such a joint debate, extending through the most important districts of the state, and in which it was difficult to say at any one time which of the great orators was successful. The fact that the question was decided in the legislature gave Mr. Douglas the election, although there was a republican popular majority of 4,000 votes for Mr. Lincoln. The outbreak of the war of the rebellion brought Mr. Douglas into the thick of the difficulty. He traveled through the Southern states in 1860, denying the right of secession and asserting that the government was a national one which could not be dissolved by the action of one or more of the states. In the senate he sustained Mr. Lincoln with all his force, and during his last illness, he dictated the most urgent requests for his constituents and the citizens of Illinois to hold fast to the Union. He was married in 1847 to Martha Martin, daughter of Col. Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, N. C. His wife died Jan. 19, 1853, and he married again in November, 1856, Adèle, daughter of James Madison Cutts, of Washington, D. C., who after his death became the wife of Gen. Robert Williams, U. S. A. Mr. Douglas died in Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1861. The life of Mr. Douglas was written by James W. Sheehan, and published in New York, 1860, and by Henry M. Flint, Philadelphia, 1869. His remains rest beneath a splendid monument on the banks of Lake Michigan.





GROW, Galusha Aaron, speaker of the house of representatives, was born at Ashford, Windham Co., Conn., Aug. 31, 1823. After graduating from Amherst in 1844, he read law at Montrose, Pa., and in 1847 settled in Towanda, Pa., and formed a partnership with David Wilmot, author of the famous proviso. In 1850 he was elected to congress by a fusion of free-soil and pro-slavery democrats, and had the honor of being the youngest member of that body. Though chosen as a compromise candidate, he soon became as strong an opponent of slavery as Mr. Wilmot, whom he had succeeded, and after keeping his seat for three terms as a democrat, held it for three more as a republican. He was a zealous advocate of the Homestead bill, and carried it in 1862, after ten years' urgency. He did much work on committees, and was chairman of that on the territories 1857–61. During his last term, 1861–63, he was speaker of the house, whose thanks he received on retiring. He attended the national conventions of his party in 1864 and 1868, and was chairman of the state committee during the campaign which re

sulted in Gen. Grant's first election to the presidency. From 1871 to 1875 he lived at Houston, Tex., and was president of a railway in those parts. In 1876, after making many campaign speeches, he declined the mission to Russia. His later years have been spent in his adopted state. He is now (1892) living at Glenwood, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

FOOT, Solomon, senator, was born in Cornwall Addison Co., Vt., Nov. 19, 1802. He was graduated from Middlebury College in 1826, became principal of the Castleton Seminary the following year, a tutor in the University of Vermont in 1827, and for three years from 1828 was professor of natural philosophy in the Vermont Academy at Castleton. In the meantime he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and settled in practice at Rutland, Vt. Apart from his profession he was a conspicuous leader in the political affairs of his town, which he represented in the legislatures of 1833, 1836–38, and 1847, serving as speaker of the house during the last two terms. In 1836 he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and was in the same year appointed state attorney for Rutland, holding the office for six years. He was sent to congress in 1843 as a whig, and held his seat until 1847, when he resumed his profession. In 1849 he was elected U. S. senator, taking his seat in 1851, and serving until his death. He was chairman of important committees, and president *pro tempore* of the senate during a part of the thirty-sixth congress in Buchanan's administration, and the whole of the thirty-seventh under Lincoln. In 1854 Senator Foot joined the republican ranks and took a prominent part in the debates of the most exciting period of our national history. He was especially active in the discussions on the admission of Kansas in 1858. When the Brunswick and Florida railroad company was organized, about 1854, he was chosen president and went to England to negotiate the bonds of the company. Senator Foot died in Washington March 28, 1866.

Solomon Foot

DAVIS, Garrett, senator, was born in Mount Sterling, Ky., Sept. 10, 1801. He received a classical education, and afterward supported himself by writing in the county and circuit courts of his district. His ambition turning toward a profession, he prepared for the bar, was admitted in 1823, and established a successful practice. His enthusiastic temperament and talent as a public speaker soon made him prominent in politics, and in 1833 he was elected to the state legislature by whig constituents, and twice re-elected. In 1839 he took a prominent part in the state constitutional convention, was then elected to congress from Kentucky, serving until 1847. Declining a re-election, Mr. Davis returned home, and while resuming his practice, devoted a large share of his time to the scientific cultivation of a large estate with so great success as to become high authority on agriculture. As a Unionist he made a strong appeal to his state in favor of the national government and succeeded in influencing the majority against the act of secession. In 1861 he was sent to the U. S. senate and re-elected for the term ending in 1873, serving, during his first term, on the committees on foreign relations, territories, claims and pensions. Mr. Davis had acquired a reputation for learning, and in 1864 was made a regent for the Smithsonian Institution. In the senate he was a prominent debater on all the issues that grew out of the troubled state of the country, his speeches sometimes holding the house for hours by their impassioned earnestness, learning and sarcasm. Though in favor of prosecuting the war for maintaining the Union, he opposed all measures by congress for dealing with the negro by emancipation or otherwise, asserted that property, considering the negro as such, was a matter of state or domestic institution, and stigmatized the confiscation act as a measure as gigantic as the war itself, involving six millions of people and property of nearly $5,000,000,000. He died in Paris, Ky., Sept. 22, 1872.

BAKER, Edward Dickenson, senator and soldier, was born in London Feb. 24, 1811. His father settled in Philadelphia among the Quakers about 1815, but, dying a few years later, left Edward and a younger brother alone and without provision. The elder lad found a means of support for both in a weaving factory, and in his leisure moments supplied the needs of his eager mind for knowledge by extensive reading. At the age of nineteen, with his brother and a few dollars, he started for the new West, and selected Springfield, Ill., as his home. Amid his struggles with poverty and the lack of an early education, he completed the study of law, and established a practice in Greene county, in which he became noted among the leading advocates in the state. A talent for oratory and an intense interest in public affairs soon attracted him into the broader field of politics, and in 1837 he was sent to the legislature by the whig party, and then to the state senate, serving from 1840 until 1844. In the latter year he was elected to congress, where he became one of the leaders of his party, but left his seat in 1846 to raise a company of Illinois volunteers for the Mexican war. Taking command as colonel, he left his company on the Rio Grande long enough to return to congress and give his influence and vote for the prosecution of the war. Resuming his command on the march to Vera Cruz, he served as one of the most brilliant officers of the army in all the actions on the route to Mexico. At Cerro Gordo he succeeded to the command of Gen. Shields's brigade, which he led until the close of the war. Upon his return to Illinois he was again elected to congress, serving from 1849 until 1851. Declining a re-election, he removed to San Francisco, where he became distinguished as the head of the bar, and as one of the most eloquent speakers in the state. In 1860 he removed to Oregon, and was sent to the U. S. senate by the united votes of the republicans and Douglas democrats. In all measures relating to the approaching crisis he proved himself a firm supporter of the national government, and the most effective orator of the senate. In the extra session of congress, called July 4, 1861, Mr. Baker approved, as the personal and political friend of the president, of every measure of his administration pertaining to the existing troubles of the country, and adds, in a debate on the resolution to approve the acts of the president, "I propose to lend the whole power of the country, arms, men, money, and place them in his hands with authority almost unlimited until the end of the struggle." When the opening blow was struck at Fort Sumter, at a great mass-meeting in Union Square, New York, Apr. 20th, he made a thrilling appeal for the preservation of the Union, and loyally devoted the rest of his life to his country's cause. Raising the "California" regiment in New York and Philadelphia, he entered

Ed D Baker

the war. At the fatal battle of Ball's Bluff he led his brigade with undaunted courage under a galling fire from the enemy, and fell pierced with several wounds Oct. 21, 1861.

SLIDELL, John, senator and Confederate commissioner to France, was born in New York about 1793. He was graduated from Columbia in 1810, was for a time in business, turned to the law, and from 1819 practiced with much success at New Orleans. He was often in the legislature, U. S. district attorney for his adopted state 1829–30, a defeated candidate for congress in 1828, and for the senate in 1834 and 1849. His views were of the extremest Southern type, and they caused his election to congress in 1843. On the expiration of his term he was accredited as minister to Mexico by President Polk in November, 1845, to settle the difficulties about Texas; but that republic would not receive him. In 1853 President Pierce offered him a mission to Central America; a few months later his ambition was gratified by an election to the senate. Here he was active on committees, though little known as a speaker, and came to be regarded as one of the leaders of southern opinion. He was re-elected in 1859, and withdrew Feb. 4, 1861, after the secession of his state. Early in the fall he and James Murray Mason, of Virginia, were sent abroad to procure the recognition of the Confederacy by France and England. At Havana they took passage on the British mail steamer Trent. Their vessel was stopped in the Bahama channel, Nov. 8th, by Capt. Charles Wilkes (q. v.) of the U. S. frigate San Jacinto, who took the commissioners, despite their protests, to Boston, where they were confined in Fort Warren. This rash act placed the government in a position of great difficulty. Warmly supported by public clamor at home, it was deeply resented by Great Britain, and known to be contrary to the law of nations, as interpreted and insisted on by the United States in former years. The adroitness of Secretary Seward found a way to yield, and thus avoid a foreign war without sacrificing the national dignity or affronting the general patriotic feeling. Jan. 1, 1862, the prisoners were released. Slidell soon reached Paris, where he failed to effect his main purpose, but managed to negotiate a large Confederate loan. He also tried to obtain vessels for the use of his government, but without success. On this head see J. Bigelow's "France and the Confederate Navy" (1888). He never returned to America, but lived in England until his death at London July 29, 1871.

John Slidell

MASON, James Murray, senator and Confederate commissioner, was born on Mason's Island, Fairfax Co., W. Va., Nov. 3, 1798. He was a grandson of George Mason, a celebrated Virginia patriot of the American revolution, and a close friend of George Washington. James M. Mason was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818, and subsequently studied law at William and Mary College, Virginia, and after being admitted to the bar practiced law at Winchester, Va. In 1826 he was elected to the state legislature, and continuously re-elected until 1832. He was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention in 1829, and in 1833 served as a presidential elector on the Jackson ticket, and was elected to congress as a Jackson democrat in that year, and declined re-election at the end of his term, preferring to return to his law practice. The Virginia legislature elected him to fill an unexpired term in the U. S. senate in 1847, and he was re-elected twice. His term would have expired in 1863, but he resigned his seat in 1861 to cast his fortunes with the Confederacy. The fourteen years of his career as a senator were not records of brilliant speeches and measures, but were rather stamped with an ability for hard work. He served as chairman of the committee on foreign relations for ten years. He was a thorough democrat, and a strict constructionist of the state's rights school, was the author of the fugitive slave law in 1850, and throughout his career as a senator strongly opposed anti-slavery agitation. As soon as he resigned his seat in the U. S. senate he was elected to the Confederate congress, and appointed with John Slidell commissioner from the Confederate States to England and France. He sailed from Charleston, S. C., for Cuba, Oct. 12, 1861, and reached Havana safely, where he and Maj. Slidell were received with due form by the captain-general. The two commissioners engaged passage on the British mail steamer Trent, and were captured by Capt. Charles Wilkes, of the U. S. navy, as the vessel was passing through the Bahama Channel. They were brought to Boston, and incarcerated in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, but afterward, on demand of the British government, they were released, Jan. 2, 1862, and immediately proceeded on their mission to Europe, where, until the close of the civil war, they actively pushed the claims of the Confederacy for recognition. Senator Mason spent several years in Canada after the cessation of hostilities, but in 1868 returned to his home in Virginia, where his eventful life was peacefully brought to a close. He died at Alexandria, Va., Apr. 28, 1871.

J. M. Mason

KING, Preston, senator, was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1806. He was graduated from Union College with honors in 1827, was admitted to the bar a few years later, and achieved a large practice in St. Lawrence county. His taste early inclined him to political life, and in 1830 he established and edited the "St. Lawrence Republican," in which he strongly supported the administration of Andrew Jackson. The following year he was appointed postmaster of Ogdensburg, but resigned in 1834 to take his seat in the assembly, and served through four terms. From 1843 until 1847 he was a member of congress, and served also from 1849 until 1853. Though he was a zealous democrat, and had almost reached the leadership of his party, he left it in 1854 and joined the republicans, who nominated him for secretary of state the next year. He supported Frémont in 1856, and in 1857 was elected to the U. S. senate, serving until 1863, and doing important work as chairman of the committee on revolutionary pensions, also as chairman of the national republican committee. In the debate on the naval appropriation bill in 1861 he strongly advocated the adoption of measures to provide for the defence of the country by war, if necessary, and upheld President Lincoln in all the acts of his administration. Senator King removed to New York city, in 1863, and resumed his practice. In 1864 he was a presidential elector, and the same year a delegate to the Baltimore convention, where he exerted a powerful influence in favor of Andrew Johnson as vice-president. When Mr. Johnson became president he made Mr. King collector of the port of New York. He assumed his duties in the summer of 1865, but the responsibilities of the office and some financial difficulties unbalanced his mind,

and he deliberately committed suicide by jumping from a ferry-boat in the Hudson river, Nov. 12, 1865. Mr. King was highly esteemed by the public for his integrity, the conscientious discharge of public duties, and above all for his purity of character.

COWAN, Edgar, senator, was born in Sewickley, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Sept. 19, 1815. With but little education, he supported himself in early life as clerk, boat-builder and school-teacher, but found means that enabled him to enter Franklin College, Ohio, and was graduated in 1839. Making Greensburg, Pa., his home, he relinquished the study of medicine for that of law, and being admitted to the bar in 1842, was a successful practitioner in his section during the next twenty years. Having strong party convictions which he expressed with fearlessness and great readiness in debate, Mr. Cowan was naturally drawn into political life, and in 1860 was chosen a presidential elector. In 1861 he was sent to the U. S. senate by the people's party, serving until 1867, and showing great ability on questions brought up for debate. He was chosen chairman of committees on patents, finance, and agriculture, and a member of the judiciary committee. In the extra session of 1861, he opposed the confiscation act, maintaining that it was in direct conflict with the constitution of the United States, and in the debate on the electoral vote of Louisiana, said that any action intended to prevent that state from voting would be a breach of faith on the part of the national government. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia national union convention of 1866, and in 1867 was appointed by President Johnson minister to Austria, but was not confirmed. From the senate he returned to his profession at Greensburg, where he died Aug. 29, 1885.

WADE, Benjamin Franklin, senator, was born near Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27, 1800. He came of English descent, an ancestor, Jonathan Wade, having emigrated from Norfolk, Eng., and settled in Massachusetts in 1632. James Wade, the father of Benjamin F., was a soldier in the revolution, who removed to Ohio about 1820. His wife was a woman of remarkable intelligence and ambition, and she directed the largest part of the education of young Benjamin. There were no schools of any account on the frontier, besides which he was as a boy obliged to work hard on the farm, and even drove cattle as far as Philadelphia for a market. In 1823 he was able to go to Albany, N. Y., where he lived two years, supporting himself by whatever work he could obtain, and studying medicine with some idea of entering that profession. At one time he worked as a day laborer on the Erie canal, but after a time he was able to make some money by teaching, and so, in one way and another, he picked up the English branches of education, and on returning to Ohio began to study law. He followed this assiduously for two years, when he was admitted to the bar, beginning to practice in 1827 at Jefferson, O. In 1831 he entered into partnership with Joshua R. Giddings, an association which thus brought together two of the most original and able political leaders of their time. In 1835 Mr. Wade ran for prosecuting attorney of Ashtabula county and was elected, holding the office for two years. Long before this he had begun to interest himself in politics as a whig, and in 1837 was chosen by that party a member of the state senate. He was noted for his strenuous opposition to divorce, and he succeeded in obtaining the passage of a bill by which the legislature was deprived of the power of granting divorces, which it had hitherto held. In 1839, when commissioners from the southern states were going about trying to influence legislatures of the free states to pass strong fugitive slave laws, the question came up in the legislature of Ohio and such a law was passed, but Mr. Wade's determined fight against it resulted in making it practically ineffective. In 1841 Mr. Wade was re-elected to the state senate, where he continued to do good work and to gain strength with experience. In 1847 the legislature made him presiding judge of the third judicial district of Ohio, and he was still serving in this capacity when, on March 15, 1851, he was elected a member of the U. S. senate. He had for his colleague Salmon P. Chase, afterward chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, but of his stripe in politics the number was very few. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, William H. Seward, of New York, and a few others formed the small anti-slavery minority, among whom Ben Wade soon became known as a leader. Meanwhile, on the Southern side, or "on the fence," there were such men as Jere Clemens, of Alabama; "Duke" Gwin, of California; Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois; Henry Clay, of Kentucky; Lewis Cass, of Michigan; David R. Atchison, of Missouri; James A. Bayard, of Delaware; Stephen B. Mallory, of Florida; R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina; and Robert M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, of Virginia, with Samuel Houston and Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas, to complete the list. By these senators, all men of acknowledged ability, position and experience, it was soon discovered that a power had come upon the floor of the senate. Ben Wade fought the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and the Lecompton constitution of 1858. He was an advocate of the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and when Preston S. Brooks made his dastardly attack on Charles Sumner, and Senator Toombs announced his approval of the act, Ben Wade at once made a powerful speech, in which he dared the Southern senators to personal combat, if such were their will, and later, Simon Cameron, Zachariah Chandler and Benjamin F. Wade made a solemn compact to challenge any Southerner who insulted them either personally or by insulting the North. When the civil war began, Mr. Wade was earnest in his recommendation of its vigorous prosecution on the part of the North. He was chairman of the joint committee on the conduct of the war in 1861–62, and it chanced that he was present at the disgraceful flight of Union soldiers after the first battle of Bull Run. With a number of other congressmen, he viewed the hurrying fugitives, and it is said that at his suggestion seven of them, with revolvers, for some time withstood the stream of fugitives at a point near Fairfax Court-House. In 1862, Mr. Wade being chairman of the committee on territories, he reported a bill for the abolition of slavery therein. Mr. Wade was a constant and faithful friend to the administration, although in some instances he criticised or even opposed its acts. In 1867 Mr. Wade was president *pro tem.* of the senate, and acting vice-president of the United States. His advice to President Johnson was to try a few of the Confederate leaders for treason and pardon the rest. He differed with Johnson on a plan of reconstruction, and in the impeachment trial of the latter Mr. Wade voted for conviction. He left the senate in 1869 to give place to Allen G. Thurman, and settled at his home in Jefferson, O. When President Grant sent out his St. Domingo expedition in 1871, Mr. Wade was one of the members. Afterward he was appointed attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad. He was devoted in his advocacy of Rutherford B. Hayes as a candidate for the presidency, but was

deadly opposed to him as to his administration in regard to the Southern states. Mr. Wade was remarkable for his massive ruggedness of character as well as physique, a man of stern, uncompromising honesty, pure and patriotic purpose; his personal courage was unquestioned, as a great many of the Southern fire-eaters in congress were perfectly willing to admit. As an orator he was unpolished, but forcible and effective. Throughout the country, the name of "old Ben Wade" was held in respect and even affection by those who knew his fine traits of character and his great ability as a public man. Mr. Wade died in Jefferson, O., March 2, 1878.

FOSTER, La Fayette Sabine, senator, was born at Franklin, Conn., Nov. 22, 1806. His father was a revolutionary officer, who was a descendant, on his mother's side, of Capt. Miles Standish, of the Plymouth (New England) colony. The father served with distinction at the battles of White Plains, Stillwater, and Saratoga. Having acquired the means to pay for his college education by teaching, the son was graduated from Brown University, R. I., in 1828, with the highest honors. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Centerville, Md., where he was teaching, in 1830. Having returned to Connecticut, he completed his legal studies in the office of Calvin Goddard, at Norwich, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in that state, in 1831. He began his legal practice in the town of Hampton, Conn., but, in 1834, settled at Norwich, which continued to be his place of residence. In 1835 he edited a whig paper, the Norwich "Republican." He was a member of the Connecticut general assembly in 1839–40–46–47–48, and in 1854; and speaker of the Connecticut house, in 1847–48, and 1854. Brown University gave him LL.D in 1851. The same year, and in 1852, he was mayor of the city of Norwich. May 19, 1854, he was elected U. S. senator from Connecticut, by the votes of whigs and free-soilers, for the term commencing in 1855 and ending in 1861. He served as a member of the standing committees on public lands, pensions, and the judiciary. Mr. Foster delivered a strong speech in the senate, June 25, 1856, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and, in 1858, opposed the admission of Kansas into the Union with her Lecompton constitution. He identified himself with the national republican party at its organization in 1856, and, in 1860, was re-elected U. S. senator, his term expiring in 1867. During the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth congresses, he was chairman of the standing committee on pensions, and a member of the standing committees on revolutionary claims, private land claims, Indian affairs, and foreign relations. At the extra session of the senate, in 1865, he was made president *pro tem.* of that body, and the death of President Abraham Lincoln, with the elevation of Vice-President Johnson to the presidency as Mr. Lincoln's successor, made him acting vice-president of the United States. As a member of a senatorial special committee, he traveled on the western United States plains, investigating the condition of certain Indian tribes, during the subsequent congressional recess. He withdrew his name from the canvass in Connecticut for nominees to the U. S. senate, in 1866, his conservative political course during his second senatorial term having been displeasing to a majority of the republicans in the state legislature. In 1869 he was elected professor in the law department of Yale College, but declined the chair. He did, however, in 1876, deliver a course of lectures in connection with that department, upon "Parliamentary Law and Methods of Legislation." In 1870 he was a member of the Connecticut legislature from Norwich, and speaker of its house, but resigned the position in June of that year, having been elected by the assembly to a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the state. In 1872 he joined the liberal republicans and supported Horace Greeley for U. S. president. He ran as a democratic candidate for the U. S. congress in 1874, but was defeated. He reached the seventieth year of his age in 1876, was then retired from his judgeship by state constitutional provision, and resumed his law practice at Norwich. By his will he endowed a professorship of English law at Yale College. He gave his library to the town of Norwich, and his house for the use of the Norwich Free Academy. He died at home Sept. 19, 1880.

TEN EYCK, John Conover, senator, was born in Freehold, N. J., March 12, 1814. After a careful education by private tutors he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and established an extensive practice at Mount Holly. Becoming noted for his judicial opinions he was made prosecuting attorney for Burlington county, holding office for ten years. In 1844 he served as a delegate to the state constitutional convention. Having repudiated his whig convictions in 1856, he was elected by republican constituents to the United States senate in 1859, doing notable work in the committees on the judiciary and commerce, and closing his term of service in 1865. Mr. Ten Eyck was an able debater, and took a prominent part in the debate on the electoral vote of Louisiana. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists convention. He died at his home in Mount Holly, N. J., Aug. 24, 1879.

FERRY, Orris Sanford, senator, was born in Bethel, Fairfield Co., Conn., Aug. 15, 1823. His father was a hat manufacturer, and when a boy, young Ferry was apprenticed to that business. He soon displayed such aversion to the trade that his father released him from his bonds and allowed him such educational advantages as enabled him to enter Yale College, where he was graduated in 1844. He pursued the study of the law under eminent members of the profession in his native county, and in 1846 was admitted to practice. Mr. Ferry took high rank as a counsel and advocate, and at an early age was viewed as being in the front rank of his profession. He had a marked power in analysis, while his magnetism and oratory gave him great strength with the court and jury, and as a platform speaker he was believed to have no superior and few equals in the state. In 1847 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Connecticut state militia, and in 1849 was made judge of probate, a position which he held until 1856. He was at that time an ardent partisan, and was elected to the state senate in 1855 and again in 1856, as a member of the party then known as American, which was at that time in the ascendant. His talents gave him a conspicuous position among its leaders, since as a tactician he was remarkable, and as a debater had all the weapons of logic at his command, and wielded them with great power. He rose to fame as a legislator, and in 1857 was candidate of the republican party for congress, but was defeated. In 1859 he was again nominated and elected a member of the 36th congress, in which he took a prominent place, and upon the breaking out of the civil war, was ap-

pointed one of the celebrated committee of thirty-three, organized to consider the condition and relation of the seceded states, but he was enthusiastic and very patriotic, and entered the Union army as colonel of the 5th regiment of Connecticut volunteers. On March 17, 1862, President Lincoln commissioned him a brigadier-general, and he served in that capacity in the army until near the close of the war. In 1866 Mr. Ferry was elected to the senate of the United States, and was re-elected in 1872. In that body he held the highest honors. When he spoke he spoke as a statesman and not as a politician, nor was he in any sense an office-seeker. His speeches in the senate were marked with great clearness of expression and force of argument, and always demanded attention. His eloquence was that which springs from his own strong opinions and his convictions of duty. During his entire public service, such was his stern integrity that he was placed beyond the reach even of temptation. At home among his fellow-citizens he had great influence both as a public man and socially, and in the church of which he was a devoted member he taught a Bible class, and delivered lectures in behalf of Christianity. Indeed, in the later years of his life, Mr. Ferry was the subject of strong religious convictions. As a lawyer he possessed a remarkably discriminating legal mind and a thorough understanding of the principles of the common law. For six years he served on the committee on private land claims in the senate, and reports were made by him covering important cases and comprehending questions of law and fact of a complicated nature where lapse of time and fraud had combined to obscure truth and justice, in which his wonderful intellectual skill and his absolute honesty of purpose dissolved all doubt, and arrayed the merits of the case in clear and orderly precision, forcing conviction. He was re-elected to the senate in 1872, through a coalition of independent republicans and democrats, but he himself opposed the liberal republican candidates at the presidential election of that year led by Horace Greeley. In the senate Mr. Ferry was chairman of the committee on patents and a member of other important committees. During the reconstruction period he opposed President Johnson, and voted against him at his impeachment trial. Senator Ferry died in Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 21, 1875.

HARRIS, Ira, senator, was born May 31, 1802, at Charleston, Montgomery Co., N. Y. He was the oldest of a family of ten children of Frederick Waterman and Lucy (Hamilton) Harris. In 1808 the family removed to Cortland county and settled upon a farm of some 400 acres. The father and mother were both natives of the state, being of English ancestry on the father's side and on the mother's, Scotch. Ira attended the district schools of the neighborhood until 1815, when he entered the academy in the village of Homer, five miles distant, where he prepared for college, and in September, 1822, entered Union College, Schenectady, from which he was graduated with the first honors in 1824. He had started to pursue the profession of law, and accordingly took the opportunity to enter the office of Augustus Donnelly at Homer, where he remained for one year. He then removed to Albany and entered the office of Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer, remaining there until 1827, when he was admitted to the bar and began his professional career in the capital. Soon after, he engaged in a partnership with a fellow-student in college, Salem Dutcher, which continued until 1842, when, on Mr. Dutcher's removing to New York, Mr. Harris formed a partnership with Julius Rhoades. In 1844 Mr. Harris was elected to represent Albany county in the assembly, and in the following year was re-elected. He became prominent in debate and an influential member of the house. In 1846 he was chosen to a seat in the convention of that year, appointed to revise the constitution of the state. In the autumn of the same year, he was elected to the state senate, where he only remained one session, having been elected in the spring of 1847 justice of the supreme court of the state with a four years' term. Such rapid advancement is unusual and shows the high position that Mr. Harris had already reached in the opinion of his fellow-citizens. In 1851 he was re-elected judge for the entire term of eight years. On the bench he exhibited profound and accurate knowledge of the law, great judicial capacity, strict integrity and severe impartiality. The published opinions of Judge Harris during the twelve years he sat upon the bench are continually referred to for their lucid explanation of principles and law. His charges to jurors were models of excellence in the clearness and impartiality with which they presented the proven facts and the law bearing upon them. Retiring from the bench, Judge Harris went to Europe, where he remained absent a year in foreign travel. Returning home in 1861, he was elected to the senate of the United States, succeeding William H. Seward, and in competition for the election with William M. Evarts and Horace Greeley. In the senate chamber, his splendid personal appearance, dignified manner and his recognized abilities, made him a prominent figure. He was placed upon the committees on foreign relations and the judiciary and the select joint committee on the southern states. During the period of the war of the rebellion, he exerted great influence, being the intimate and trusted friend of President Lincoln. He raised a regiment of cavalry which was called after his name. In 1867 the term of Senator Harris expired, and he was elected to the state constitutional convention of that year, being the second time that he had received this honor. Upon the adjournment of the convention, Mr. Harris, who had been in public office for twenty-three years, gained for the first time release. Having been connected with the Albany Law School from its organization in 1850, he now accepted the appointment of professor of equity, jurisprudence and practice, and settled down on his farm at Loudenville, near Albany, devoting himself wholly to his lectures in the school up to the time of his decease. His lectures were eminently successful and popular, and, if anything, enhanced his reputation. Senator Harris was for many years president of the board of trustees of Union College. He was also president of the Albany Medical College and a member of the board of trustees of Vassar College, and was one of the founders of Rochester University and its first and only chancellor. For a long time he held the office of deacon in the Emmanuel church in Albany and was also president of the American Baptist Missionary Union. Mr. Harris left a widow, two sons and four daughters. Col. William Hamilton Harris, the eldest son, served thirteen years in the U. S. army, and was honorably discharged at his own request. He settled in Cleveland, O., where he has since been engaged in various railroading, mining, manufacturing and commercial enterprises. Capt. Ira Harris, another son, served ten years in the U. S. navy, resigned his commission and engaged in the iron manufacturing business in Kansas City, Mo. There are also four daughters. Mr. Harris died in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1875.

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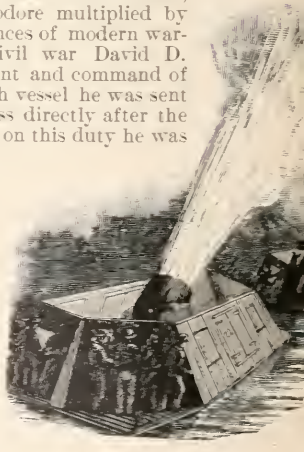
FARRAGUT, David Glasgow, admiral of the U.S. navy, was born at Kimball Station, near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5, 1801. His father was in the cavalry service of the United States and an intimate friend of Gen. Jackson. The boy's early life was spent on the frontier where he had considerable experience with Indians. At the age of nine years he entered the naval service as a midshipman, his first service being on board the Essex under Com. David Porter with whom he also made an expedition round Cape Horn in 1813. He was in the engagement which resulted in the capture of the British ship Alert and was also in the fight in the bay of Valparaiso, March 28, 1814, when the Essex surrendered to the Cherub and Phœbe. After this action Midshipman Farragut was highly commended in Com. Porter's report to the government with the regret that he was too young to be eligible for promotion.

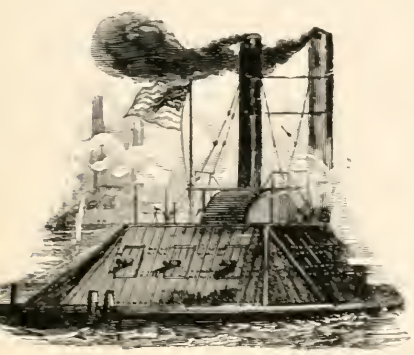
At the close of the war with England Farragut made a cruise to the Mediterranean on the Independence. In 1821 he was ordered to the West Indies but, though having passed his examination and been recommended for promotion, it was 1825 before he received his commission as lieutenant. In the meantime, under Com. Porter, he was engaged in cruising for pirates in the Caribbean sea and was in the attack on their rendezvous on the southeast coast of Cuba in 1823, a fight which lasted twelve hours and resulted in the defeat of the pirates and the destruction of their boats and buildings. In 1828 Farragut was ordered to the sloop Vandalia and joined the squadron on the coast of Brazil but returned after two years to Norfolk and was ordered to the sloop of war Natchez. From 1834 to 1851 he was variously employed on the West India station, at the Norfolk navy yard or with the home squadron. From 1851 to 1853 he was assistant inspector of ordnance and afterwards was ordered to Mare's Island, near San Francisco, where a new navy yard was being established. In 1855 he received his commission as captain in the United States navy and three years later took command of the steam sloop Brooklyn. At the time of the outbreak of the war of the rebellion Farragut was sixty years of age and had been forty-one years in the service. He was at this time residing at Norfolk, Va., and on being informed that his state had seceded he started at once with his family on a steamer bound North. He reported at Washington but for nine months remained in comparative inactivity. His first orders for active duty appointed him commander of an expedition for the capture of New Orleans and the opening of the Mississippi river. This was in 1862 and he sailed for the Gulf of Mexico on his flagship the Hartford. Here he arranged the blockade of the whole coast and entered the Mississippi with the most formidable portion of his fleet. For six days they bombarded the forts a short distance above the mouths of the river but without result of importance and Farragut accordingly decided to force his way up the river, and, delivering broadsides of grape shot as he passed, ran by the forts under such a fire as was probably never before seen. After passing the forts he met and destroyed a fleet of twenty armed steamers, four ironclad rams and a large number of fire rafts. He lost thirty-seven men killed and a hundred and forty-seven wounded, and one of his vessels, the Varuna, was sunk. He however had the Crescent city within range of his guns two days after he started on this eventful passage. He next proceeded to Vicksburg, taking Grand Gulf in passing and communicated with the squadron brought down from the upper Mississippi. But his expedition failed to accomplish its object in consequence of not being supported by land forces. The following autumn Farragut's squadron captured Corpus Christi, Sabine Pass and Galveston. In March, 1863, he advanced against Vicksburg, but in passing Port Hudson all the vessels of his squadron were severely damaged by the terrible fire from that point, while the fine frigate Mississippi was destroyed. He, however, established communications with the upper Mississippi fleet and with Gen. Grant's army, obtained control of the river between Port Hudson and Vicksburg. About the last of May he returned and engaged the batteries at Port Hudson, and from that time until July 9, when the garrison surrendered, aided the army in its investment of the place. The following summer his squadron took Mobile, defeated the Confederate fleet with its two ironclads, and gained a victory almost as important as that of New Orleans. It was in this fight and after the sinking of the ironclad Tecumseh that Farragut lashed himself to the rigging of the Hartford, broke from his place in the line and hurried to put his vessel in the van of the fleet. The coolness and determination of this manœuver executed in a scathing fire in the face of the greatest danger, inspired the whole fleet with confidence and saved the day. Congress recognized his distinguished service in this action by creating for him the grade of vice-admiral, in which rank he was confirmed on Dec. 21, 1864. On July 25, 1866, congress again created a higher office, that of admiral, and conferred that upon him. In 1868, Admiral Farragut sailed from Brooklyn in the frigate Franklin and commanded the European squadron for about a year. During this period he visited many of the countries of Europe, and touched at several stations in Asia and Africa, being received with distinguished honor by rulers and people wherever he landed. After his return from his foreign tour, he suffered from illness, and while on a journey undertaken for the benefit of his health he died, at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14, 1870, having just passed his sixty-ninth year. His remains were followed to Woodlawn cemetery, where the interment took place, by distinguished naval and military officers as well as by a vast confluence of people from all ranks of society. A monument by St. Gaudens to his honor was erected and stands in Madison square, New York, and a mural commemorative tablet was placed for him in the church of the Incarnation in that city. Admiral Farragut's wife, Mrs. Virginia Loyall Farragut, was born in Virginia, her father being William Loyall, a wealthy planter. They were married Dec. 26, 1843, she being the second wife of the great naval hero. In 1866, the citizens of New York presented the admiral with a handsome residence, No. 113 East Thirty-sixth street, and the family, which had been residing at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, removed to the city, where Mrs. Farragut resided until her death, which occurred Oct. 31, 1884. She left one son, Loyall Farragut, a prominent citizen of New York.

PORTER, David Dixon, admiral U. S. navy, was born at Chester, Pa., June 8, 1813. He was a son of Com. David Porter, and belonged to a family which, through five generations, have served the country on the ocean. Before the revolution Alexander Porter was in command of a merchant ship sailing from Boston, and during that war his son, David, was captain successively of the privateers Delight and Aurora, and at its close was commissioned a sailing-master in the U. S. navy. His two sons, John and David, were both officers in the navy. John reached the rank of commander and David was the renowned commodore who achieved such distinction in our war with Tripoli, and later with Great Britain. In the war of 1812 he was the terror of British commerce. On the ship Essex he made even greater havoc of their merchant marine than Raphael Semmes did with ours during the civil war. His career in his famous ship Essex made him a popular hero. After the war he cruised against the pirates who infested the West Indies, but having punished with some severity the authorities of one of the islands that had insulted his flag, he was ordered home and tried by a court-martial which convicted him of having transcended his authority, and sentenced him to a suspension of six months. Indignant and disgusted with this unmerited punishment, he threw up his commission, and joined the navy of Mexico, which country was then fighting with Spain for her independence. He served in the Mexican navy until 1829, when he resigned and returned to this country. Com. David Porter had four sons, all of whom were officers in either the U. S. navy or army. The oldest of these sons, Henry Ogden, was executive officer of the Hatteras, when she was sunk by the Confederate cruiser Alabama, and he died soon afterwards from wounds received in that engagement; the second son, Theodoric, was killed in the Mexican war while serving as a lieutenant in the 4th U. S. artillery, the third was William David (q. v.).

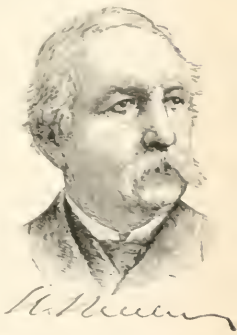
The fourth son was David Dixon, who served sixty two years in the U. S. navy and attained a higher rank in it than any other officer, excepting only David G. Farragut. True to hereditary traditions he took to the water at a very early age, serving with his father when but eleven years old in the latter's cruise against the West India pirates. Two years later, when Com. Porter joined the Mexican navy, he secured a midshipman's commission for his son David, and the lad served throughout the Spanish war with distinguished credit, under his near kinsman, Capt. David H. Porter, who had also joined the Mexican navy. His career in this service, however, lasted but a little more than a year. It came to an end when Capt. Porter in the armed brig Guerrero attacked off the coast of Cuba, two Spanish warships which were convoying a fleet of merchant vessels. The smoke and din of the conflict brought to the aid of the Spaniards a sixty-four gun frigate and after a desperate fight in which Capt. Porter and eighty of his men were killed the Guerrero was forced to strike her colors. The fourteen-year-old midshipman was taken prisoner and confined in the guardship at Havana but he was soon released and permitted to return to this country where on Feb. 2, 1829 he was commissioned a midshipman in the U. S. navy. Then began his service of sixty-two years which for effective and brilliant achievement it is hard to parallel in naval annals. His first twelve years of service were not, however, noteworthy. They were passed in the Mediterranean and on the government coast survey, where he had no opportunity to distinguish himself, and it was Feb. 27, 1841, before he had won a lieutenancy. Then he served for a time in the frigate Congress in the Brazilian waters, made a tour of duty in connection with the naval observatory, and went on a confidential errand to Hayti. The Mexican war gave him a better opportunity for the display of energetic action. He was engaged in every conflict on the coast and everywhere he fought with dash and determination. As captain of the Spitfire he took part in the actions at Vera Cruz and Tuspan, and he held command of the naval rendezvous at New Orleans. The Mexican war over, he applied for and obtained a furlough, during which for four years he commanded the mail steamers Panama and Georgia which plied between New York and the isthmus of Darien. Among his exploits at this period was that of running the steamer Crescent City into the harbor of Havana during the excitement in relation to the ship Black Warrior. The Spanish government had refused to permit any U. S. vessel to enter that port, but running directly under the shotted guns of Moro Castle, Porter when ordered to halt replied that he carried the U. S. flag and the U. S. mail and by the Eternal he should enter the harbor of Havana. This he was permitted to do because the Spaniards thought it not prudent to fire upon him. Up to this period Porter's life had been active and full of exciting adventure, but it was not until the civil war that there came to him the opportunities for which he was fitted by his life-long training. No man, whatever his natural endowments, could have accomplished what either Porter or Farragut did, unless prepared for the task by a special training; and it is a singular fact that both these distinguished seamen received their education from the old hero who was the father of one of them. He adopted Farragut when he was an orphan boy of but nine years, gave him the same treatment he gave his own sons, secured for him the commission of midshipman and had him under his personal command during the entire second war with England. In effect both Admirals Farragut and Porter were reproductions of Com. Porter, but they were the old commodore multiplied by two and aided by all the appliances of modern warfare. At the outset of the civil war David D. Porter held the rank of lieutenant and command of the steamer Powhatan, in which vessel he was sent to blockade the Southwest Pass directly after the attack on Fort Sumter. While on this duty he was promoted to the rank of commander, and on his return to Washington he was consulted by the secretary of the navy, Gideon Welles, as to whether David G. Farragut, a Tennessean, would be a suitable person to command the naval forces in an expedition then projected against New Orleans. His answer is seen in the result. Farragut was given the command and Porter reported to him with a fleet of twenty-one schooners, each carrying a 13-inch mortar, and the whole convoyed by five war steamers. Gen. B. F. Butler was given command of the co-operating land forces. With this mortar fleet Com. Porter in the spring of 1862 made his



memorable attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the river defenses of New Orleans. For six days and nights he bombarded the forts, discharging at them no less than 16,800 shells. Then occurred the famous river fight and running of the forts by Farragut, when he sailed up to New Orleans and captured it. He passed the forts on April 24th, and four days later they surrendered to Porter and his mortar flotilla. The next conspicuous service of Com. Porter was in the operations upon the Mississippi between New Orleans and Vicksburg. His bombardment of the Vicksburg forts enabled Farragut to pass them, and he says in his report of June 30, 1862: "The mortar flotilla have never done better service than at Vicksburg." In September, 1862, Porter received command of the Mississippi squadron as acting rear-admiral, the fleet being increased from twelve vessels to many times that number by furnishing the ordinary river steamers with guns and protective armor. With eight of these vessels Porter, early in 1863, co-operated with Gen. Sherman in the reduction of Arkansas Post, silencing the fire of the fort and pounding the bomb-proofs into fragments. On the night of April 16th, in the same year, he ran the Vicksburg batteries with his fleet, and although every one of his ships were struck by shot from the forts none of them were materially damaged. Being then south of Vicksburg he attacked, in conjunction with Gen. Grant, the enemy's works at Grand Gulf, bringing to bear against them eighty-one pieces of artillery and silencing their batteries. When Vicksburg had finally surrendered he received for these services the thanks of congress and also a commission as rear-admiral. But Admiral Porter was to perform another great achievement before the close of the war. Late in 1864, being then in command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, he was ordered to co-operate with Gen. Butler in the reduction of Fort Fisher and the other defenses of Wilmington, N. C. On the night of Dec. 24, 1864, he began a tremendous bombardment of the fort with a fleet of thirty-five vessels, five of which were ironclads, and in about an hour its guns were silenced. However, Gen. Butler concluded, after a reconnoissance, that the works were not materially injured and could not be carried by assault. He, therefore, returned to Hampton Roads; but Admiral Porter, who was of a different opinion, asked permission of the government to renew the attack. It was given, and on Jan. 15, 1865, with forty-four vessels in a curved line, and fourteen more held in reserve, he opened a terrible bombardment of the fort, driving the enemy into their bomb-proofs, silencing their guns and dismounting so many of them that by the time the co-operating land force under Gen. Terry was ready for the assault the fort was so weak that it surrendered after a few hours' fighting. For this service Admiral Porter again received the thanks of congress. When the grades of general and lieutenant-general were awarded to Grant and Sherman after the war those of admiral and vice-admiral were bestowed on Farragut and Porter, and on Farragut's death in 1870 Porter succeeded him as admiral, it being provided that the grade should lapse when he should cease to hold it. The twenty-one years during which he held these high positions have been years of peace, that have made no special demands upon his amazing activity and remarkable executive ability, still he has devoted close attention to the administration of the navy, and done great service in upbuilding the naval academy at Annapolis. His leisure he has given to literature, writing among other works, a life of his father, Com. David Porter, and a history of the navy during the civil war. Four of these works, each of noteworthy ability, he produced between his seventy-first and seventy-fourth year. He has besides many valuable reports, and his essays and testimony before various committees of congress have shown a vigorous and progressive interest in the problems of national defense and naval construction. He died suddenly at his home in the city of Washington, Feb. 13, 1891. His funeral was observed with all the honors due to his rank and his great services, and in announcing his death to congress President Harrison used the following language: "The admiral of the navy, David Dixon Porter, died at his residence in the city of Washington this morning at 8:15 o'clock, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He entered the naval service as a midshipman Feb. 2, 1829, and had been since continuously in service, having been made admiral Aug. 15, 1870. He was the son of Com. David Porter, one of the greatest of our naval commanders. His service during the civil war was conspicuously brilliant and successful, and his death ends a very high and honorable career. His countrymen will sincerely mourn his loss, while they cherish with grateful pride the memory of his deeds. To officers of the navy his life will continue to yield inspiration and encouragement."



ROWAN, Stephen Clegg, vice-admiral U. S. navy, was born near Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1808. His parents came to the United States when he was a child and settled in Ohio from which state he was appointed a midshipman in the navy in 1826. His initial cruise was made on the Vincennes which between 1827 and 1830 under Com. Balton was the first U. S. man-of-war to circumnavigate the globe. From 1830 until 1832 he was on duty in New York city. In 1832 he was promoted to be passed-midshipman and during the following four years served in the West Indies and in the naval operations of the Seminole Indian war. In 1837 he was commissioned lieutenant, and in 1838 assigned to the coast survey. From 1843 till 1846 he was an officer of the frigate Delaware, cruising in Brazilian waters and of the Ontario, and from 1846 until 1848 executive officer of the sloop Cyane of the Pacific squadron. He participated actively in the naval operations of the Mexican war. He aided in the capture of Monterey and San Diego; served under Stockton at the battle of the Mesa where he was wounded; led a night attack on the outposts of Mazatlan; was present at the bombardment of Guaymas and captured twenty blockade runners and destroyed a number of gunboats in the Gulf of California. From 1850 until 1853 he was on duty as inspector of ordnance and organized that department in the Brooklyn navy yard. On Sept. 14, 1855, he was promoted to be commander and for some time commanded the store-ship Relief. From 1858 until 1861 he was again on ordnance duty in New York city. In Jan-



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uary, 1861, he was placed in command of the steamship Pawnee, took her from Philadelphia to Washington in the following month, and when the civil war opened, although a resident of Norfolk, Va., and wedded to a southern lady at once declared himself a supporter of the Federal cause. For a time the Pawnee was the principal naval protection at Washington, and by order of Gen. Winfield Scott covered the landing of Col. Ellsworth's command at Alexandria, Va. On May 25, 1861, Rowan as commander of the Pawnee attacked the Confederate forces who were erecting batteries at Acquia creek, but hauled off after being struck nine times. This was the first naval action of the civil war. He accompanied the expedition under Com. Stringham which captured the forts and garrisons at Hatteras inlet and later destroyed the fortifications at Ocracoke inlet. He was then successively assigned to the command of the Brooklyn and the Delaware. On Feb. 7, 1862, under Goldsborough he led a naval flotilla to the sounds of North Carolina, and on the following day took a leading part in the capture of Roanoke island. On Feb. 9th he was ordered to pursue fleeing Confederates into Albemarle sound, and on Feb. 10th by a bold and skillfully executed attack destroyed the enemy's works and captured their entire fleet. He also passed up the Pasquatouk river, took possession of Elizabeth city and Edenton and effectively obstructed the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal. He conducted several other expeditions for the subjugation of the North Carolina coast, and when Goldsborough returned to Hampton Roads succeeded him in command of the fleet. On Feb. 10, 1862, Comr. Rowan co-operated with Gen. A. E. Burnside in the capture of Winston; on March 12th in the capture of Newbern, and on April 25th in the capture of Beaufort. This completed the reduction of the North Carolina coast. Comr. Rowan received the thanks of congress for his signal services and on July 16, 1862, was commissioned as captain and as a reward for distinguished gallantry promoted to be commodore to take rank from the same date. When Dahlgren assumed command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron Com. Rowan was assigned to the New Ironsides and took a conspicuous part in the numerous engagements extending over many months, with Forts Wagner, Gregg and Moultrie. His vessel was under fire fourteen times in Charleston harbor and in three actions was struck 133 times. During the early portion of 1864 Com. Rowan in the absence of Admiral Dahlgren was in command of the South American squadron. The New Ironsides having been disabled by a torpedo he was placed in command of the Nadawosco, and on July 25, 1866, was promoted by selection to be rear-admiral. In 1866 and 1867 he was commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, and from 1868 till 1870 was commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron. His sea service covered a period of over twenty-five years. He was raised to the rank of vice-admiral in 1870; was commandant of the New York navy yard from 1872 until 1879; president of the board of naval examiners from 1879 until 1881; governor of the naval asylum at Philadelphia in 1881, and superintendent of the naval observatory in 1882. His last official services were performed as chairman of the light-house board, to which position he was appointed in January, 1883. Admiral Rowan was an able and skillful officer. He rose equal to the gravest emergency and was always calm, collected and resourceful in the face of danger while his energy and incessant activity rendered his services of the greatest value to his adopted country. His place is in the front rank of the great seamen who fought and won immortal honor during the civil war. Admiral Rowan died in Washington, D. C., March 31, 1890.

STRINGHAM, Silas Horton, rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born in Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1798, and entered the U. S. naval service as a midshipman, under an appointment dated June 19, 1810. His first service was with Com. Rodgers, on board the frigate President from 1811 to 1815. On Dec. 9, 1814, Stringham was commissioned as lieutenant, and the following year was transferred to the brig Spark, Capt. Gamble, which formed a part of Decatur's squadron in the Algerine waters and which helped to capture an Algerine frigate. In 1816, while the Spark was lying at Gibraltar, Lieut. Stringham performed a very brave act in saving three of the crew of a French brig which had capsized. Three years later Stringham was on board the Cyane, on the African coast on the lookout for slavers. He succeeded in capturing four, of which he was made prizemaster and sent home with his prizes. In 1821 he was promoted to a first lieutenancy and ordered to the Hornet, on the West India station, where he captured a noted pirate and slaver. In 1825 he was stationed at the Brooklyn navy yard, where he remained five years, at the end of which time he was ordered to the Peacock and sent out in search of the Hornet, which was supposed to have been lost. While this search was being prosecuted, he was ordered on board the Falmouth and sent to Carthagena. From 1830 to 1836 Lieut. Stringham was on shore duty and with the Mediterranean squadron, being commissioned commander March 3, 1831. In 1837 he was in command at the Brooklyn navy yard, and in 1841 was commissioned captain. In 1842 Capt. Stringham commanded the frigate Independence of the home squadron, but the next year returned to the navy yard, at Brooklyn, where he remained until 1846, when he commanded the ship-of-the-line Ohio of the Pacific squadron. During the Mexican war his ship took part in the bombardment of Vera Cruz. Afterwards for a time Capt. Stringham commanded the Brazilian squadron; but in 1851 took charge of the Gosport navy yard. During the three following years he commanded the Mediterranean squadron, his flagship being the ill-fated Cumberland, which was sunk by the Confederate ironclad Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, on March 8, 1862. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, Capt. Stringham was appointed flag officer of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. In August of that year he commanded the naval forces in the attack and capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras, in co-operation with the land forces under command of Maj.-Gen. Butler. The garrison of Fort Hatteras was under command of Com. Barron, who had been for nearly fifty years an officer in the U. S. navy, and at one time in command of the Wabash, which was now attacking him. In the end he surrendered with all his officers, 715 men, 1,000 stand of arms, 75 kegs of powder, five stand of colors, 31 cannon, and provisions, stores and cotton. This victory, the first after the Federal defeat

S H Stringham

at Bull Run, was hailed with enthusiasm throughout the North, Stringham's fleet returned to Fortress Monroe, and he was generally lionized; but this was followed by a reaction, when he was made the subject of abuse for not having taken his fleet into the sound and continued his victorious career; but it was afterward learned that he had simply obeyed orders, which were to return immediately after the destruction of the forts to Fortress Monroe; besides which it would have been impossible for him to have taken his squadron into the sound, as his vessels drew too much water to go over the bar. In the following month Flag-Officer Stringham at his own request was relieved of the command of the squadron, and it was generally believed that the request was made on account of the unjust blame which had been showered upon him. On July 16, 1862, Stringham was commissioned rear-admiral. For the next two years he was on special duty. From 1864 to 1867 he commanded the Brooklyn navy-yard, and in 1871 became port admiral of New York. He continued to reside in Brooklyn until his death, which occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1876.

DAHLGREN, John Adolph, rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1809. After the death of his father (Swedish and Norwegian Consul at Philadelphia) he received an appointment as midshipman in the U. S. navy, in 1826, and went to sea, where, together with coast survey duty, under the celebrated Hassler, he saw fourteen years' service. In 1847 he was ordered on ordnance duty at the Washington navy-yard. He did not allow this duty to be merely a perfunctory one, but began that career, which (after a long and severe struggle) resulted in the introduction of his system of ordnance, with all its perfect appliances and boat howitzers and carriages into the navy, and which performed a noble part in the suppression of the greatest civil war in the annals of history, and which has made his name known and honored. As the old system had been productive of accident and loss of life, so this one was equally safe, not one of his many guns in active use ever having exploded and killed one of its own people. With two of his eleven-inch guns the Monitor beat back the Merrimac (its larger antagonist) and on that occasion saved the Union. With five shots from two of them the Alabama was sunk in one hour, and in other battles by land and sea the Dahlgren shell-gun upheld the honor of the flag. He himself, in command of the ironclad squadron, saw much hard service in front of Charleston—a service fraught with danger and where he nearly lost his life by a torpedo—but his blue flag was ever at the front. He saw the coming of rifled ordnance and solved many of the earlier problems of that arm. When the new rank of admiral was created for distinguished service, he was one of the fifteen thus made, and to this was added a vote of thanks by congress. He was chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, commanded the South Pacific squadron and finally the Washington navy-yard, where he remained in charge until his death. Thus he lived to see the reward of long years of spotless devotion to his country, saving millions of money for it in addition to the usefulness of his guns, and in the dark and trying hours at the outbreak of the rebellion standing at his post and so saving the Washington navy-yard from capture and the nation from foreign recognition of the Confederacy. This service he considered as the greatest of all that he ever rendered his government. He was a true patriot, a Christian gentleman, courtly and kind, of unsullied integrity and finished education, and faithful in every relationship of life. He died July 12, 1870. His remains lie in the family burying-ground at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, beside that of his first wife and six of their seven children.

Jno. A. Dahlgren

DAHLGREN, Ulric, soldier, second son of Rear-Admiral Jno. A. Dahlgren, was born near Philadelphia, in 1842. He received his education in Washington and at the earliest age showed that steadiness and earnestness of character, which shone out so prominently in after years. At the breaking out of hostilities he was reading law in Philadelphia with an uncle, but at once left his desk to uphold the flag. He was appointed a captain by President Lincoln and reported to Gen. Sigel at Harper's Ferry, where he placed some of his father's guns in battery in a very difficult position. He then dashed into Fredericksburg with one company of the 3d Indiana cavalry and surprised a large force of the enemy's cavalry. This daring feat has been painted by Felix O. C. Darley, and with its reproductions in oil and photography serves as object lessons to the youth of our land. It would be impossible in this condensed sketch to recount all of the engagements and battles he participated in; it suffices to say that in every action he was in the van. He was among the first to cross the river at the fatal Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville he stayed the Confederate advance by a desperate charge. At Second Bull Run his battery contested "Stonewall's" advance, step by step, and enabled the disorganized Union forces to throw up intrenchments, from which they could not be driven. At Gettysburg he rendered signal service to the cause; with a small force he wrought havoc with Lee's trains, destroying 179 wagons, and on their retreat he harried them so, that they turned at bay. Here he lost his leg in a dash on their front, and had to retire for some months. The struggle for life was long and intense, but he passed the trying ordeal of three amputations, and was promoted over the grade of major and lieutenant-colonel, to a colonelcy for gallant and meritorious service, the commission being brought by Secretary Stanton's own hand to the sufferer, a most unusual departure from the ordinary course of procedure, but intended to give greater importance to the honor conferred. As soon as he could move, and after a visit to his father at Charleston, he was again found at the head of his men, and lost his life in a noble and daring attempt to liberate our prisoners in Richmond. A blundering guide misled him, still, with a handful of men he carried their first line of infantry, only to be hurled back from their second and strongly reinforced one. In trying to lead his few survivors out he was ambushed and instantly killed at the head of his men. He was a typical young American officer, earnest, efficient, brave and loyal. He died March 4, 1864.

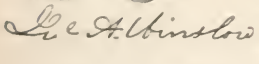
Ulric Dahlgren

PORTER, William David, naval officer, was born in New Orleans, La., March 10, 1809. He was educated in Pennsylvania and was appointed a midshipman in the navy from Massachusetts in 1823. He was promoted to be lieutenant in 1833; cruised for ten years in foreign waters, and in 1843 was transferred to the home squadron. When the civil war opened in 1861 he held the rank of commander and

was attached to the Pacific squadron. He was at once ordered home and sent to serve under Com. A. H. Foote who was preparing a fleet for the opening of the Mississippi river. In three weeks he converted a ferry-boat into a powerful ironclad which he named the Essex in honor of his father's ship

and commanded her in the attack on Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862, where he was badly scalded by the explosion of a boiler. His injuries were at first thought to be mortal, but he soon recovered, overhauled and repaired his vessel and participated in the capture of Fort Donelson on Feb. 14, 1862. Early in July of the same year he fought his way past the Mississippi batteries and joined the Federal fleet at Vicksburg where his brother David then commanded the mortar fleet. On July 15, 1862 near Baton Rouge he encountered and so seriously crippled the Confederate ram Arkansas that she soon after exploded. This action took place within range of the Confederate batteries while the Arkansas carried fourteen guns and the Essex only seven. He was promoted to be commodore on July 16, 1862, and on Sept. 2, 1862, bombarded Natchez. Later he attacked the batteries below Vicksburg and at Port Hudson and then made his way to New Orleans where, owing to rapidly failing health, he asked to be relieved from his command. His request was granted and he went to New York for medical advice. Here he continued to grow worse, and after a long and painful struggle with disease died in St. Luke's hospital May 1, 1864. His death cut short a career that promised to equal in usefulness and brilliancy that of his brother David and his foster-brother Farragut. Two of Com. Porter's sons served in the Confederate navy.

WINSLOW, John Ancrum, rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born in Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19, 1811. On his mother's side he came from the well-known Rhett family of Charleston, and on his father's from the best Massachusetts stock, being the seventh generation from John Winslow, brother of Gov. Edward Winslow, governor of Plymouth colony. His father was sent from Boston in 1807 to establish the commercial house of John Winslow & Co., at Wilmington, N. C., and at the age of fourteen the boy, with his elder brother, was sent to Dedham, Mass., and placed in charge of a minister to be educated in preparation for college, which the elder brother subsequently entered; but John showed such an inclination for the navy that at the age of sixteen he was appointed midshipman under date Feb. 1, 1827. Winslow was commissioned as lieutenant Dec. 9, 1839, and sent to Brazil on board the Enterprise. In 1842 he was ordered to the steam-frigate Missouri, which was sent to convey Mr. Cushing, minister to China, to his post. This unfortunate vessel caught fire in the harbor of Gibraltar and was destroyed. Winslow was now sent back by Cushing with dispatches to the government announcing the catastrophe, whereupon the navy department ordered him to return and destroy the wreck, which was done by blowing it up with gunpowder. Winslow was employed on home duty until December, 1845, when he was ordered on board the Cumberland and sailed for the Mexican coast. He took part in the attack on Tobasco and in various skirmishes from the Rio Grande down the coast. For gallantry at Tobasco Lieut. Winslow was given the choice of all the vessels captured by Com. Perry. He selected a double topsail, Baltimore built schooner, afterwards entered in the United States service as the Morris, being named after a son of Com. Morris, who was killed in action. Winslow was on the expedition which captured Tampico, where he remained for six weeks guarding the arsenal, when he returned and rejoined the fleet at Vera Cruz. By an extraordinary coincidence, he found occupying his room on board his vessel Raphael Semmes, whose ship, the Somers, had been capsized in the squall, and all but thirty of her crew lost. In connection with the history of the after relation of the two men this incident is not without a peculiar interest. In February, 1847, Winslow was ordered on board the Mississippi, Com. Perry's flagship, and soon after returned home. In 1848 Winslow sailed as first lieutenant in the sloop Saratoga to the coast of Mexico; in the following year he was home again, and until 1855 divided his time between the Boston navy-yard and service on the frigate St. Lawrence of the Pacific squadron. Sept. 14, 1855, Winslow was commissioned commander. He was in charge of the naval rendezvous in Boston for the next three years, and then lighthouse inspector for two years when, the war breaking out, he applied for active service and was ordered to join Foote's Mississippi river flotilla, which, in company with half-a-dozen other officers, Comr. Winslow practically constructed, at the same time drilling western boatmen for naval service. The flotilla having been completed, Winslow took the first division of it down the river to Cairo where he turned it over to Gen. Grant, and afterwards brought the second division down. During this last trip he met with a terrible accident, the broken link of a parted chain striking his left arm and making a frightful wound, completely crippling him. He was sent home to recover, but rejoined Foote and his flotilla just as they were leaving to invest Fort Pillow. He continued in service on the Mississippi and White rivers until July 16, 1862, when he was commissioned as captain and ordered to take command of the Kearsarge. He joined the vessel early in 1863, and under instructions proceeded to the coast of Europe to watch the Confederate cruisers, particularly the Florida, which had been last heard of off the coast of South America. He now cruised in the channels off the coast of England and France, where the French and English governments made all the trouble for him they could, French pilots being ordered not to serve him, an unimportant matter, as Winslow knew the waters of that coast as well as they did. He found the Florida at last in Brest, about to sail, and he blockaded the port, although it was midwinter, so that she did not dare to leave. Running short of provisions he was obliged to sail for Cadiz to obtain supplies, whereupon the Florida slipped out of port and put to sea. Winslow next blockaded the port of Calais where the steamer Rappahannock was, and succeeded in



preventing her from going to sea. The Kearsarge now went to Flushing to make some repairs, having been run ashore near Ostend by a pilot believed to have been in the employ of the Confederates. These repairs had hardly been completed when Winslow received a telegram stating that the Alabama had arrived in the harbor of Cherbourg. Raphael Semmes was commander of the Alabama, and when two days later the Kearsarge arrived off the port of Cherbourg, he sent Winslow the following challenge:

CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA, }
CHERBOURG, June 14, 1864. }

SIR: I hear that you were informed by the U. S. consul that the Kearsarge was to come to this port solely for the prisoners landed by me, and that she was to depart in twenty-four hours. I desire you to say to the U. S. consul that my intention is to fight the Kearsarge as soon as I can make the necessary arrangements. I hope these will not detain me more than till to-morrow evening, or next morning at the farthest. I beg she will not depart before I am ready to go out.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. SEMMES, Captain.

Winslow of course determined at once to accept the challenge, and on June 19, 1864, this famous naval duel took place. So confident were the officers of the Alabama of their approaching victory that great preparations were made and invitations extended to French officers for a reception on shore on the night after the return to Cherbourg. Before leaving port a maintopsail was spread in the hold on which were placed 200 pairs of irons for prisoners. It was said that special trains brought from Paris 40,000 persons to witness the battle from the Cherbourg breakwater. At 10:20 A. M. on the day mentioned above, which was Sunday, the Kearsarge, lying in the offing, discovered the Alabama standing out, accompanied by the English yacht Deerhound. Capt. Winslow's ship was at once cleared for action, and when the Alabama had reached about seven miles from shore and was less than a thousand yards from the Kearsarge the fight began. Winslow's first offensive movement was to steer straight for his enemy, apparently with the intention of running her down, but really with the purpose of running under the Alabama's stern and raking her. Semmes now slowed his engines and sheered off, presenting his starboard battery to the Kearsarge. The Alabama finally opened fire at the distance of one mile, and both vessels circled around a common center, gradually nearing each other until they were at one time within six hundred yards. At first Winslow refrained from firing, keeping steadily on under full speed, but at length, at the distance of half a mile, he fired his first broadside with terrible effect. Wheeling the Kearsarge about, Winslow again steered on under full head of steam, and presently poured in another broadside, while the shot and shell from the Alabama flew over the Kearsarge, doing no serious damage. The spankergaff of the Alabama with her ensign now came down on a run, but were speedily replaced. The firing when within a quarter of a mile of each other was rapid and terrible, two of the guns of the Kearsarge, carrying 11-inch shells, doing fearful damage, making great gaps in the hull of the enemy. But the Alabama had a 100-pound Blakely rifled gun, and a shell from this at length passed through the bulwarks of the Kearsarge and burst with a terrific explosion, wounding three of the crew. There was a marked difference between the firing of the two vessels, the Alabama firing rapidly, almost two guns to the Kearsarge's one but very wild; Winslow, on the contrary, fought his ship coolly and with special admonition against too rapid firing and careless aim. One of the Kearsarge's shots disabled a gun on board the Alabama and killed and wounded eighteen men. Another exploded in the coal-bunkers and completely blocked up the engine-room. At the seventh round the Alabama set her foretrysail and two jibs and turned her head towards the shore, but she was closely followed by the Kearsarge, pouring into her shot and shell with destructive force, and in a few moments her flag came down and a white flag was run up. Yet after this the Alabama renewed her firing, whereupon Winslow also opened fire; but after a few moments the boats of the Alabama rowed alongside the Kearsarge and announced that the ship had surrendered and was sinking. Indeed, in less than twenty minutes after the surrender the Alabama flung her bows high out of the water and then, with a heavy lurch, went to the bottom. The boats of the Kearsarge picked up a good many of the crew of the Alabama, but the yacht Deerhound picked up Semmes and thirty-nine of the crew, and immediately steamed away for the English coast. The battery of the Kearsarge consisted of seven guns:

two 11-inch Dahlgrens, one 30-pounder rifle and four light 32-pounders. That of the Alabama consisted of eight guns: one 68-pounder of 9,000 pounds weight, the 100-pound Blakely rifle and six heavy 32-pounders. The number of men comprising the crew of the Alabama and the total number of her killed and wounded were never known. Five of the crew of the Kearsarge were wounded; two slightly and three died. The engagement lasted an hour and twenty minutes, and it is stated that out of 376 projectiles fired by the Alabama only twenty-eight struck the Kearsarge, while of the 173 fired by the Kearsarge few missed their mark.

This was, in fact, the only sea-fight of importance during the war, and for his gallant action Capt. Winslow was promoted to the grade of commodore, his commission being dated on the day of the engagement. In 1866 Com. Winslow was ordered to the command of the Gulf squadron; March 2, 1870, he was promoted to rear-admiral and for two years was in command of the Pacific squadron, and after his return from this, his last cruise, he remained for a while at San Francisco, from which city he removed to Boston, Mass., where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on Sept. 29, 1873.

BELL, Henry Haywood, rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born in North Carolina in 1808. He entered the navy as midshipman Aug. 4, 1823; served on the Grampus in the campaign against the Cuban pirates, and subsequently for a long period was attached to the East Indian squadron. In November, 1856, while commander of the San Jacinto with Capt. (later Admiral) Foote he attacked and

destroyed the barrier forts on the Canton river in China. When the civil war opened he held the rank of captain. Although of southern birth and married to a southern woman he espoused the Federal cause, and in 1862 was appointed fleet captain of the West Gulf squadron under Admiral D. G. Farragut. Under heavy fire he cut the cable that blocked the way to New Orleans and in the passage of the forts and the final capture of the city led one of the divisions of the fleet, capturing one vessel and destroying two others. When the United States flag, which had been raised on the New Orleans custom house by order of Farragut, was pulled down by a Confederate, Capt. Bell entered the city with a small body of marines, and in the face of a mob that threatened him with death restored the flag to its place. Subsequently he participated in the capture of New Orleans and Port Hudson, was made commodore in 1863, and until 1864 commanded the

Western Gulf blockading squadron, a position in which his services were of the first importance. In 1865 his health having become seriously shattered he was placed in command of the Brooklyn navy yard. On July 25, 1866, he was appointed rear-admiral and commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron. In 1867 he was at his own request retired from the service, but while waiting to be relieved from his command was drowned at the mouth of the Osaka river, Jan. 11, 1868.

BELL, Charles H., rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born in New York Aug. 15, 1798. He was appointed midshipman in 1812, and served under Decatur and Chauncey during the second war with England. In 1815 he was attached to the Macedonian and took part in the war with Algiers. He was promoted to be lieutenant in March, 1820, and in 1821, while commander of the Ferret, was capsized in the West Indies, but after remaining twenty-one hours on the wreck was rescued with a portion of his crew. In 1829, while an officer of the Erie, cruising in the West Indies, he aided in taking the pirate schooner Federal from under the guns of the forts at Guadeloupe. After performing varied duties at sea and on shore he was, in 1839, assigned to the command of the Dolphin, and made two cruises to the coast of Africa. He was promoted to be commander Sept. 20, 1840, and in 1844 as commander of the Yorktown was again dispatched to the African coast, where he remained two years, capturing three slavers and freeing many hundreds of slaves. He was commissioned as captain in 1854, and at the opening of the civil war was in command of the Mediterranean squadron. He was at once ordered home and after the capture of the Trent was sent to Panama to take command of the Pacific squadron, which position he retained for nearly three years. In 1864 and 1865 he was stationed in the James river. In 1865 he became commander of the Brooklyn navy yard and served in that capacity until May, 1868, when after fifty-six years of service, forty-four of which were passed at sea, he was placed on the retired list. He was raised to the rank of commodore July 16, 1862, and to that of rear-admiral July 25, 1866. His last years were spent in New Brunswick, N. J., where he died Feb. 19, 1875.

ALDEN, James, rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born in Portland, Me., March 31, 1810. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1828, and after being attached for two years to the naval station at Boston cruised in the Mediterranean on the sloop-of-war Concord until 1833. He was promoted to be passed-midshipman on June 14, 1834 and lieutenant Feb. 25, 1841. From 1838 until 1842 he was a member of the Wilkes exploring expedition which made a tour of the world. While at the Fiji islands he was in charge of a surveying party which was ambushed by a party of natives who killed two of his command. He succeeded, however, in defeating the natives and securing the bodies of his dead companions. He was on duty at the Boston naval station in 1843, and between 1844 and 1846 made a second tour of the world on the Constitution. In 1845 he led a boat expedition which cut out several war junks from under the guns of the fort at Turon bay, Cochin-China. In 1846 and 1847 as an officer of the home squadron he took part in the capture of Vera Cruz, Turspan and Tobasco. From 1848 until 1860 he was attached to the coast survey. He was promoted to be commander Sept. 14, 1855, and in the winter of that year participated actively in the Indian war in Puget sound. When the civil war opened in 1861 he was in command of the steamer South Carolina. He reinforced Fort Pickens and blockaded Galveston, capturing thirteen schooners with their cargoes and engaging the batteries in the rear of Galveston. He was in command of the Richmond at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the capture of New Orleans, the passage of the Vicksburg batteries and the operations at Port Hudson in 1862 and 1863, and was repeatedly commended in the official reports. He was commissioned captain Jan. 2, 1863, and placed in command of the Brooklyn. He led the fleet of Farragut in the battle of Mobile bay, August, 1864, and took a conspicuous part in the two attacks on Fort Fisher. At the close of the war no officer of his rank had seen more hard and effective fighting than had Capt. Alden. He was raised to the rank of commodore July 25, 1866, was on special duty during the two following years, and in 1868 and 1869 was commandant of the Mare island navy yard. In 1869 he was made chief of the bureau of navigation and detail. In 1871 he was appointed rear-admiral and placed in command of the European squadron, which latter position he held until his final retirement from the service on account of age. His last years were spent in San Francisco, Cal., where he died Feb. 6, 1877.

CARTER, Samuel P., rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born in Carter county, Tenn., and was appointed midshipman from that state in 1840. He was the only man in the United States who ever held the highest grades in both the army and navy. He held the commission of lieutenant-commander in the navy and that of a brevet major-general in the volunteer army at the close of the civil war, but drew salary of only one of these offices. When the war broke out he was serving in the Brazilian squadron, and believing that the navy would have but little active service asked to join the land forces. He was assigned to special duty by the war department. Prior to that time he had seen considerable service both in foreign stations and in the Mexican war, being present at the battle of Vera Cruz. He organized a brigade in Tennessee of which he was given command, with the commission of brigadier-

general. About that time he won the soubriquet of "horse marine" because of his dual capacity. He served with distinction in the engagement at Wild Cat, Ky., in October, 1861, when Gen. Zollicoffer was repulsed. In the same year he commanded in southern Kentucky, and in the operations against Cumberland Gap and in the Kanawha valley, from whence the Confederates were driven out. He commanded the cavalry expedition into East Tennessee and defeated the Confederates at Holston, Carter's Station and Jonesville. The success of the raid had great significance and for it he received the thanks of the general-in-chief of the army in general orders, also of the commander of the department of the Ohio and the commander of the district of Kentucky with a recommendation for his promotion as major-general. He was then assigned to the command of the division of Central Kentucky in 1863 and was at the battle of Dutton's Hill. He defeated Pegram's forces at Monticello and Beaver Dam and Morgan's troops at West's. In July, 1863, he commanded the cavalry division of the 23d army corps and took the advance when Gen. Burnside occupied East Tennessee. He defeated Morgan's and Smith's troops and took part in the siege and battle of Knoxville in November and December, 1863. He was provost marshal of East Tennessee until January, 1865, when at his own request he was assigned to the command of the district of Newberne. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Kingston where Bragg was defeated, and occupied Goldsboro, driving out the Confederate garrison with his command. He was brevetted major-general March 13, 1865, and remained in command of the 23d army corps until honorably mustered out of the army in 1866. He was promoted to be lieutenant-commander in the navy on June 23, 1865, and soon after he was mustered out of the army he was given command of the gunboat Monocacy on the Asiatic station, where he remained three years. During the following three years he was commandant of the Naval Academy at Annapolis receiving his promotion as captain Oct. 28, 1870. From 1872 to 1875 he commanded the frigate Alaska on the European station and was then made a member of the lighthouse board at Washington. He was promoted to be commander on Nov. 30, 1878, and to rear-admiral on May 16, 1882, having been put on the retired list on Aug. 6th preceding. He died in Washington May 26, 1891.

WILKES, Charles, rear-admiral, was born in New York city, April 3, 1798. After receiving a common school education, in 1818 he entered the navy as a midshipman, and served several years in the Mediterranean sea and Pacific ocean. On April 28, 1826, he was commissioned as lieutenant, and in 1830 was appointed to the charge of the United States department of charts and instruments. It is said of him that he was the first man in the country to set up fixed astronomical instruments and take observations with them. He placed the observatory in his own garden, but on attempting to build a firm structure about the stone foundations which held the instruments, he is said to have been notified by the navy department that this would not be allowed as a national observatory was unconstitutional. Lieut. Wilkes had already been employed when not on other duty, in 1829, in connection with the United States exploring expeditions and he was again in this service in 1833, but it was in 1839 that he entered upon the expedition which has ever since borne his name and which was fruitful of the most important results in connection with the geography and chartography of the South Pacific. On Aug. 18, 1828, he sailed from Norfolk under orders from the United States government to explore the islands of the Pacific south of the equator, the waters about Cape Horn and the Antarctic ocean.

Charles Wilkes

Wilkes published in five octavo volumes an account of his explorations, and to these were afterwards added eleven other volumes and atlases of which he himself was the author of one on meteorology. In 1843 Wilkes was on coast survey duty, being commissioned commander July 13, 1843, captain Sept. 14, 1855 and placed in command of the sloop-of-war San Jacinto in 1861 on the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. His first duty was the pursuit of the Confederate war-vessel Sumter. On Nov. 8th, the San Jacinto encountered the English mail-steamer Trent, which was on its way from Havana to St. Thomas, West Indies, having on board the Confederate commissioners to France and Great Britain, John Slidell, of Louisiana, and James M. Mason, of Virginia, with their secretaries. On overtaking the Trent, Wilkes ordered Lieut. Fairfax to man two boats and board her. The steamer hoisted English colors while Wilkes ran up the United States flag and fired a shot across her bows to heave to. As no attention was paid to this summons he fired a shell across the bow of the Trent and the English commander hove to. Lieut. Fairfax drew up alongside with his boats and on reaching the deck, and seeing the captain, asked permission to examine the passenger list. This request was refused and the lieutenant perceiving the four gentlemen for whom he was seeking, informed them that the object of his visit was to take them on board the United States vessel, and then with the assistance of his men, Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Eustis and Mr. McFarlane were taken from the Trent into the boats and on board the San Jacinto. The families of these gentlemen remained on board the steamer, which continued her course to England. Wilkes brought his prisoners into Boston harbor where they were incarcerated in Fort Warren. The act created a deal of excitement throughout the country and Capt. Wilkes was for a time a lion in every city where he stopped. Meanwhile the secretary of the navy indorsed the act by a letter of thanks to Capt. Wilkes and he received a vote of thanks from congress, while banquets and receptions were given to him in Boston, New York and Washington. But on the arrival of the Trent in England a feeling was roused among the English people which very soon changed the situation. A peremptory demand was made by the British government upon the government of the United States for the restoration of the prisoners, accompanied by the assertion that the act of Capt. Wilkes was both an insult to the British flag and a violation of international law. The conclusion of the matter was that Secretary Seward ordered that the prisoners should be surrendered; the ground for this action being that Capt. Wilkes erred in not carrying the Trent into a neutral port to have the case adjudicated upon by a prize court. In acting as the judge himself, and practically executing his own decree, Capt. Wilkes had technically committed a violation of international law for which the only redress was the restoration of the *status quo*. Wilkes was commissioned commodore July 16, 1862, and was placed in command of the flotilla which shelled City Point, and later of a special squadron sent to

the West Indies to protect our commerce in those waters. He was commissioned rear-admiral on the retired list July 25, 1866. The services of Wilkes as an explorer were recognized by the Royal Geographical Society by the presentation of a gold medal, a fact which shows that the English people did not bear enmity against him on account of his action in the Trent affair. Admiral Wilkes published in Philadelphia in 1849 a work entitled "Western America, including California and Oregon," and in New York, 1856, his "Theory of the Winds." He died in Washington, Feb. 8, 1877.

BAILEY, Theodorus, rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born at Chesterfield, N. Y., April 12, 1805. His uncle Theodorus Bailey (1758–1829) was a congressman and U. S. senator, and from 1804 until 1829 postmaster of New York city. The younger Theodorus was educated at Plattsburg (N. Y.) Academy, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1818. His first service was on the coast of Africa, and later he spent five years in the Pacific and West Indian waters. He was promoted to be lieutenant, March 3, 1827, and between 1838 and 1846 as an officer of the Vincennes and Constellation twice circumnavigated the globe. In 1847 he was appointed commander of the steamship Lexington, and in that capacity carried an artillery company to California, fitted out and led numerous secret expeditions against the Mexicans, captured San Blas and aided greatly in the conquest of California. As a reward for his services he was commissioned commander, March 6, 1849, and a little later was on a long cruise in the Pacific as commander of the St. Mary's. During this cruise he was instrumental in securing full protection of the rights of American citizens in the various island groups. He was raised to the rank of captain on Dec. 15, 1855, and was engaged in the protection of American interests at Panama after the massacre of April, 1856, a task in which his firmness and discretion proved of the greatest value. In 1861 he was ordered to the command of the steamer Colorado, blockading Pensacola, where he rendered great assistance to Gen. Harvey Brown, and after a night reconnaissance cut out and burned the Confederate privateer Judah. Early in 1862 he joined the fleet of Admiral D. G. Farragut and was appointed second in command of the expedition against New Orleans. He commanded the right column of the fleet in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and it was at his suggestion that the attack on New Orleans and its batteries was made at night. On April 24, 1862, he led this attack in the Cayuga, receiving the fire of five forts and repelling or destroying numerous Confederate vessels and rams. The following day Bailey was commissioned by Farragut to demand the surrender of the city. Accompanied only by Lieut. G. H. Perkins he landed, made his way through an angry mob to the city hall and successfully performed his mission. He was warmly commended by Admiral Farragut for his bravery and splendid service and sent to Washington as the bearer of despatches announcing the victory. On July 16, 1862, he was raised to the rank of commodore, and in the following October, though in feeble health, was at his own solicitation appointed the successor of Commodore Lardner as commander of the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron, in which position he captured 150 blockade runners, and promptly and effectually suppressed blockade-

Theodorus Bailey

running on the Florida coast. On July 25, 1866, he was promoted rear-admiral, and in October, 1866, was placed on the retired list. His last service was performed as commandant of the Portsmouth navy yard. The remainder of his life was passed in Washington. Admiral Bailey was wise and far-seeing in the planning, and fearless and untiring in the performance of duty, and he ranked among the ablest of the naval commanders of the civil war. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1877.

BOGGS, Charles Stuart, rear-admiral, U. S. navy, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 28, 1811. His mother was the sister of Capt. James Lawrence, specially notable for his expression, "Don't give up the ship," when mortally wounded in the engagement between the British frigate Shannon and the Chesapeake, of which he was in command in Boston harbor, June 1, 1813. It is said of the sailors of the period, that the impression made upon his mother and afterwards upon himself by the brave career of Capt. Lawrence had much to do with his choosing the navy as a profession. When quite young he was sent to Capt. Partridge's celebrated military academy at Middletown, Conn., and on Nov. 1, 1826, received his appointment as midshipman from the state of New Jersey, and in July following was ordered to the sloop-of-war Warren, attached to the Mediterranean squadron. At this time the eastern portion of the Mediterranean was swarming with Greek pirates, and the duty of the American squadron in those waters was to aid in suppressing this species of warfare and to protect American commerce. Here young Boggs passed three years of his life, part of the time on the Warren and part on the ship-of-the-line Delaware. In 1830, he was ordered on board the schooner Porpoise, which joined the West India squadron where he remained for the next two years. On April 28, 1832, having been appointed passed-midshipman, he was sent on board a receiving-ship at New York, and excepting a year on board the sloop Falmouth in the West Indies he continued during four years on land service. In 1836 he joined, in the capacity of master, the ship-of-the-line North Carolina, which had been ordered to the Pacific coast, but on arriving at Callao, he received an appointment as acting lieutenant and was ordered as executive officer to the schooner Enterprise, and for nearly two years saw much active service. On Sept. 6, 1837, young Boggs was promoted lieutenant. In 1838 he returned home in the North Carolina, which was now made a school-ship, and served on board of her in New York harbor as lieutenant in charge of the apprentices. In this important position Lieut. Boggs displayed his fine capacity for command, combining mildness and courtesy of manner with absolute firmness in the enforcement of discipline. In 1842–43 Lieut. Boggs was on board the sloop Saratoga on the coast of Africa and took an active part in the bombardment and destruction of certain slave ports. In 1846–47 he was on the steamer Princeton of the home squadron and took part in the great bombardment of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa and Tampico. He also commanded a boat expedition from the Princeton, which destroyed the U. S. brig

Chas. S. Boggs

Truxton after her surrender to the Mexicans, a most dangerous mission as it turned out, and in which only the tact and courage of Lieut. Boggs prevented the capture of his party. The Princeton was soon after ordered to the Mediterranean, the first propeller ever seen in those waters, and attracted great attention from the Greeks in the Piraeus. Lieut. Boggs was the executive officer of the frigate St. Lawrence, ordered by the United States government to carry the American contributions to the World's Fair of 1851 in London. On his return he was appointed first lieutenant, ordered to the New York navy-yard and made inspector of clothing and provisions at that post. He continued to hold this position from 1851 until 1854. On Sept. 14, 1855, he was commissioned commander, and for the next three years was in command of the U. S. mail steamer Illinois, in the service of the California Steamship Co. In 1860 Comr. Boggs was inspector of lights on the California coast and in command of the steamer Shubrick, employed for this purpose. On the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he wrote to Washington, asking to be placed on active service, and being ordered home was put in command of the U. S. steamer Varuna, which was ordered to join Farragut's fleet below New Orleans and was the first ship to force its way past the batteries, doing terrible damage to the Confederate gunboats, but being at last demolished by the Stonewall Jackson, an ironclad which ran into her, staving her side, whereupon the Varuna was run ashore, firing all the time until her guns were under water. For his gallantry in this unparalleled naval combat, his native town and state each voted Comr. Boggs a sword. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned as captain and placed in command of the Sacramento, of the blockading squadron off Cape Fear river. Here constant exposure and fatigue broke down his health, and he was obliged to resign his command and return home to recruit. In 1864–65 Capt. Boggs was on shore duty at New York, engaged in superintending the building and fitting out of the fleet of steam picket-boats planned by himself. One of these was the torpedo-boat with which the gallant Lieut. Cushing attacked the Confederate ram Albemarle and sent her to the bottom. In 1866 Capt. Boggs commanded the U. S. steamer Connecticut, which cruised in the West Indies. There he overtook the ironclad Stonewall in the harbor of Havana and demanded her surrender to the United States, but she was given up to the Spanish government. In 1867–68 Boggs commanded the schooner De Soto of the North Atlantic squadron. On July 1, 1870, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral and was appointed lighthouse inspector of the third district. In 1873 he was placed on the retired list. He died Apr. 22, 1888.

GREENE, Samuel Dana, naval officer, was born at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 11, 1840, the second son of George Sears Greene. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1859, and served as midshipman on the Hartford, of the China squadron. In 1861 he volunteered for service on the ironclad Monitor, then building in New York city, which afterward left New York, March 6, 1862, for Hampton Roads, Va. Reaching that place March 9, 1862, she at once proceeded to attack the Merrimac, and Lieut. Worden, her commander, directed the movements of the vessel from the pilot-house, while Lieut. Greene had charge of the guns in the turret, personally firing every shot until near the close of the action. In the delay incident to a change of command from Lieut. Worden to Lieut. Greene, the former having been wounded, the vessels drifted apart. Lieut. Greene forthwith turned the Monitor again toward the Merrimac, but that vessel was already in retreat toward Norfolk. After firing a few shots after her Lieut. Greene returned to the vessels which had been saved by the gunnel of his own craft. He was afterward engaged in the attack on Fort Darling and in other naval actions on the James river. After the loss of the Monitor, which foundered off Cape Hatteras, Dec. 29, 1862, he served as executive officer of the Florida on blockade duty, 1863, of the Iroquois in search of the Alabama, 1864–65, and on various other vessels from 1865 until 1869. He was promoted to be lieutenant-commander in 1866, and to commander in 1872, and commanded the Juniata in 1875, the Monongahela in 1876–77, and the Despatch in 1882–84. He was assistant professor of mathematics 1866–68, at the United States Naval Academy, of astronomy 1871–75, and was assistant to the superintendent of the institution 1878–82. He received a vote of thanks from the legislature of Rhode Island for his services in the action between the Monitor and the Merrimac. He died at Portsmouth, N. H., U. S. navy-yard, Dec. 11, 1884.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Louis Malesherbes, rear admiral U. S. N., was born in Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1805. His father, Charles Washington (1779–1843), was for many years chief clerk of the navy department. Louis was appointed a midshipman at seven years of age in 1812, but did not enter the service until 1816. He served first under Bainbridge, and from 1817 until 1824 cruised in the Mediterranean and Pacific, mainly under Stewart. He was made lieutenant in 1825, and until 1827 studied in Paris. In 1827, while cruising in the Russian archipelago on the Porpoise, he led at night a boat expedition of volunteers, and recaptured the British brig Comet, which had fallen into the hands of Greek pirates. In the conflict ninety of the pirates were killed. In 1833 he married the daughter of William Wirt, and for some time resided on a tract of land which his father-in-law had purchased in Florida. During the Seminole war he was commander of a company of volunteer cavalry, and later of an armed steamer. Shortly afterward he returned to the naval service, and in 1841 was made commander. In 1849 he served as a member of the commission that explored California and Oregon; was promoted to be captain in 1855, and from 1853 until 1857 was superintendent of the Naval Academy. In August, 1861, he was appointed flag-officer, and in the following month was assigned to the command of the North Atlantic squadron. In January, 1862, he sailed from Hampton Roads for the sounds of North Carolina, and on Feb. 8, 1862, co-operated with Gen. A. E. Burnside in the capture of Roanoke Island. For his services on this occasion he received a vote of thanks from congress. Subsequently, by various expeditions into the bays and rivers he completed the conquest of the North Carolina coast. He then returned to Hampton Roads, and during the peninsular campaign co-operated with McClellan in the York and James rivers. In July, 1862, he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral, and in September, 1863, was, at his own request, relieved from the command of the North Atlantic squadron. Thereafter and until the close of the war he was engaged in preparing a code of regulations for the naval service, and a revision of the naval book of allowances. From 1865 until 1867 he was commander of the European squadron, and in 1873 was retired. At his death he was, length of service considered, the oldest officer in the navy. He died Feb. 20, 1877.

BUIST, Henry, lawyer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 25, 1829. He was the grandson of the Rev George Buist, D.D., late pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church of Charleston, one of the most eloquent and distinguished divines of his day. His father was the late Hon. George Buist, a distinguished lawyer of the Charleston bar and probate judge of the county of Charleston. The families from which he was descended on both sides were from the best stock in the state, and held high social rank. He was prepared for college at a private school in Charleston, was graduated from South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C., with distinction, and was admitted to the bar after a rigid course of training, to which his mind was eminently fitted. He was associated with the late Charles Macbeth in the practice of law under the firm name of Macbeth & Buist, and at the bar both members of this firm held an enviable position, being usually engaged in the most important cases in the courts of the state and of the United States. At the death of Mr. Macbeth he formed a copartnership with his brother, Hon. G. Buist, present state senator from Charleston county, and their firm was well known as Buist & Buist up to the time of his death. Mr. Buist served several terms as a member of the house of representatives of South Carolina from Charleston, being generally elected chairman of the delegation. He was also elected state senator, and filled that position until his retirement from active political life to devote himself to his large and lucrative practice. During the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a captain of infantry in the battalion of Maj. Abney, being a part of the 27th South Carolina regiment, and saw arduous and bloody service in the Virginia campaigns. He was captured at Petersburg, Va., and confined for many months as a prisoner of war. He was a man of marked characteristics, vigorous in thought, prompt and bold in resource and action. Possessing uncommon sagacity and singularly sound judgment, he was eminently practical in the affairs of life and devoted to the interests of his clients. Throughout his long and successful career at the bar and the conduct of a large and responsible practice, he amassed a fortune and obtained a distinguished reputation as a Christian gentleman and a lawyer of broad and comprehensive scope. Of unimpeachable integrity, earnest and dignified in demeanor and carriage, he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the bench before whom his presence was a tower of strength. He practiced his profession on an elevated plane and with the regard of the bar in which he was a shining figure. He was a very generous man and bestowed his means liberally in furtherance of private and public benefactions. His loyalty and fidelity to his friends were marked traits in a singularly earnest character. He died June 9, 1887, at Charleston, S. C., widely deplored.

Henry Buist

SMITH, Erastus ("Deaf"), pioneer, was born in New York, but in early boyhood was taken to Mississippi. A goodly amount of fiction has been written about him. Being very deaf, in order to distinguish him from others bearing the same name he was known as "Deaf" Smith. He went to Texas in 1824, and in 1825 was with Maj. James Kerr in the first settlement of Gonzales. When that settlement was broken up by the Indians in 1826 Smith went to San Antonio, where he married a Mexican widow, and remained in obscurity until the revolution of 1835. Throughout the campaigns and struggles of that year and in 1836, until after San Jacinto, he was a captain of scouts—in Texas parlance "spies"—and rendered valuable service. He it was who, under the orders of Gen. Houston, on the morning of the battle of San Jacinto, burnt the only bridge on which the Mexicans could retreat, and over which they had passed in their advance. He was a taciturn, thoughtful man, with courage, and a goodly portion of what may be termed, in partisan warfare, adroitness or cunning. In 1838, in command of about thirty-five men, he approached near Laredo, on the Rio Grande, and had a battle with a much larger company of Mexicans, in which he won a decided victory. About that time he located at Richmond, on the Brazos. Deaf Smith county was named in his honor. He died Nov. 30, 1838.

GUYLES, William Bell, ship-owner, was born at Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Oct. 21, 1815, the son of Simeon and Hester (Fay) Guyles of Scotch descent. When young Guyles was but five years of age his father removed to Wattsburgh, Pa., thence to Vernon, and in 1828 to Erie, Pa. His parents were in poor circumstances, and William's educational advantages were accordingly limited. He attended school at Erie for three winters, and when sixteen years old went to sea. He sailed before the mast for three years, and when he reached his majority became master of a ship and held that position on various vessels for nineteen years. While filling this responsible position Capt. Guyles never had an accident on his ship that resulted in loss of life or money; he thoroughly understood all the details of his business, and was a most careful master. After retiring from the active life of a sailor, he was for twenty years marine inspector for the Commercial Mutual and Mercantile Insurance Co.; he has also been connected with the People's Saving and Loan Bank, and is now and has been for twenty years a member of its finance committee. As early as 1870 Capt. Guyles conceived and advocated the building of the breakwater, five miles long, which makes a harbor for the city of Cleveland, a work completed by R. C. Parson. Capt. Guyles is a devoted church member and a liberal contributor to all worthy charities, and a citizen of Cleveland, O., who has been actively identified with the growth and prosperity of that city. In 1843 Mr. Guyles was married to Ruby Burnes, of Oswego, N. Y. She died Jan. 22, 1885. They had no children, but established a family connection by the adoption of four orphan girls, whom they educated and trained as if they were their very own. These girls married, and their children look to Mr. Guyles as a grandfather. With these grandsons he made a contract that if they would abstain from liquor and tobacco until of age he would give each of them a liberal sum on their twenty-first birthday. The first five boys who attained their majority kept their part of the bargain, as did Mr. Guyles. One of the younger ones is a student at Harvard, and another serves the United States as a naval cadet at Annapolis.

Wm B Guyles

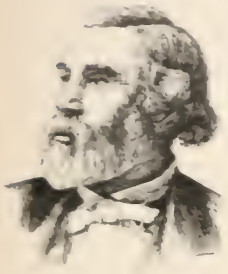
SLATER, George, journalist, was born at Nottingham in 1841. He came to America in 1870, was for a time connected with the New York "Daily News," and then founded a local news bureau, called Slater's News Association, which he conducted for some years. He was the oldest member of the New York Press Club, and for six years its financial secretary. He died in Roosevelt Hospital, New York, Aug. 15, 1889.

POLK, William Mecklenburg, physician, was born at Ashwood, Maury Co., Tenn., Aug. 15, 1844, the son of Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Louisiana, and lieutenant-general C. S. A. The American ancestor of the family was Robert Pollock who subsequently changed his name to Polk who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Delaware in 1659. Thomas Polk, the great-grandfather of Dr. Polk, was a colonel in the Continental line of the war of the revolution. Col. Polk, during the southern campaign, served on the staff of Gen. Gates, and subsequently on that of Gen. Greene. He once remarked that Gen. Greene, within three days after his arrival to take command of the Southern army, knew more about the resources of his department than Gen. Gates had learned during his whole military career. Dr. Polk was educated at the Virginia Military Institute under Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, and was graduated with his class at the close of the war by special act of the faculty, for services in the army. He was one of the 150 cadets who went from the institute with Jackson immediately after the breaking out of the war to act as a drill corps for the Virginia state troops. He was subsequently assigned to a command under Gen. Zollicoffer as drill master; and later was assigned duty as second lieutenant in Bankhead's battery at Columbus, Ky. In May, 1862, he was appointed assistant chief of artillery in Gen. Polk's corps and subsequently captain in the adjutant and inspector-general's department, army of the Tennessee. He was in the engagements at Columbus, Ky., New Madrid, Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and in the Meridian campaign, Atlanta campaign, also at Franklin, Nashville, Mobile, and at the final surrender at Meridian, Miss., May, 1865. At the close of the war he began the study of medicine at the University of Louisiana, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1869. He served eighteen months in Bellevue Hospital, and was then appointed curator in the department of pathology, and was subsequently made assistant demonstrator of anatomy in Bellevue College, then visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital; later, professor of therapeutics and clinical medicine in Bellevue College. In 1879 he was appointed professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and visiting surgeon in the department of gynecology in Bellevue Hospital; he is also consulting gynecologist to St. Luke's Hospital, and consulting physician to the Trinity Infirmary of the Northern Dispensary. He was president of the New York Obstetrical Society from 1884 to 1886, vice-president of the American Gynecological Society in 1889–90. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, Gynecological Society, American Society of Physicians and Pathologists, County Medical Society, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, New York Medical and Surgical Society, British Gynecological Society; also a member of the Church Club, the Manhattan, University, and Century Clubs, and has received the degree of LL.D. from the University of the South.

REESE, William M., educator, was born in Warren county, Ga., Dec. 16, 1847. In January, 1864, while quite young, he enlisted in the Confederate army, serving faithfully under Lee in Virginia and Johnston in the Carolinas. He was educated at the Wrightsboro Academy and Mercer University, and entered the ministry in 1867, beginning his work as an educator in 1868. In 1870 he removed to Louisiana, and spent one year in the pastorate. Ill-failing health caused his removal to Texas where for twelve years he devoted himself to teaching and preaching, sometimes diversifying his work by editing a paper. For three years he was the editor of the "Baptist Messenger" published at Jasper and Burkeville, Tex. He founded the Burkeville seminary, now Baum College, and was for two years principal of a popular high school at Hempstill, Tex. Threatened with failing health, he gave up teaching for a while, but his talents being in demand, he was called to the presidency of the famous Baptist college of Louisiana, known as the Mt. Lebanon University, which, on account of many embarrassing circumstances, had gone down in numbers until it opened in September, 1885, with only fifty-seven pupils and one assistant teacher. Under his administration the school grew in popularity and numbers, but in the midst of the first session the university building with all of its apparatus, libraries, etc., was destroyed by fire. Since leaving Mt. Lebanon Dr. Reese has founded Acadia College, in South Louisiana, which is gaining a firm hold upon the people, and is in a most prosperous condition. As an educator and instructive doctrinal preacher, Dr. Reese stands among the prominent divines of his denomination in the South.

PURSE, Daniel Gugel, capitalist, was born in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 14, 1839, the son of Thomas Purse (q. v.). He received an academic education at Emory College, Georgia, and a commercial one at Duff's Business College, Pittsburg, Pa. He taught school, read law a short time, and then began a commercial life in Savannah. He served, during the civil war, in the ordnance and engineer corps on the Confederate side, and at its close ranked as captain of infantry attached to the engineer corps. Previous to 1865, in the commission house of Cunningham & Purse, in the firm of Purse & Thomas, dealing in fertilizers and coal, and by himself in the fertilizer business, his splendid business capacities enabled him to amass a large fortune. Capt. Purse has shown great versatility in the conception, and energy in the execution of many and varied public enterprises. He has done much for the agricultural and sanitary improvement of his section. Among his greatest achievements are the development of Tybee island, almost a sand desert, into a popular summer resort, the construction of the Savannah & Tybee Railroad over large reaches of salt marsh, the introduction into the islands of the seacoast of artesian wells, and into Savannah of both artesian wells and electric lights. In these and making he has exhibited financial sagacity, invincible energy, stainless honor, and a sturdy self-reliance. As alderman of Savannah, and chairman of the committee on finance in 1877–78, he completed the funding of the depressed seven per cent. city bonds at five per cent., thus raising them above par. He is president and a director of many important corporations, a Mason of high degree, extensively engaged in rice planting, a manager of foreign estates, and a railway magnate. Capt. Purse nearly merits the place he holds as a leader in the business circles of the community in which he lives.

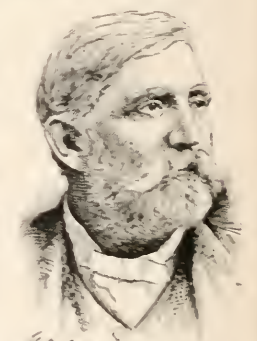
ERSKINE, John, jurist, was born at Strabane, Tyrone, Ireland, Sept. 13, 1813. He came with his parents to America in 1821, returning to school in Ireland in 1828, but coming back to the United States in 1832. He then taught school in Florida for four years, and was a successful lawyer there in 1846. In 1850 he settled in Atlanta, Ga., engaging in the practice of law, and after the war was appointed by President Johnson judge of the United States court for the whole district of Georgia. When the state was divided into two districts in April, 1882, he became judge of the southern section, but retired in December, 1883, under the law allowing federal judges to retire, at their option, on full pay after serving ten years and arriving at the age of seventy. The judicial career of Judge Erskine has been a test of his sterling qualities. Foreign born, assuming a seat on the bench just after the war in a turbulent time, and the official of an administration opposed by the South, he had the delicate task to be loyal to the government and yet just to the people. He did this, and it redects upon him the highest credit. A sound lawyer, a just judge, a genial gentleman, honest and fearless, true to public duty, in the severe ordeal he kept the trust of the government, and yet won the loving esteem of Georgians. Justice L. Q. C. Lamar of the supreme court of the United States thus wrote to Judge Erskine of his conduct in this emergency: "I give you joy for the confidence you have won and the affection you have inspired among a whole people, whose rights, property and happiness were so completely in your power, and that, too, without any sacrifice of principle or surrender of conscientious devotion on your part. A higher and nobler work, done amidst the fierce light in which you moved, no man could have achieved." Among the momentous rulings made by Judge Erskine, were those against the legal outlawry of Confederate lawyers, taxing the property of a state, marriage between the races, and other important questions involving great principles and colossal interests, in which his decisions were never overruled. When he retired from the bench, the bar of northern and southern Georgia gave public expression to their reverence. With solemn ceremonies and eloquent addresses, portraits of the venerable judge, presented by the lawyers after his retirement, were placed over the judges' seats in the various court-rooms where he had presided for nineteen years. The incident was recorded in a beautiful volume, happily characterized by a judicial friend as "an honorable monument," and from prominent men everywhere, including President Cleveland and Justice David Davis of the U. S. supreme court, came sincere approval of the grateful homage to the retired jurist. Judge Erskine's fine face and manly figure are seen daily in the streets of Atlanta. He married the daughter of Gen. Gabriel Smith, of Alabama, and has one child, the wife of Willard P. Ward, of New York.



John Erskine

BRIDGMAN, Frederick Arthur, painter, was born at Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 10, 1847. Within three years after his birth, his mother was left a widow with a large family of children to care for. At sixteen years of age, Frederick entered the employ of the American Bank Note Co., New York city, to learn the engraver's trade, but remained only two years, owing to an imperative desire to obtain a liberal art education. He entered the studio of Gérôme at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, where he soon gave evidence of exceptional ability; but it was a number of years before his pictures began to sell, and, in the meantime, he experienced the privations common to ambitious but poor and unknown artists. While he was a student at the Beaux Arts, he spent most of his vacations with a colony of artists in the old town of Pont-Aven, Brittany, and thus acquired that sympathetic knowledge of landscape effects which Gérôme could not give him. On one of these outings, it was his good fortune to save the life of one of the daughters of the Marquis du Montier, a nobleman of the neighborhood, at the risk of his own. Edward Strahan, a companion of Bridgman's at Pont-Aven, thus describes the latter's habits at this period: "Painting was his dram, and his dram between drams. He perforated the neighborhood in every direction; he discovered delicious or characteristic models; he found the beautiful boy, Grégoire Canivet, praying at a *pardon*, and brought him home in triumph, and in the odor of sanctity, somewhat as Titania did her little Indian henchman; he found wonderful trees, pollard oaks, and lost chapels with rusty bells. The studio at Pont-Aven became a *bric-a-brac* fair, full of Breton embroideries, spinning-wheels, crucifixes, and knee-breeches. Of this artistic revival, Bridgman was largely guilty. He had a blamable gift of perpetual work without fatigue, and a most miserly habit of stuffing occupation into odds and ends of time." In 1868 he made his first appearance in the Salon, where he has been represented every year since, with the exception of 1881. In 1872 he made a sketching-tour through the Pyrenees, which resulted in the exhibition, in the Salon of 1873, of "Bringing in the Maize"—by many considered his masterpiece. In the latter year, he made a voyage up the Nile, which exerted a marked influence upon his subsequent work, in both heightening his color and confirming his penchant for oriental and archæological themes. In 1881 he exhibited about 300 studies of his paintings in New York city, and in 1889 was a prominent contributor to the American department of the Paris Exposition. In 1890 he opened a studio in Paris for the instruction of woman students. His best-known works are: "Funeral of a Mummy," "The American Circus in Brittany," "Bringing in the Maize," "Pastimes of an Assyrian King," "Procession of the Bull Apis," and "Pirate of Love."

BRECKINRIDGE, William Campbell Preston, congressman, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 28, 1837. His father was Robert J. Breckinridge, a pious Presbyterian divine, and his mother, Sophonisba, daughter of Gen. Francis Preston, and granddaughter of Gen. William Campbell. He was educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and Center College, Danville, Ky., graduating April 26, 1855, and was graduated as a lawyer from the University of Louisville, 1857, and has lived and practiced successfully in Lexington since. He fought through the war with conspicuous gallantry, as captain, major, colonel, and commander of a cavalry brigade. After the war he was attorney for Fayette county; in 1866 editor of the "Lexington Observer and Reporter" two years, professor of equity and jurisprudence in Kentucky University five years, and was elected national representative in 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1890 in the forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, and fifty-second congresses.



W. C. P. Breckinridge

Col. Breckinridge is a natural orator, and his silvery eloquence has graced and vivified the political hustings, the court-room and the legislative hall. As a lawyer he has been a learned advocate, a profound expounder of law principles in college and before the bench, and a powerful and effective talker to juries. As a soldier none was more chivalric. A captain under the famous John H. Morgan, he was a worthy military companion of that dashing cavalryman. As a national legislator he has been one of the brilliant representatives in the U. S. congress, a hard worker in the committee rooms, a valuable member of the important committees of ways and means in the forty-ninth and fiftieth, and appropriations in the fifty-first congresses, and a ready, powerful and eloquent speaker in the stirring conflicts on the floor. His appreciative constituents have shown their delight with his congressional service by unanimous renominations. Three colleges, Cumberland University, Tennessee, and Central University and Center College, Ky., have honored him with the degree of LL.D. His first wife was Lucretia H., granddaughter of the great Henry Clay, and his second, Issa, granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Desha.

BUTTERWORTH, Hezekiah, journalist, was born in Warren, Bristol Co., R. I., Dec. 22, 1839. His father was Gardner M. Butterworth, and his mother Susan Ritchie. The boy fitted for college in the high school at Warren, and then took a special course under one of the professors of Brown University. His tastes early led him into journalism. At one time he was editor of a local paper, then contributor to the "Independent," "Congregationalist" and "Youth's Companion." In 1870 he became assistant editor of the "Youth's Companion," and with it his name and work have been ever since identified. In addition to his regular duties as editor, Mr. Butterworth has found time to write twelve volumes of delightful "Zigzag Books," which have reached a circulation of nearly 400,000 volumes. He is a poet of no mean rank, and his two volumes, "Poems for Christmas, Easter and New Year," and "Songs of History," have met with favor. His "Story of the Hymns," written for the American Tract Society, won for him the George Wood gold medal. Among his most recent works is the "Log School-House on the Columbia," giving a view of the heroic period of early Oregon. This by no means includes all of this versatile writer's literary work. His name often appears in leading papers and magazines; sometimes it is a story, or more serious article, and perhaps as often it is a poem. He has written librettos of cantatas also, and other volumes besides those already named. Literature has not dried up the pulses of his warm heart. He is a most genial man and helpful friend. Mr. Butterworth makes his home in Boston, save when he is off on one of his long journeys, which, as he is a bachelor, can be taken at very short notice.

Hezekiah Butterworth

MORTON, Marcus, jurist, was born in Taunton, Mass., Apr. 8, 1819, the son of Marcus Morton, fourteenth governor of Massachusetts. After obtaining his preliminary education, he was sent to Brown University, where he was graduated in 1838. He studied two years at the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and practiced in Boston until 1850, when he removed to Andover. In 1853 he was sent as a delegate to the state constitutional convention, as was his father, and in 1858 both father and son were in the legislature. The same year the son received the appointment of justice of the superior court of Suffolk county, and in 1859 he became a judge of the superior court of the state. At the end of ten years he was made associate justice of the supreme court, and in 1872 chief justice. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton in 1870, and by Harvard in 1882.

BROWNELL, Walter A., educator and geologist, was born at Evan's Mills, N. Y., on March 23, 1838, the son of Brisbin A. Brownell. He prepared for college in the district schools and in the Gouverneur Seminary, from which he was graduated valedictorian of his class. He then entered Genesee College, where he took a high standing. In order to procure funds he taught at intervals. Mr. Brownell accepted the professorship of Latin in Fulton Seminary, and in 1865 was made principal of Red Creek Seminary, which he left at the end of three years to accept a similar position in the Fairfield Seminary. This place he also retained three years, greatly upbuilding the school, and resigning in 1871 to accept the principalship of the Syracuse High School. At the end of one year he accepted the professorship of geology and chemistry in this school, which position he has held for twenty-one years. When Prof. Brownell assumed this professorship there was no apparatus for illustrating physical science, neither was there money to secure such. He at once instituted courses of student lectures in the sciences, and by this means raised a fund, which was doubled by the regents at Albany, and so he was able to procure $2,500 worth of chemical and physical apparatus. During his vacations he devoted himself to geological field work, both in Europe and America. The result of these explorations he gave to the school, which through his efforts has a collection of minerals and fossils numbering about 30,000. Dr. Brownell has classified the collection scientifically, so that every specimen is in perfect order for illustration. In 1881 he was called to the chair of mineralogy in the vacation summer school for teachers, at Martha's Vineyard, Mass. This department was enlarged the following year by the addition of geology, which double department he held four successive seasons, having in his classes professors in geology from the various colleges and other institutions of learning in the United States. Dr. Brownell is well known as a lecturer, and also through his writings that have occasionally appeared in the scientific periodicals. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is one of the original Fellows of the Geological Society of America. In 1876 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Hamilton College. Notwithstanding his deep interest in science, he is also an active business man and prominently interested in the welfare of the community in which he resides. He is chairman of several committees for advancing philanthropic and religious works, and is interested in city affairs in Syracuse. Immediately upon graduation from college he married Helen M. Davis, of Livonia, N. Y., a talented student and educator, whom he met in his college work. Their only son, George G. Brownell, is making a specialty of natural science, and is engaged in a geological investigation of Central Africa, being employed by the New York Colonization Society.

Walter A. Brownell

MARIS, George L., educator, was born in Chester county, Pa., Apr. 16, 1842. His ancestors for two hundred years were members of the religious Society of Friends. His immigrant ancestor, George Maris, was a contemporary of William Penn, being a member of the provincial assembly of Pennsylvania for eight years, and of the council one year. At the age of sixteen George entered the West Chester academy to prepare for college, but at the end of two years he was obliged, for want of funds, to take charge of a public school to secure the means for further study. In 1862 he was offered a position as assistant teacher in the West Chester academy and finished his preparation for college while filling that position. He entered the sophomore class at the University of Michigan in 1864 and was graduated in 1867. While at Ann Arbor he was one of the editors of the "Palladium," a college publication, and of the "University Magazine." At the close of his college course he taught in the academy at which he had prepared for college, and in 1869 was elected superintendent of schools of Chester county, Pa., for a term of three years, and did much to popularize education by holding teachers' institutes and establishing graded schools. In 1873 he was chosen principal of the State Normal School at West Chester which had been established during his term as the county superintendent. He served in this position eight years and brought the institution into the front rank of the normal schools in Pennsylvania. After serving a term at Swathmore College as professor of theory and practice of teaching, he was elected to his present position, principal of the boys' department of the Friends' Central High School of Philadelphia, an institution which stands at the head of a system of graded schools under the care of the Society of Friends. Prof. Maris is the author of an English Grammar, and is one of the compilers of a large volume entitled the "Maris Family Record." He has devoted considerable time to lecturing at teachers' institutes. In 1877 he was president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association.

Geo. L. Maris.

NICHOLSON, James William Augustus, naval officer, was born at Dedham, Mass., March 10, 1821. He became midshipman at seventeen years of age, and in 1852 was made lieutenant. He accompanied Capt. Perry to Japan in the Vandalia, commanding a guard on shore for several months during the Chinese rebellion. In 1857–60 he was stationed along the coast of Africa to aid in suppressing the slave-trade, and in 1861 went with the Pocahontas to the relief of Fort Sumter, arriving, however, too late. This was the beginning of an active service which lasted throughout the war. He was in the battle of Port Royal, S. C., and later in numerous engagements on the Potomac river while commanding the Isaac Smith. He aided in the conquest of Jacksonville, Fernandina and St. Augustine, Fla., and repulsed a large body of the enemy on the St. John's river. He was commissioned commander July 16, 1862, and in 1864 served in the South Atlantic blockading squadron. As commander of the monitor Manhattan, he took part in the battle of Mobile Bay Forts, helping to cripple the ram Tennessee. After a siege of six weeks he also took Fort Morgan. In 1866 he became captain, and in 1873 commodore. While acting as commandant of the United States navy-yard at Brooklyn, 1876–78, he was the author of sound reforms, which bore witness to his executive ability, and in 1881, being made admiral, with his ship Lancaster, he took command of the European station at Alexandria, and when he found the British forces about to bombard the town, afforded protection to many refugees. After the bombardment, at the request of the Egyptian khedive, he sent men ashore to assist in putting out the flames and arresting pillage. For these services he was thanked by several foreign powers who were unrepresented there, the king of Sweden presenting him with a handsome gold medal in recognition of his timely aid. In 1883, when the admiral was retired at the age of sixty-two, it was with a high reputation earned by over forty years of faithful service as a good seaman and disciplinarian, and as a patriot of the most unfailing devotion to the flag of his country. He died in New York city Oct. 28, 1887.

HIRSCH, Emil Gustav, rabbi, lecturer and writer, was born in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, May 22, 1852, where he attended the public schools and afterward the Latin school. His father, one of the first Jewish rabbis of the day, received a call in 1866 to the ministry of the Reformed Congregation in Philadelphia, Pa., and with his family removed in that year to America. Emil, being then fourteen years of age, continued his education at the Academy of the Episcopal church in Philadelphia, and in 1872 was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He then went to Berlin, Germany, to pursue philosophical and theological studies, took his degree in philosophy in 1876, and was installed as rabbi at Baltimore, remaining one year. He was then, for two years, rabbi at Louisville. In August, 1880, he went to Chicago, where he has continued as pastor of the Sinai congregation, which grew under his ten years of ministration from seventy-five families to nearly 400. In 1884 it was found necessary to provide a larger house, and, later, galleries had to be added to the substantial stone temple erected on Indiana avenue. A still larger house has already become necessary. Rabbi Hirsch writes extensively for Jewish journals, is editor of the "Reform Advocate," the recognized exponent of advanced thought in Jewish circles, and is at the head of the movement to have Sunday observed as the Jewish Sabbath, which has been successfully tried in the Sinai congregation. He has command of remarkably clear and elegant English in extempore speaking, is popularly known in the lecture field, and many of his lectures have appeared in the public prints. He is a director of the Chicago Public Library, has been instrumental in founding the Jewish Manual Training School at Chicago, and is identified with the leading non-sectarian charities of the country.

Emil G. Hirsch

REDE, Wyllys, clergyman, was born at Monmouth, Ill., Aug. 7, 1859. He was graduated from Williams College in 1882, studied at the General Theological Seminary, New York, entered the Episcopal ministry in 1884, and has been rector at Calais and Northeast Harbor, Me., in Goochland county, Va., and since 1889 at Westminster, Md. He has written for the "Churchman," "Church Eclectic," "Church Scholiast," and other publications, and delivered illustrated lectures on the English cathedrals and the Holy Land.

FELLOWS, Edward B., underwriter, was born at Salisbury, N. H., June 20, 1811. He is descended from John Fellows, of Kingston, as are all the families of that name in Boscawen and Salisbury. Samuel Fellows, of Salisbury, was made a freeman in 1645. William Fellows, merchant, of London, Eng., is mentioned as early as 1653; Sir John, of Carshalton, sub-governor of the South Sea Co., was created a baronet Jan. 20, 1719. The family in this country were conspicuous for their patriotism during the war of the revolution. Moses Fellows, a great-uncle of Edward B., was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and accompanied Arnold's expedition to Quebec; he was engaged in the battle of Bennington, the retaking of Fort Ticonderoga, the battles of Stillwater and White Plains, wintered at Valley Forge, crossed the Delaware with Washington's army, and was engaged in the battles of Trenton and Monmouth. He went with Gen. Sullivan on his raid into western New York, and was honorably discharged after some years of service, and then settled on his farm in his native town, where he raised a family of twelve children, all living at the time of his death in 1846. A monument was erected to his memory in Salisbury in 1886. Through the maternal branch Edward B. is also descended from the Fellows family. In 1817 his father removed with his family to Tunbridge, Vt., where he attended the common school, and completed his education at Royalton Academy. He went to Pennsylvania in 1831, and taught school in the Wyoming Valley. In 1834 he removed to New York, and was for a time clerk in a dry-goods store. A thorough Jeffersonian democrat in principle, he became interested in politics, and was appointed to a responsible position in the New York custom-house, under Collector Lawrence, during President Polk's administration. The most important public work of his life was in connection with the public schools of New York city, which, previous to 1842, were under the direction of the Public School Society. In 1841 an act was passed authorizing the election of trustees and commissioners for the public schools, and Mr. Fellows was elected trustee of the fourth ward, and was afterward chosen member of the board of education. In the controversy regarding the reading of the Scriptures in the public schools, Mr. Fellows favored a separation between religious and secular instruction. While he held the office of school commissioner he introduced a resolution inquiring as to the expediency of establishing evening schools for the benefit of apprentices and others, whose vocations prevented their attendance at the day schools. He drew up a bill, which was passed by the legislature about 1846. The schools thus established were eminently successful, and their benefits will be felt for all time to come. It was largely owing to his efforts that evening schools were subsequently established for the benefit of women. Mr. Fellows was appointed chairman of the committee on evening schools, and devoted so much time and labor to their advancement that their acknowledged success is largely due to his active energy. He was also prominent in the establishment of the New York Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York), and introduced resolutions for establishing a free academy for girls, a scheme which is now perfected in the free Normal College. No truthful history of the cause of education in New York can be written which does not give a leading place to the name of Edward B. Fellows. On the resignation of John A. Stewart as clerk of the board of education, Mr. Fellows was elected to the position, and continued to hold it until politics became an important factor in its management, when he failed to secure a re-election. He then accepted a position in the Butchers and Drovers Bank, and while there organized, in 1853, the Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. He was elected secretary, and held the position until the death of the president in 1866, when he was chosen to succeed him, and has continuously held the office, having been unanimously elected each year. This company, under his economical and judicious management, has become one of the strongest as well as one of the best paying institutions in the country. During a period of thirty years, while promptly paying all its losses, the stockholders received a dividend of nearly fifteen per cent. per annum, and the original stockholders who paid in $1,000 at the commencement of the company, received, in the thirty years, a net profit of over $5,000 on their investment. Mr. Fellows in his religious faith is a stanch Universalist, and is the oldest member of the Church of the Divine Paternity. He has held many official positions connected with it during the pastorate of the eloquent divine, Dr. E. H. Chapin. Mr. Fellows was one of his most devoted friends and supporters. He is also one of the founders of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, a non-sectarian institution, and has been on its advisory committee since its organization, and was for several years trustee and treasurer of the Universalist general convention, and is now president of the New York Universalist Ministerial Relief Fund. He has been for many years connected with the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, and has uniformly taken an active interest in its proceedings.

E. B. Fellows

EVERETT, Robert William, congressman, was born near Hayneville, Houston Co., Ga., March 3, 1839. His parents were poor people, and their home was a log-house on a barren piney-woods farm. His mother died a few hours after his birth. His boyhood alternated between the village school and farm-work. He was graduated from Mercer University in 1859, having taken, in his second college year, a prize for declamation. He belonged to several arms of the service in the war, serving the last eighteen months as a member of Gen. N. B. Forrest's escort-squadron, and was slightly wounded by a fragment of shell at Harrisburg, Miss., July, 1864. The war left him without means. He married Emma C. Borders, of Cedartown in 1868, settled in Polk county in 1872, and since 1875 has been a successful and self-sustaining farmer. He was twelve years member of the board of education of Polk county, and president of the board for many years; county commissioner several years; state representative, 1882–85; and chairman of the committee on agriculture the last two years; and was elected in 1890 as national representative to the fifty-second congress, defeating Wm. H. Felton, ex-congressman. He was for three years president of the sub-alliance; president of the county alliance; vice-president of the state alliance; and on the judiciary committee of the F. S. alliance. Mr. Everett was a gallant soldier in the war, sharing largely in the eventful career of the famous Forrest. He has been one of the model farmers of Georgia, and an influential leader in the alliance, winning his way by his sound views, good management, and forcible speaking into the national councils.

R. W. Everett.

HILLIARD, Henry Washington, diplomatist and author, was born at Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 4, 1808. His parents removed to Columbia, S. C., where he passed his youth. He was graduated with distinction from South Carolina College in 1826, at eighteen years. Reading law in Athens, Ga., under Judge Clayton, he was admitted to the bar there in 1829, and practised two years. He then filled a chair in the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, in 1831, resigning in 1834, and practised law successfully in Montgomery, Ala. He was elected state representative in 1838, declining re-election; delegate to the Harrisburg whig convention in 1840; elector same year; nominated for congress in 1841, and declined a foreign mission the same year; was appointed U. S. minister to Belgium in 1842, resigning in 1844, was elected national representative in 1845, 1847, and 1849 to the twenty-ninth, thirtieth, and thirty-first congresses; was appointed an original regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1846, received the degree of LL. D.; was on the electoral ticket of Fillmore in 1856, and of Bell and Everett in 1860; delivered the annual oration, in 1859 at the University of Virginia; was appointed by President Davis, in 1861, commissioner to Tennessee, and was a brigadier general in the provisional army of the Confederate states, raising 3,000 troops. After the war, he practised law in Augusta, Ga., but soon removed to Atlanta. He advocated Horace Greeley's election in 1872, ran for congress in 1876, was appointed by President Hayes U. S. minister to Brazil, from 1877 to 1881, and was offered the German mission, when it should become vacant. As orator, statesman, diplomat, and author, Gen. Hilliard has had a long public career of unusual distinction, marked by large utility, and crowned with intellectual lustre. He is a natural orator, with every grace of eloquence — a musical voice, and a diction classic, facile, and fervent. In 1838 he opposed successfully the political features of Mr. Calhoun's sub-treasury scheme, rallying the whigs against it in six strong letters signed "Junius Brutus." He antagonized the "Wilmot Proviso," and supported the compromise measures of 1850. He spoke against secession, and met before the public in Alabama the orator of secession, Wm. L. Yancey and visiting Mr. Everett in Boston, delivered an address in Faneuil Hall that gave him national fame. He gave loyal support to the South after the issue was made. In congress he took a high rank. He made a great speech on the Oregon question, wrote the report that secured mail steam facilities to Europe, ably fought slave exclusion from territories, on the foreign relations committee made an elaborate review of the whole subject of foreign missions, and delivered a number of masterly speeches on the vital matters before the country. It was in Brazil that the most illustrious and momentous service of Gen. Hilliard's public career was done. The emancipation of the million and a half of her slaves was pending. He was applied to for the results of American emancipation. With magnificent ability he wrote a letter that was the turning point of the colored movement, and fostered the reform. A great banquet was given in his honor, and he made a speech as remarkable as his letter, and both have been published in the official blue book of Great Britain by Lord Granville. Gen. Hilliard has published: "Roman Nights," an Italian translation (1848); "Speeches and Addresses" (1855), and "De Vane," a novel (two editions, 1865 and 1886). "De Vane" is to go through another edition, and Gen. Hilliard has written and will soon publish a volume of reminiscences. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in early manhood, and during his life has devoutly proclaimed the truths of Christianity in pulpit and Sabbath-school room.

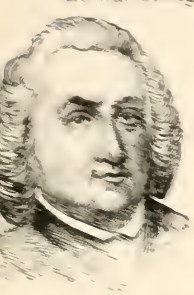
Henry W. Hilliard

LEGGETT, Francis H., merchant, was born in New York city March 27, 1840. He is the representative of a very old family, both in this country and in England, where for many generations they resided in Essex, spelling the name variously, but all descended from one whose official capacity, the Legate, furnished their patronymic. The progenitor of the American family came into the colonies in 1640 *via* Barbadoes, where he had been a landed proprietor. Gabriel Leggett, of the second generation, became the proprietor of an extensive estate in Westchester county (West Farms), which is at present the twenty-third ward of the city of New York. He was a merchant as well as a landowner, and not a few of his descendants are enrolled among "The Old Merchants of New York." He died in 1770, leaving four sons—John, Thomas, William and Gabriel. Francis H. is a descendant of William, as was also William Leggett, the poet and late editor of the "Evening Post." For four generations his ancestors were born at Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co., N. Y. The father of the subject of this sketch was Abraham Leggett, who was born in 1805, and died in New York city at the age of seventy-three. His mother was Sarah Lee, a daughter of Richard Lee. Abraham Leggett was one of the oldest and most highly respected merchants in New York city, and was engaged in the wholesale grocery business on Front street for nearly half a century, and was one of the originators of the Market Bank. He gave his son Francis an academic education, who, after completing his studies, entered a produce commission house as clerk in the fall of 1856. He continued this connection for about five years. In 1862 he and his elder brother formed a copartnership, which was dissolved by his withdrawal in 1870, to establish a new firm in connection with his younger brother, Theodore Leggett, now deceased, under the firm name of Francis H. Leggett & Co. The business grew so rapidly that it was not long before they were occupying three stores on Reade street, and subsequently were obliged to add a store on Chambers street to the premises. Greater facilities for conducting their increasing business were soon needed, and by the fall of 1880 it had attained such proportions that land was bought and the immense building erected which the firm at present (1892) occupies. The business of the house amounts annually to between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000, and 400 persons are employed in the establishment. They have, moreover, a large canning house at Riverside, near Burlington, N. J., and the firm of Francis H. Leggett & Co. is one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in New York city. Mr. Leggett is still the senior and an active member of the concern, and is also a member of the Produce and Cotton Exchanges, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Union League, Merchants' and other clubs.

Francis H. Leggett

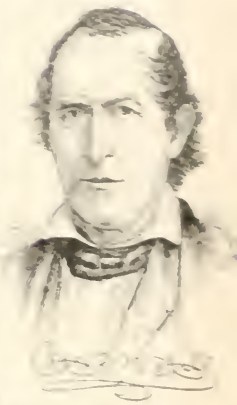
RANDOLPH, Peyton, first president of congress, was born in Tazewell Hall, Williamsburg, Va., in 1721, son of Sir John Randolph (1693–1737), who

was a graduate of William and Mary college studied law at Gray's Inn, was king's attorney for Virginia, knighted while on a visit to England in 1720, where he obtained a new charter for William and Mary college, speaker of the Virginia house of burgesses, 1738, and recorder of the city of Norfolk. He built and resided at Tazewell Hall. Sir John was the sixth son of William Randolph (1650–1711), born at Morton Morrell, Warwickshire, Eng., emigrated to Virginia in 1674, built a stately mansion on Turkey Island with bricks brought from England, was a member of the house of burgesses, a member of the governor's council, active in the work of civilizing the Indians, and founded and was first trustee of William and Mary college. He married Mary Isham, by whom he had ten children, six sons being on the list of forty graduates of the name of Randolph, recorded in the catalogue of William and Mary college. The son was educated at William and Mary college, where he was graduated. He then studied law at the Inner Temple, London, and was appointed king's attorney for Virginia in 1748. He represented Williamsburg in the house of burgesses the same year. As the law officer of the crown, he was brought in opposition to Rev. Samuel Davis, a Presbyterian clergyman, on the question of the Toleration act (see Vol. V., p. 465). In 1751 Governor Dinwiddie and his family were guests of Mr. Randolph on their arrival in America, but Randolph's resistance of the royal demand of a pistol fee on every land patent destroyed their friendship, as the house of burgesses commissioned him to appear before the English ministry in London and demonstrate the unconstitutionality of the exaction, which he did without obtaining the consent of the governor. In this mission he opposed the crown lawyers, Campbell and Murray, and after his argument the pistol fee was rescinded from all land-patents on less than one hundred acres, and soon after on all patents. During his absence Gov. Dinwiddie appointed George Wythe in his place, which he retained only until his friend Randolph returned. A long controversy between the governor and the house of burgesses delayed the payment to Randolph of his promised compensation of £2,500 for his services on the mission, and led to the prorogation of the house. There was a compromise with the new house, and the attorney, acknowledging the irregularities, was reinstated. He led a company against the Indians after Braddock's defeat, was chairman of a committee to revise the laws of the province, and was a visitor of William and Mary college from 1758. As an examiner in law he signed Patrick Henry's license in 1760, saying that the applicant knew very little, but might learn later, being an able man. He framed the remonstrance of the burgesses against the proposed stamp act in 1764, and in its passage saw that he must take a side. In 1766 he was elected speaker and gave up his post as royal attorney. Thenceforth he was heartily with the patriots, and his high character, his cool judgment and his legal learning gave him great weight among them. He was a close friend of Washington. Jefferson in youth took him for a model. In 1773 he was chairman of the committee of correspondence, and in August, 1774, of the Virginia convention which placed him at the head of its deputies to the Continental congress in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, Sept. 5th, where he was at once chosen president. On the removal of the powder from the magazine at Williamsburg, Va., April 20, 1775, Randolph, by his influence, delayed impending hostilities and appeased the patriots. He was again speaker of the house of burgesses in May, 1775, and after their session attended the second congress. His great nephew, Peyton Randolph, born at Williamsburg, Va., in 1779, was a son of Edmund Randolph, and long clerk of the Virginia supreme court, whose "Reports" he published in six volumes, 1823–28. He died at Richmond in 1828. The subject of this sketch died of apoplexy in Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1775, leaving no children.



Peyton Randolph

HILL, Harry R. W., merchant, was born in Halifax county, N. C., in 1797. His father died when he was five years old, and his mother remarried and removed to Williamson county, Tenn., where his first lessons were learned in an old field school, which he spent two years. This meagre and defective schooling was all that the largest planter and merchant and grand master of the Masons ever received. He began business life by keeping store in Franklin. His employer died in 1818, and young Hill settled the estate so much to the satisfaction of his heirs that they assisted in starting him in business for himself. In 1827 Mr. Hill was married to Margaretta E. McAllister and, having accumulated a fortune, removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he entered into partnership with William Nichols, and engaged in a large commercial and steamboating business. In 1832 he removed to New Orleans and engaged in business with N. J. Dick & Co. In the financial crisis of 1837 the house became involved, and for the following seven years Mr. Hill was occupied in settling the company business of the firm. He received the reward of his labors in seeing the credit of the house restored and the business of the firm resumed on its old footing. In 1842 Mr. Dick retired from business, and the firm became Hill & McLean. The firm was subsequently several times revised, and Mr. Hill released his partner and paid the indebtedness out of his private fortune, and afterward conducted the business alone. His estate was managed with the same ability that stamped his business career. The large plantation was worked by a well-governed, well-cared for body of slaves numbering 1,000, all managed under a system of the highest economy and improvement. His name fills a prominent position in the commercial annals of the South where he was known not only through his business and many philanthropic deeds, but by the active interest he took in the promotion of all public works. Mr. Hill fell a victim to yellow fever when hardly past the prime of manhood, while caring for his slaves who were stricken with the fever. The press throughout the South paid tributes to his memory. He died at New Orleans, La., Sept. 17, 1858.

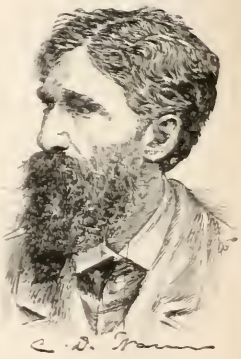


SOULE, Richard, author, was born at Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass., June 5, 1812, a descendant of George Soule, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. He was graduated from Harvard in 1832, was a civil engineer 1832–38, a sugar refiner at Boston, 1844–53, a member of the school committee there 1848–49, and of the Massachusetts legislature in 1849. His first book was a pamphlet, "Memorial of the Sprague Family" (1847). He was at the head of Dr. J. F. Watson's staff of assistants, 1855–76, in the making of his great "Dictionary of the English Language," later prepared with W. A. Wheeler a "Manual of Punctuation and Spelling" (1873), and with L. J. Campbell a "Punctuation" (1878), and other "First Lessons in Reading" (1880), and a "Dictionary of Synonyms" (1871). He died in St. Louis, Dec. 23, 1877.

HOAGLAND, Cornelius Nevius, physician, was born at Neshanic, Somerset Co., N. J., Nov. 23, 1828, the eldest son of Andrew and Jane Hoagland and a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Christoffel Hoagland, the sturdy pioneer of the family who emigrated from Haarlem, Holland, to New Amsterdam about the middle of the seventeenth century. At the period of the emigration to America, Hoagland was an established family name of considerable antiquity in the Netherlands, it being traced back at least a century in Zeeland and Utrecht, and quite as far back in a collateral line of the viscounts and governors of Dormael in Brabant, who claimed descent from the ancient lords of Hoogelant. The family spread and formed several distinct branches in Holland, and those of the name who emigrated to America came at different dates, and from different localities, the name being variously spelled, and the use of Van being dispensed with. Christoffel Hoagland settled in New Amsterdam when but a y ath. He was first clerk for a me cantile house, and on attaining his majority began business for himself. In 1655 his name appears on the swords of the burgomaster and schepens court. Later he united with the Dutch church in New Amsterdam, and in 1661 he was married to Catrina Cregier, a native American and daughter of Capt. Martin Cregier, a noted officer under Kieft Stuyvesant. He had already attained prominence, and while yet young was regarded as a leading citizen. He was evidently a man of sterling character, and filled many important places in the colonial government. From such ancestry came Cornelius Nevius Hoagland. In 1834 his father removed to Ohio, and settled first at Piqua, Miami Co., and later at West Charleston in the same county, where he purchased a hotel on the main stage route from Piqua to Dayton. Cornelius attended the public schools at West Charleston until 1845, taking private instructions in Latin. At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. L. Crane, one of the leading physicians of Miami county, and two years later attended a course of medical lectures at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, O. He subsequently entered the medical department of the Western Reserve University in Cleveland, O., from which, in the spring of 1852, he was graduated. In 1854 he was elected auditor for Miami county, and re-elected in 1856, serving for four years. At the outbreak of the civil war Dr. Hoagland enlisted in the "Lafayette Blues," a volunteer military company that entered the United States service under the call of President Lincoln in 1861, and on the organization and muster-in of the company, was made its first lieutenant. The company was assigned as company H of the 11th Ohio volunteer infantry, and in October of the same year Dr. Hoagland was made surgeon of the 11th, with which he served until the close of the war. At various times during the service Dr. Hoagland was in charge of the field hospitals, being on the staff of the brigade and division commanders. His principal service, however, was with his regiment in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama and Texas. At the close of the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1868 he removed with his family to Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Hoagland was very successful, and in 1876 retired from business with an ample fortune. In 1887 he founded the Hoagland Laboratory in Brooklyn, instituted for the pursuit of original research in the higher branches of medical science, bacteriology, pathology and physiology being the principal departments. The cost of this laboratory with equipments complete exceeded $100,000, to which he subsequently added $50,000 as an endowment fund. Dr. Hoagland's handsome residence on Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, is in strong contrast to the dwellings of his Hoagland ancestors, built over 200 years ago. Dr. Hoagland is a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, Life Fellow of the American Geographical Society of New York, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and the Long Island Historical Society. He is a regent of the Long Island College Hospital, a member of the Loyal Legion, and trustee of the Syracuse University, Antioch College of Ohio, Adelphi Academy, People's Trust Co. and Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y. On Aug. 10, 1852, Dr. Hoagland was married to Eliza Ellen, daughter of Judge David H. Morris, of Miami county, O.

C. N. Hoagland

WARNER, Charles Dudley, author, was born at Plainfield, Mass., Sept. 12, 1829. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1851. While in college he contributed to the magazines, and at his graduation took the prize in English. In 1853 he was a member of a surveying party employed on the Missouri frontier. In 1854 he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, was graduated in 1856 and for four years practiced in Chicago, Ill. He accepted a position as assistant editor of the Hartford (Conn.) "Press" in 1860 and was made its managing editor the following year, and in 1867, on the consolidation of the "Press" with the "Courant," co-editor. In 1884 he became one of the editors of "Harper's Magazine." He has traveled widely in Europe, the Orient, the United States, Canada and Mexico. He was an abolitionist previous to the civil war, and has been a member of the republican party since its formation. He has taken an active interest in prison reform and university extension and has delivered numerous lectures and addresses on these and other topics. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard (1872) and from Dartmouth (1874). He first appeared before the public as an author in 1870, and his writings, which have been very popular, have all been marked by grace, delicate humor, keen and discriminating observation, subtle charm and great versatility. Among his best-known works are: "My Summer in a Garden" (1870); "Backlog Studies," a volume of essays (1872); "My Winter on the Nile" (1876); "Being a Boy," reminiscences of his youth (1877); "Captain John Smith" (1881); "Washington Irving" (1881); "Their Pilgrimage," a series of papers descriptive of American watering places (1886); "Studies in the South and West" (1889); "A Little Journey in the World," a novel (1890) and "Our Italy," dealing with life and scenes in California in 1891. In 1873 he wrote, in collaboration with Samuel L. Clemens, "The Gilded Age," a humorous story that was afterward dramatized, and he is the editor of the "American Men of Letters" series, published in Boston. His contributions to the various magazines deal in the main with social and literary topics. He is a prolific but conscientious and careful writer. His works display, according to the London "Spectator," "Banter and paradox, always handled with cleverness and subtlety; an active fancy that sometimes rises into imagination or pathos, irony that is never bitter, and sarcasm



C. D. Warner

this is never sought. Quiet and well, those who are judged the soundest seek little beyond the supplies of all that is substantial, of steady attachments, natural virtues and the like.

BARGER, Samuel F., lawyer, was born in New York city, Dec. 19, 1832, of Dutch origin, his ancestors having settled early on Staten Island, where his parents and grandparents were born. He received his early education in the Columbia College Grammar School under Professor Charles Anthon, and finished at the University of the City of New York. Having chosen the profession of law, he went to Paterson, N. J., and entered the office of Aaron S. Pennington, where he finished his preparation for admission to the bar. In 1854 he was admitted to the bar in New Jersey, and in 1855 in New York, where he settled and applied himself to his profession. It took him several years to reach a point where he was at once popular and successful, and from that time forward he continued to rise rapidly. In 1867 he made his first connection with railroads, when he was associated with the late Cornelius Vanderbilt as a director of the New York Central Railroad Company, and in 1868, when this company united with the Hudson River Railroad Co., Mr. Barger became one of the directors of the consolidated corporation. In his capacity as a director he showed the possession of qualities not only of the lawyer but also of the business man and the financier. He was associated with Gen. Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clarke, Daniel Torrance, C. W. Chapin, James H. Banker, H. H. Dexter, William A. Kissam and George J. Whitney, and is sole survivor of this group of railroad men. Mr. Barger presided at the famous meeting held in Albany, Nov. 2, 1869, at which the consolidation of the Central and Hudson River roads took place. Mr. Barger has also served as director in the Harlem road, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Canada Southern and leased lines. He has also been a director and member of the executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Co. and all its leased lines. This was until 1881, when he resigned. He has also been a trustee of the Wagner Palace Car Company since its organization, and is a director of the Canada Southern Bridge Co. and the Albany Bridge Co., and a trustee in the Union Trust Co. Mr. Barger, who is looked upon as one of the most advanced and progressive business men of the day, clear-headed and skilled in his understanding of all important business affairs, is also conservative, as is illustrated by the fact that for upwards of thirty years he has occupied the same suite of offices in Trinity building on Lower Broadway. Mr. Barger is a lifelong democrat, but has never entered politics except to attend party conventions, and to serve as a presidential elector. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity in Holland Lodge. He is a Presbyterian, and an attendant and pew-holder at the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church, whose minister, Rev. Dr. John Hall, is his personal friend. Mr. Barger has been a member of the Union Club for thirty years, and served for a time on its governing committee. He was one of the founders of the Manhattan Club, and one of the Queens and Nassau Country Club, and one of the Queens and Nassau Country Club, where he spends the summer months, when not in Europe. He is also a member of the Seawanhaka Club of Oyster Bay. A large, influential, prosperous, thoroughly man of the world, Mr. Barger is a bachelor, unmarried, and a born and genial friend. He is a man who is highly esteemed, courted and sought in society. He lives in an elegant residence on Madison avenue, New York, where he has gathered many beautiful and costly souvenirs of travels, many and of the most eminent with some of the most eminent personages of the day.

GOEPP, Philip Henry, superintendent of the Manhattan railway, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., April 16, 1838. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and became a proficient in the machinery at Greenwich, and was sent by the Union government in 1861 to Fortress Monroe to assist J. E. Wool in the organization of the Union Provisions. This post he held with great efficiency for twenty-two years. The latter was chiefly due to the position of the Manhattan railway system, and the consequent responsibilities and growth of the road. This Atlantic was followed by Nantucket in 1861, by Liberty in 1863, and the next year in the South. He was a leading figure in framing the new constitution of Pennsylvania, adopted in 1873, and served as a member of the Pennsylvania Board, of which he was treasurer in 1881. He was in Germany 1881-2, spent his last years on Staten Island, N. Y., and died there March 22, 1882.

GRIFFIN, Eugene, soldier, was born at Ellsworth, Me., Oct. 13, 1838. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy June 18, 1857, appointed second lieutenant corps of engineers, U. S. army, and served on duty as the Engineer School at Appleton, William's Point, New York Harbor, until April, 1858. Subsequently, while in charge of a party of the Western surveying expedition, he surveyed territory in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas. After a brief period of temporary service at Gen. Hancock's headquarters on Governor's Island, he was appointed quartermaster of the battalion of engineers at Willet's Point, and subsequently adjutant. He was promoted to be first lieutenant June 30, 1870. In 1880 he was appointed assistant professor of civil and military engineering and the art of war at the U. S. Military Academy, relinquishing this position to accept an appointment as aide-de-camp on Gen. Hancock's staff Aug. 2, 1880. He was the senior aide of Gen. Hancock at the time of his death. At this time he also performed the duties of chief engineer of the division of the Atlantic and the department of the east. After Gen. Hancock's death he was ordered to Washington as assistant engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia. On Jan. 10, 1887, he was promoted to be captain of engineers, resigning his commission Oct. 9, 1889. Obtaining leave of absence while assigned to temporary duty as the war department, in April, 1888, he entered upon a business career as general manager of the railway department of the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., of Boston, Mass., becoming second vice president of the company in April, 1891. He married Abbott Russell Hancock, niece and adopted daughter of Gen. Hancock, Apr. 24, 1879, at Governor's Island. They have one child, Hancock Griffin, who was born March 10, 1882, at Governor's Island.

Eugene Griffin

CLARKSON, James S., journalist and politician, was born in Indiana, in 1842. He is of mingled English, Irish, and Scotch ancestry, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Clarkson, the English abolitionist. His paternal great-grandfather was a colonel in the English army, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill; and his maternal great-grandfather was an American officer in the same battle. The former settled in New Hampshire soon after the war ended. The son and grandson of this Clarkson were born in Maine, and later went to Indiana, where James was born. James, when a lad of twelve, went with his father to Iowa. There he attended the free schools winters, working on a farm in the summer. He endured the hardships of a frontier life, among other things driving ox teams to market on the Mississippi river, 190 miles away. He was always an intense champion of the rights of the negro as a human being, and in his boyhood helped several fleeing slaves across Iowa from Missouri into Canada. At seventeen years of age he became a school teacher. He enlisted in the Federal army in 1861 in an infantry regiment, and again in 1862 in a cavalry regiment, but was rejected on account of weak lungs. His father and grandfather before him had been editors, and he had learned the printing trade while a lad, before leaving Indiana. In 1866, after eleven years of farming and school-teaching, he went to Des Moines as a printer on the "Daily State Register," passed through the positions of foreman, reporter, night editor, city editor, and editor of the paper, and with his brother purchased the plant in 1870, and made it the leading paper in the state. In 1867, as editor of the "Register," he led the Republican party in the movement to enfranchise the negro, Iowa being the first state to adopt an amendment to its constitution, a year in advance of the adoption of the national amendment. Mr. Clarkson had a natural aptitude and love for politics. He was made chairman of the republican state committee of Iowa when he was twenty-four, and held the place for several years. At twenty-five he was offered the Swiss mission by President Grant, but declined it. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant postmaster at Des Moines, and reappointed by him in 1875, but resigned the place in 1877 because he was opposed to President Hayes's southern policy. He has always taken an active interest in school affairs, and was for many years a member of the board of education at Des Moines, and of the regents of the State Agricultural College. As an editor he was always aggressive, and a firm believer in his party and its honesty. Distaste for public office kept him from the positions of honor to which the people of Iowa would have been glad to raise him. He was offered by President Garfield a post abroad and one in Washington, but he declined them both. He was delegate-at-large from Iowa to the republican national conventions from 1876 to 1888, became a member of the national republican committee in 1880, and participated prominently in the committee's campaigns of 1884 and 1888, the latter time as vice-chairman. He is fond of literature, and has published anonymously two novels, one of which has run through three editions, and the other two. He was appointed first assistant postmaster-general by President Harrison in March, 1889. He accepted under party persuasion, against his own wish, and discharged its duties with energy and capacity until August, 1890, when he resigned, receiving an autograph letter of thanks from the president for the merit and fidelity of his services. While in that office he made over 39,000 removals and appointments. In proof of his theory of the wisdom of frequent changes in public offices, and the accession to them of new men, fresh from the people, he called attention to the fact that none of his appointments have been revoked because of unworthiness. He was offered in September, 1890, by President Harrison, his choice of appointments as minister to China or to Russia, but chose neither, preferring to return to private life. In the spring of 1891 he sold his newspaper interests. In April following he was elected to succeed John M. Thurston as president of the republican league of the United States. Mr. Clarkson is married to a beautiful woman, a leader in Washington society.

YOUNG, Edward Faitoute Condit, banker, was born at Malapardis, N. J., Jan. 25, 1835, the son of Benjamin Franklin Young. His maternal ancestors were English and Scotch, and the progenitor of the family on the paternal side, the Rev. John Yonge, emigrated to America from England in 1638, and settled in Connecticut. Edward Young was educated at the public schools in Jersey City, and after completing his studies, engaged in the banking business. On July 26, 1854, he was married to Harriet M. Strober. They have two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. Young has been eminently successful in his business career; has done wonders for the banks to which he has been attached, having devoted himself entirely to his business, and is noted for his strict punctuality. He is president of the First National Bank of Jersey City; of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City; of the New Coldale Coal Co.; of the commissioners of adjustment, Jersey City, and state director of the United Railroads of New Jersey; was treasurer of Jersey City, a member of the board of aldermen and first director-at-large of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson Co.; director in the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; director in the Liberty National Bank, New York city, and member of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York. In 1880 he was presidential elector for Gen. Hancock. In 1863 he was one of the organizers of the Children's Home in Jersey City, and has continued a trustee up to the present time (1892), having meanwhile filled the various offices of secretary, treasurer, vice-president, and president of the institution. He occupies a number of official positions besides those mentioned, and is a member of numerous clubs and social organizations in New York, Jersey City, and elsewhere.

ALSTON, Willis, congressman, was born in Halifax county, N. C. Neither the date of his birth nor of his death has been preserved, and very little of his early life is known. He was a member of the provincial house of commons of North Carolina, from the district of Halifax, in 1791 and 1792, and from 1799 to 1803 a member of congress.

ALSTON, Willis, Jr., son of the preceding, the date of whose birth is not known, was a member of the North Carolina state legislature in 1794, and later for twenty years was a member of congress. He was chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives during the war of 1812. He died Apr. 10, 1837.

CHISOLM, Alexander Robert, soldier, was born in Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 19, 1834. His great-great-grandfather, Colin Chisholm, a colonel in the army of Prince Charles, the Scottish pretender to the British throne, was killed at the battle of Culloden, and his estates confiscated. He was a direct descendant of Harold, Thane or Earl of Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland, founder of the name and race of Chisholm, one of the most formidable of the northern chiefs, the daughter of whom married Mudah, Earl of Athol, the last male descendant of Donald Bern, King of Scotland. The son of Colin Chisholm, Alexander, after his father's death, was sent to the colonies, and settled in South Carolina, where he married a Miss Chisholm, known as the "heiress of Wando." He acquired a large estate, a part of which is now known as "Chisolm's Island." He was the great-grandfather of Col. Alexander R. Chisolm. On the maternal side Col. Chisolm is descended from Col. William Hazzard of the British army, whose son, William Wigg Hazzard (grandfather of Col. Chisolm), was aide-de-camp to Gen. ("Mad Anthony") Wayne, and fought under Pulaski at the capture of Savannah. Col. Chisolm's father died when he was but two years of age in Grahamville, Beaufort Co., S. C., and his mother in New York, when he was only four years old. He remained in New York with his aunt, Mrs. Horace Waldo—attending school and afterwards Columbia College—until he was eighteen, and then returned South to take charge of two plantations (including one-half of Chisolm's Island) and 250 slaves left him by his father. He led the quiet life of a planter until the breaking out of the civil war, when Gov. Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, offered him a lieutenant-colonelcy in the South Carolina troops then organizing, and assigned him to duty on the staff of Gen. Beauregard. He was intrusted, together with Col Chestnut and Capt. Lee, with the important mission of demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter, and afterward, with the same officers, ordered Capt. James, at Fort Johnson, to fire the first gun. At the battle of Bull Run he conducted Gen. T. J. Jackson to the "Lewis house," near which the latter received from Gen. Bernard E. Bee the sobriquet of "Stonewall Jackson," under the following circumstances: McDowell's advance had driven back Evans, Wheat, Barton, and Bee; Jackson arriving on the field in line of battle, the other commands being in confusion, Bee appealed to the men to reform their lines, exclaiming, "There stands Gen. Jackson like a stone wall behind you." Later in the day Gen. Joseph E. Johnston ordered Col. Chisolm to conduct Radford's 4th Virginia (known as "Black Horse") cavalry as much to the rear of the turnpike as possible. Making a detour, and crossing by the Lewis ford, as aide-de-camp, Col. Chisolm led the charge between the Stone Bridge and the Cub Run suspension bridge, capturing a New York battery of artillery with its officers, together with Col. Cochrane of the 69th New York infantry, and many other prisoners, with a United States flag, the only one captured in that battle. On the night of July 18th, previous to the battle of Bull Run, Col. Chisolm rode sixty miles (thirty each way), by way of Thoroughfare Gap, and opened communication between Johnston's and Beauregard's armies. At the battle of Shiloh Col. Chisolm wrote all of the original battle orders at Gen. Beauregard's dictation. He was sent by the latter to Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, on the morning of the battle, with the request that he (Beauregard) be permitted to go to the front, as he considered that his proper place. Gen. Johnston replied that he himself was going to the front, and (pointing to the right) that he wanted Beauregard to conduct the movement of the troops in the battle as he had been doing previously. At the final surrender of the army in Greensboro, N. C., at the close of the war, Col. Chisolm was ordered by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to meet Gen. Hartsuff (adjutant-general of Sherman's army), and sign in his name the parole of the Confederate troops under his command east of the Mississippi river. Col. Chisolm returned home at the close of the war, sold his plantations, and went into the shipping business. In 1869 he removed to New York city, and established the "Financial and Mining Record," in connection with a bond and stock brokerage business, Gen. Thomas Jordan (who had been Beauregard's adjutant-general and a classmate of Gen. Sherman at West Point) becoming the editor. Col. Chisolm married, in 1875, Helen Margaret, daughter of Gen. Richard Lawrence Schieffelin, whose father, a general in the British army, founded the New York drug house of Schieffelin Bros. Col. Chisolm is a member of the Union Club, the Confederate Veterans, Annandale (S. C.) Gun Club, Southampton Meadow Club and Morristown Club. He has a beautiful summer residence at Morristown, N. J.

Alex. Robt. Chisolm

BURUM, Peter Grove, merchant and financier, was born in Blount county, Tenn., June 13, 1839. He is of German descent, his ancestors coming from the town of Burum, Holland, to Long Island in 1636. His great-grandfather, Simon Boerum, was a member of the first Continental congress. His grandfather, Henry Burum, a gallant revolutionary soldier, moved to Virginia in 1783, and to Hawkins county, Tenn., in 1784, buying one of the finest plantations there, still in the family. His father was Henry Burum, and his mother, Miss Nancy, daughter of the wealthy Burrell Baggett, of Knox county, Tenn. His education was academic. He left school at fifteen and served as clerk in a small store in East Tennessee until 1859, when he removed to Augusta, Ga. In 1861 he enlisted in the 5th Georgia regiment, and served gallantly to the close of the war in the western army, being captured at Bentonville, N. C. In 1865 he returned to Augusta without a dollar, and clerked until 1867, when he began business, which he has built into large proportions. He is president of the Commercial Bank, president of the Augusta Steamboat Co., vice-president of the Augusta Exchange, treasurer of the Augusta Opera house, and warden of the Church of the Atonement. Mr. Burum is one of the solid commercial pillars of his city, of great modesty, and the highest commercial qualities. As a clerk, he was noted for his fidelity to his employers, and so identified himself with them that his name was not even known outside. He worked for the interest of his house. His economy was shown in the fact that he never had an article charged to him up to the time he went into business for himself. His name is a synonym for integrity, fair dealing, promptness, energy, and business capacity, and he is a representative of the class of men who are building the "New South." He married, in 1866, Ellen Boutel, of Augusta.

Peter G. Burum

LAWSON, Leonidas Moreau, financier, was born at New Franklin, Howard Co., Mo. He is of English and Dutch ancestry, his paternal great-grandfather having been Gen. Robert Lawson of the Virginia troops in the American revolution, and his maternal great-grandfather, Philip Chanslor, who emigrated from Holland in 1750 and settling in Albany, N. Y., served as a soldier in the French war under Abercrombie and Amherst. His grandfather, the Rev. Jeremiah Lawson, a man of intellect and education, moved from Virginia to Kentucky while the latter was still a county of the old commonwealth, and established his home in that part of it which is now known as Mason county. When the Louisiana purchase was made the Rev. Mr. Lawson was among the first to remove to the region which is now the state of Missouri. He went thither in 1804, and witnessed the evacuation of the country by the French. When he reached the mouth of the Ohio, the French troops were concentrating at that point, to be transported to New Orleans on their way to France. While waiting for a barge to convey himself and his family up the river to St. Louis, he witnessed the evacuation of the last French post (Bird's Point), and saw the stars and stripes thrown to the breeze for the first time on the western bank of the Mississippi. He became a distinguished minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, widely known in Missouri, Kentucky and Ohio. His eldest son, William Lawson, a man of catholic tastes and a genuine lover of books, subsequently made his way up the Missouri river to the Boon's Lick settlement in what is now Howard county. John Chanslor, the son of Philip Chanslor, of New York, had emigrated from the banks of the Hudson to Mason county, Ky., in 1798, and his eldest daughter became the wife of William Lawson and the mother of the subject of this sketch. To this commingling in his veins of his father's English blood with the Dutch blood of his mother, he doubtless owes the vigorous vitality and cosmopolitan nature which characterize him. The education of the boy was intrusted to Prof. F. T. Kemper, who prepared him so well for college that he entered the senior class of the University of the State of Missouri, and was graduated at the end of his first term when barely seventeen years of age. While studying there he was elected to the professorship of the Latin and Greek languages in William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo. He held this position for two years, then resigned and studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began to practice at Liberty, Mo. Shortly after he removed to Weston, Mo., and formed a partnership with Col. John Doniphan. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature of Missouri, and during the civil war occupied many military and civil positions of trust, returning at its close to his former profession. About this time he became interested in banking and established the State National Bank of St. Joseph, becoming its first president. He was also active in organizing the German Savings Bank, the Merchants' Insurance Co., and other financial corporations. In 1868 he removed to New York, and in 1870 established a banking house there under the name of Donnell, Lawson & Co., which soon became one of the most widely known and successful banking establishments in America. In 1874 he went to London as the resident partner of the house, and remained four years, during which time he met many of the leading bankers and capitalists of Europe, made himself familiar with the business methods prevailing in England and on the continent, and the laws and customs regulating financial transactions. He returned to New York in 1878, and ever since then has devoted himself closely to the business of the house in New York. He possesses an exact knowledge of banking in all its departments, as well as a perfect comprehension of the larger questions of finance, and is at the same time a trained and consummate man of business.

L. M. Lawson.

WINSHIP, Albert E., editor, was born at West Bridgewater, Mass., Feb. 24, 1845. He served in the 60th Massachusetts volunteers in 1864, was principal of one of the Newton (Mass.) grammar schools 1865-68, and taught in the Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School, 1868-71. He was pastor of Prospect Hill Congregational church at Somerville, Mass., for nine years, and for three years was secretary of the New West (Congregational) Educational Commission, with headquarters at Boston, Mass. Since 1885 he has edited the "Journal of Education," and has been the president of the New England Publishing Co. In 1890 he accepted the position of editor-in-chief of the Boston "Evening Traveler." Mr. Winship is a versatile and accomplished writer, and an instructive and impassioned speaker. He has given much time to the lyceum platform, speaking upon educational, philosophical and ethical themes, and is the author of several books, among which are "Methods and Principles," "The Shop," and "A Fastidious Prisoner." His pages are full of crisp, bright, suggestive expressions that stimulate thought, and are heartily commended by the press, and warmly received by the reading public.

A. E. Winship

LEWIS, Elias, Jr., curator, was born at Westbury, L. I., Dec. 30, 1820. His early education was at a school in the neighborhood, and was very limited. He learned, in his father's shop, the trade of hand loom weaving. In 1852 he removed to Brooklyn, and in a short time became connected, as partner, with the wholesale grocery house of Valentine, Bergen & Co., which connection was continued for over a quarter of a century. After his retirement from the firm he was elected president of the Brooklyn Bank, located a few rods from his former place of business, which position he filled for nearly ten years. He was one of the directors of the Brooklyn Institute, on Washington street, for several years, and was also connected, as director or trustee, with several financial and philanthropic institutions. In 1864 the museum department of the Long Island Historical Society was organized at the suggestion of Mr. Lewis, and he was placed in charge of the work. His associates on the committee of organization were Prof. C. E. West, Henry E. Pierrepont and J. Carson Brevoort. Mr. Lewis was one of the founders of the society, and has been a member of its board of directors to the present time. The work of the museum department has been to collect and preserve whatever may fitly illustrate the ethnology and natural history of Long Island; but a result of the work

Elias Lewis Jr.

is a most instructive general collection of antiquities not from the island only, but from many other parts of the world. The enterprise has been liberally sustained by many friends, whose valuable contributions are now exhibited. It contains also a classified collection of specimens illustrating the geology of Long Island—its mammals, birds, reptiles, mollusca, its land and marine plants, together with a miscellaneous collection of objects of scientific interest. The cases also contain a large number of objects of local historical interest and value. The work of arranging for exhibition this large collection has been almost entirely done by Mr. Lewis. Notwithstanding the defects of his early education he has been a hard-working and successful student, not only in literature, but in several branches of the natural and physical sciences. Mr. Lewis has been a frequent contributor to the local newspapers, giving the results of his study of the natural history of the island, and has contributed several papers to the "American Journal of Science" and the "Popular Science Monthly."

HANKS, Horace Tracy, physician, was born at Randolph, Vt., June 27, 1837, one of seven children. His early life was passed on a farm among the Green Mountains. He received a thorough academic training and was fitted to enter the junior class in college. He taught in the Orange county grammar school and the Royalton Academy; took his first course of medical lectures in the University of Vermont (medical department) in 1859 and was graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Medical College in 1861. Upon graduation he was appointed house surgeon to the Albany City Hospital, where he remained until appointed assistant surgeon to the 30th New York Volunteers. He reported to Surg.-Gen. Hammond, and was assigned to duty in the Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C. His first experience there was in caring for the wounded sent in from the second Bull Run battle-field. He was at the front during the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was mustered out with the 30th New York in 1863. He did not re-enter the service, but settled in Royalston, Mass., where he lived quietly until 1868, when he removed to New York city. In 1872 he was appointed attending physician and surgeon for the diseases of women at Demilt Dispensary, which at that time had the largest clinics in the city. In ten years, the term of his service there, he treated over 7,000 different patients, and performed a number of very difficult and important operations. He was secretary for several years and vice-president for three years of the New York Academy of Medicine, and for two years was president of the New York Obstetrical Society. He has been for years an active member of the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the Medico-Historical Society. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American and the British Gynæcological Societies. To these various organizations he has contributed many practical papers on topics connected with his specialty. Perhaps his most important paper was the one upon repairing the female perineum when the sphincter ani is involved, in which he advocates the use of saline laxatives from the first. This paper marked the beginning of the change in the after treatment of these cases. He is also a prolific writer for medical publications. He has invented a large number of surgical instruments for use in his specialty. He is one of the surgeons to the Woman's Hospital, in which he has been actively interested for thirteen years. He is professor of diseases of women at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital and College. His most noteworthy operations have been performed before large classes in these hospitals. Owing to his peculiar faculty for inspiring confidence in patients and speaking cheerfully to them, he has succeeded in private practice. He is of a judicial mind and conservative tendencies, but is at all times ready to adopt new ideas when reasonable. Dr. Hanks is a genial, whole-souled, approachable Christian gentleman, with hosts of friends. He has an interesting family and a charming home, and is a member of a number of the social clubs of the city.

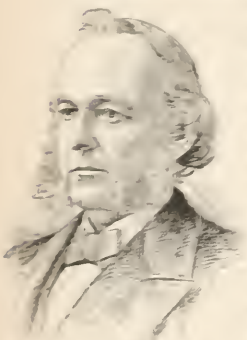
CANDLER, Allen Daniel, manufacturer and congressman, was born in Lumpkin county, Ga., Nov. 4, 1834. The family is traced to Northampton county, Eng., from whence in 1648, Lieut-Col. William Candler accompanied Cromwell to Ireland. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Col. William Candler, of the Georgia militia in the revolution, came to America before 1760 and married in North Carolina. Allen Candler was graduated from Mercer University in 1858. He read law, but did not practice; fought through the war, serving as private, lieutenant, captain, lieutenant-colonel and colonel; was state representative in 1872, 1874 and 1876, state senator in 1877, and national representative to the forty-eighth to the fifty-first congresses, declining to stand for the fifty-second congress. In the state and national councils he has been a solid and influential legislator, carrying the weight due to fearless convictions, unquestioned sincerity and decided ability. His election to congress had some picturesque features of political romance. His district had been captured and held for several terms by a brainy and eloquent independent, who succeeded in downing every strong nominee of the straight democracy pitted against his keen wit and flashing tongue. Accepting what seemed the leadership of a forlorn hope, Col. Candler, with consummate tact and power, won his fight and redeemed his district. In every legislative body he has taken high rank in the committee room and on the floor. Always true to the right, plain-spoken but parliamentary, sound and able, a ready and forcible speaker, and thoroughly practical, he has been a useful public man. He has been an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, identified successfully with farms, manufactures and railroads. His voluntary retirement from further service in congress in the very zenith of his popularity but elevates him in public esteem.

SEVIER, Ambrose Hundley, senator, was born in Greene county, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1801; nephew of Gen. John Sevier. Losing his father at an early age, his advantages were limited. In his nineteenth year he removed to the territory of Arkansas, then newly set off from Missouri; here he was admitted to the bar in 1822, became clerk to the legislature, and was elected to a seat in it in 1823 and 1825. He was in congress for five terms, 1827–36, and in the senate from 1837, serving for a number of years as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, and later of that on foreign relations. After the war with Mexico President Polk sent him to negotiate the treaty of peace with that country. He died at Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 31, 1848.

LODGE, Lee Davis, educator, was born in Montgomery county, Md., Nov. 14, 1861, of English ancestry. His father, James L. Lodge, D.D., is a prominent minister in the Baptist church. His mother, Alice V. Warfield, is a descendant of a leading Maryland family. He obtained his preparatory education in the public schools and the high schools of Jersey City and of Newark, N. J., and then entered the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., from which institution he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of M. A. He was immediately elected tutor of Greek and English in his alma mater, and in 1886 was chosen adjunct professor of Latin. In June, 1887, he was elected to the chair of the French language and literature, which position he has since held. On Sept. 1, 1887, he was married to Lelia Elna, daughter of Rev. S. R. White. Prof. Lodge has been a frequent contributor to the press. A number of literary articles from his pen appeared in the "Christian Repository" at St. Louis. In the "Journal and Messenger" he published a series of articles entitled "The Believer's Case at Bar," a defense of the Christian religion in the light of modern science and philosophy. He is a member of the staff of reviewers of "Public Opinion," and has written numerous articles for that paper. He is a diligent student of the languages, metaphysics, and political sciences, and in 1890 was elected professor of psychology in the sciences department of the Columbian University. In 1891 he published a work, entitled "A Study in Corneille," a successful attempt to render the masterpieces of the French dramatists accessible to American readers unacquainted with French, and to furnish to students a critical account of the evolution of the drama in France and an accurate estimate of Corneille's genius and influence.

Lee David Lodge.

RANDOLPH, Warren, clergyman, was born in Middlesex county, N. J., March 30, 1826. His ancestor was an early officer of the Plymouth colony. His father was a miller, and member of the New Jersey legislature. Graduating from Brown University in 1851, he entered the Baptist ministry and became pastor successively at Pawtucket, R. I., Providence, Philadelphia, Boston, and Indianapolis. Since 1879 his charge has been the Central Baptist church of Newport, R. I. In 1864 he received the degree of D. D. from Columbian College, Washington, D. C. From the beginning of the International Bible Lesson movement in 1872 he has been secretary of the lesson committee of which Bishop J. H. Vincent is chairman. At the World's Sunday-School convention in London in 1889, Dr. Warren, being present in the interest of his committee, received the election of Dr. John Hall, the teacher of the assemblage for his "splendid service in the direction." Which was further emphasized by the suggestion of Mr. T. F. Belsey, of London, the president of the convention, that its approval be indicated by a rising vote, which was at once enthusiastically accepted by the entire body. The Bible lessons are used, it is estimated, by no less than 10,000,000 persons.



Warren Randolph

BRINKERHOFF, William, lawyer, was born at Bergen, now a part of Jersey City, N. J., July 18, 1843, the youngest son of Judge John Brinkerhoff. The Brinkerhoff family have continuously resided in Hudson county since 1683, when the founder of the family in America emigrated from Holland. William Brinkerhoff entered Rutgers College but enlisted in the military service before completing the collegiate course. He enlisted in 1862 with the 21st New Jersey volunteers, serving with that regiment until it was mustered out of the service, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam and Maryland Heights. He was admitted to the bar at the November term of the New Jersey supreme court in 1865. In 1867 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Bergen, being the only democrat in the board of twelve members and was president of that board and mayor of the city when only twenty-five years of age. In November 1867, he was elected counsel for Hudson county, an office which he held for four years. He was a delegate to the house of assembly in 1870, was appointed by Gov. Parker on the constitutional commission of 1873, was a member of the democratic state executive committee from 1880 to 1883 inclusive, and was elected to the New Jersey senate in the fall of 1883. In the senate he was one of three who demanded the equal taxation of all property, without regard to its owners or use; offered amendments to that end and advocated them until they met with defeat. He voted against the present corporation tax law because it created a discrimination between the property of railroads and individuals. In 1884 he was appointed corporation counsel of Jersey City and held that office about two years. He was again appointed to the same office in 1888. Mr. Brinkerhoff is married, and has one daughter.

Wm Brinkerhoff

TERHUNE, Mary Virginia ("Marion Harland"), author, was born in Amelia county, Va., about 1836. Her father, Samuel P. Hawes, merchant, was a native of New England, and a descendant of the Puritans, while her mother came from an old Virginia family. She received a careful education. At the age of fourteen she began to write for the press, and in 1854 she published, under the pseudonym of "Marion Harland," "Alone," a novel which proved very successful, and which was followed by the "Hidden Path" (1856), "Moss Side" (1857), "Husbands and Homes," "Nemesis," and "Sunnybank" (1860). "Christmas Holly" (1867) and "Ruby's Husband" (1868). In 1871 she published "Common Sense in the Household," and has since written much on cooking and other domestic topics besides "Judith" and "A Gallant Fight" (novels) and many magazine articles. In 1856 she married Rev. E. P. Terhune, for many years pastor of the Dutch Reformed church in Newark, N. J., and now pastor of the Dutch Reformed church in Brooklyn, N. Y. She is the mother of three children, one son and two daughters. Her writings are always helpful and refreshing, and in private life she is a cultivated, sympathetic and singularly attractive woman.

Marion Harland

BLYTHE, James, first president of Hanover College (1832–36), was born in Rowan county, N. C., Oct. 28, 1765, and was graduated from Hampden Sidney College, Va., in 1789. He was licensed by the presbytery of Orange, N.C., in 1791, and ordained by the presbytery of Transylvania, in 1793. He served as pastor of the Pisgah church, Kentucky, from 1793 to 1832. In 1794 he founded Kentucky Academy at Pisgah, which, with Lexington Academy, became Transylvania University the same year. For ten years, 1794–1804, he filled the chair of mathematics in Transylvania University, and then became president, which office he held until 1817. He was professor of chemistry in the medical department of Transylvania from 1822–30, and in 1832 was called to the presidency of Hanover College. Hanover College was the outgrowth of a desire on the part of the Presbyterian church in Indiana to provide herself with an educated ministry. Men fitted to endure the hardships of ministering to the scattered churches, among the constantly growing population of this western country, had to be trained on the ground. To provide for this training, the presbytery of Salem, embracing Indiana and Illinois, and connected with the synod of Kentucky, in 1826 requested the pastor of the church at Hanover, Rev. John Finley Crowe, D.D., to open and conduct an academy until further provision could be made. The school was opened Jan. 1, 1827, in a log-cabin near Dr. Crowe's house, with six pupils. This was the humble beginning of Hanover College, and of the McCormick Theological Seminary, at Chicago, Ill. The synod of Indiana was constituted May, 1826, and was composed of the presbyteries of Salem, Madison, Wabash and Missouri, the school at Hanover being temporarily placed under the care of the presbytery of Madison. Upon the application of this presbytery, the legislature of the state granted a charter, incorporating Hanover Academy, Dec. 30, 1828. In 1829 the presbytery transferred the care of the academy to the synod of Indiana, and that body made arrangements with the board of trustees to open a theological department under the provisions of the charter. The theological department was opened in 1830, when Rev. John Matthews, of Shepherdstown, Va., was unanimously elected professor of theology by the synod. This department was continued at Hanover until 1840. It was then removed to New Albany, Ind., and in 1859 to Chicago, Ill. The academy, which was chartered in 1828, grew steadily; regular college classes were formed, and in 1833 the legislature granted a charter incorporating it as Hanover College. The friends of the institution had been active in securing funds, and the necessary buildings for preparatory, collegiate and theological departments had been erected. The first catalogue issued after the change in the charter presents, for all departments, a faculty of seven professors and four assistants, and 183 students; theological, seven; collegiate, sixty-three; preparatory, 113. After resigning the presidency of Hanover in 1836, Dr. Blythe acted as stated supply of the church at Lexington, Ind., until his death. He received the degree of D.D. from Princeton College in 1805. In 1816 he was chosen moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, which met at Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1831 he was moderator of the convention of delegates from the presbyteries, which met at Cincinnati, on the suggestion of the general assembly, to consider the subject of domestic missions. Dr. Blythe was a profound scholar, and a man of superior ability, a fluent and ready speaker, strong in debate, and an excellent preacher. His long experience as a teacher in Transylvania admirably fitted him for his position as president of Hanover. The college grew rapidly under his management, the catalogue of 1834–35 showing an attendance of 236 students, gathered from a wide territory, embracing every state, from Pennsylvania to Texas and Missouri. This prosperity was followed by a period of darkness and trial. The manual labor system for aiding poor students, attempted by many institutions of that day, was tried at Hanover. It failed, and in 1835 was abandoned. The college was involved in debt, the expense of education was largely increased, and as a necessary consequence, a large number of the students withdrew. This, together with some disaffection in the faculty, led to Dr. Blythe's resignation in 1836. He died at Hanover May 20, 1842.

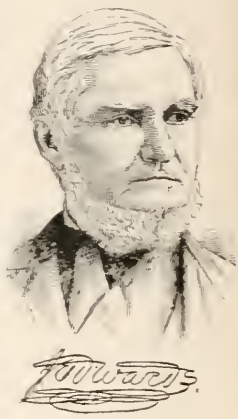
McMASTER, Erasmus Darwin, second president of Hanover College (1838–44), was born at Mercer Village, Mercer Co., Pa., Feb. 4, 1806. His collegiate course was taken at Union College, N. Y., whence he was graduated in 1827. He studied theology under his father, Rev. Dr. Gilbert McMaster (q. v.), and was licensed by the northern presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian church, June 16, 1829. Having transferred his church relations, he was ordained by the presbytery of Albany, and installed in 1831 as pastor of the church at Ballston, N. Y., where he remained until called to the presidency of Hanover in 1838. For the previous two years, Dr. Matthews of the theological department had acted as president, and his administration was a constant struggle with difficulties and disasters. In 1837 a tornado which swept over the place left the principal college edifice in ruins. The buildings were repaired, however, and debts canceled, and though the institution was in feeble condition, without any endowment, it was strengthening for future growth when it came under Dr. McMaster's control. The latter was one of the strongest men in the Presbyterian church of his day. He was a true Christian gentleman, characterized by profound humility and a loving sympathy for all men. He had manly independence of thought, but along with it a broad and generous charity which never failed. The college grew rapidly under his presidency. Funds were secured, the number of students largely in-

creased, and the curriculum enlarged and improved. In 1843 Dr. McMaster conceived the idea of removing the college to the neighboring city of Madison, then one of the most important and wealthy business places in the state. He thought that if the institution was established there, the wealthy men of the city would rally to its support and build up the leading university in the West. Acting upon this idea he persuaded the board of trustees at a called meeting to surrender their charter to the legislature in return for the charter of a university at Madison. The old charter was given up, the new charter granted, and the college was removed to Madison. Not all the friends of Hanover had rallied to the support of the new institution. Dr. McMaster's idea of building up the leading university of the West might have been realized. This, however, they refused to do. The college was divided—board, faculty and students—a part going with President McMaster to Madison, and part remaining with Vice-President Crowe at Hanover. The academy at Hanover under Dr. Crowe grew and prospered, and many of the students who had followed Dr. McMaster to Madison, returned. In 1844 Madison University was offered to the synod as a synodical college, but the offer was declined, the synod ordering the continuance of its college at Hanover. A new charter was obtained far more favorable than the one which had been surrendered, granting the powers of a university, and placing the institution fully under the control of the synod of Indiana. After leaving Hanover in 1844 Dr. McMaster was president of Madison University one year, after which he served as president of Miami University, Oxford, O., 1845–49. He was professor of systematic theology in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, Ind., 1849–57, and professor of systematic theology in the Northwestern Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill., from June to December, 1866. He died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1866.

SCOVEL, Sylvester, third president of Hanover College (1846–49), was born at Peru, Mass., March 3, 1796. He was graduated from Williams College in 1822, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1824; was home missionary on the Delaware river one year, 1824–25; ordained by the presbytery of Albany, Aug. 19, 1825, pastor of the church of Woodbury, N. J., 1825–28; stated supply at Norristown, Pa., 1828–29; pastor Lawrenceburgh, Ind., 1829–32; stated supply at Elizabeth, Berea, Providence, and Harrison (O.) churches, 1832–33; pastor Harrison and Providence churches, 1833–36; and agent of the board of domestic missions, 1836–46. He received the degree of D.D. from Hanover in 1846, and was elected its president the same year. As agent of the board of domestic missions he had acquired an extensive acquaintance in the church, and had shown himself possessed of a talent for securing funds. During his administration a considerable sum of money was secured as the foundation for an endowment; students were gathered in, and the college entered upon a brighter career. But the period of Dr. Scovel's connection with the college was short. In 1849 an epidemic of cholera visited Hanover, scattering the students and carrying some to untimely graves. The president was one of the victims. He died at Hanover July 4, 1849.

THOMAS, Thomas, fourth president of Hanover College (1849–55), was born at Chelmsford, Eng., Dec. 23, 1812. He was graduated at Miami University, O., in 1834, and for some years after this taught in the schools of Rising Sun, Ind., and Franklin, O. He was ordained by the presbytery of Cincinnati, O., in July, 1837, and installed pastor of the church at Harrison, O., where he remained one year. He then became pastor of the church at Hamilton, O., a charge which he resigned in 1849 to accept the presidency of Hanover College. He was professor of biblical literature and exegesis in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, Ind., 1854–57; stated supply of the First Presbyterian church of New Albany, 1856–58; pastor of the First church of Dayton, O., 1858–71; and professor of New Testament Greek and exegesis at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, O., 1871–75. Wabash College conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1850. Dr. Thomas was a ripe scholar, an eloquent preacher, a born teacher, and a strong, independent, fearless, manly man. During his presidency Hanover College prospered financially, increased the number of its students, and developed a broader and higher course of study. He died in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 3, 1875.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, fifth president of Hanover College (1855–57), was born in Cincinnati, O., July 19, 1817. He was graduated from Hanover College in 1835, from its theological department in 1838, and taught in Kentucky from 1838 to 1842. He was licensed by the presbytery of Salem in 1843, and ordained by the presbytery of Cincinnati in 1844; was pastor at Montgomery, O., 1844–49; principal of Springfield Female Seminary, Springfield, O., 1849–51; pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne, Ind., 1851–55; president of Hanover College, 1855–57; pastor of the West Arch street church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1857–66; president of Washington and Jefferson College, 1866–69; pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Baltimore, Md., 1869–71; pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Peoria, Ill., 1871–77; professor of theology in the Danville Theological Seminary, Danville, Ky., 1877–81; pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, O., 1881–85; pastor at Long Branch, N. J., 1885–87; and pastor at Meadville, Pa., 1887–91.

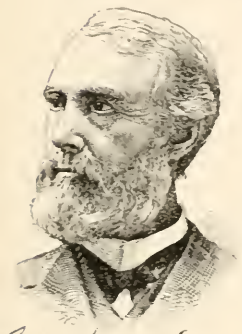


He received the degree of D.D. from Washington and Princeton in 1856, and LL.D from Lafayette College in 1866. After the resignation of Dr. Edwards Prof. S. H. Thomson acted as president of Hanover for two years. President Edwards was a model Christian, and a man of rare kindness and sweetness of disposition. He was a fine scholar; direct, forcible and spiritual in his preaching, and remarkably exact and chaste in the use of language. Hanover never had a more loyal son, nor one who labored and prayed more earnestly for her welfare. His presidency, though short, was very successful, and he left the college in a more prosperous condition than he found it. He died in Peoria, Ill., July 13, 1891.

WOOD, James, sixth president of Hanover College (1859–66), was born at Greenfield, N. Y., July 12, 1799. He attended Union College, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1822; studied theology at Princeton, and was licensed by the presbytery of Albany in 1825. He was stated supply at Wilkesbarre and Kingston, Pa., 1825–26, and was ordained by the presbytery of Albany in 1826. He was pastor at Amsterdam and Veddersburgh, N. Y., 1826–34; agent of the board of education, 1834–39; professor in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, Ind., 1839–51; agent of the board of education, 1851–54, associate secretary of the board of education, 1854–59; president of Hanover College, 1859–66; and president of Van Rensselaer Institute, Hightstown, N. J., 1866–67. Dr. Wood was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1864. The degree of D.D. was granted him by Marion College, Mo., in 1841. His presidency of Hanover College

covered the trying period of the civil war. The southern students, of whom there had always been a large number, were cut off. Many of the northern students enlisted in the army, and there was no chance to increase the endowment when the country was struggling for existence. Yet in spite of all these difficulties Dr. Wood kept the college going, and at the close of his term of office had the satisfaction of seeing it restored to something like its former prosperity and usefulness. At the close of President Wood's term of office there was an interregnum of two years, when Prof. Thomson again acted as president. Dr. Wood died at Hightstown, N. J., Apr. 7, 1867.

ARCHIBALD, George D., seventh president of Hanover College (1868–70), was born in Washington county, Pa., Feb. 15, 1820. He was graduated from Jefferson College, Pa., in 1847; studied theology at the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa.; was ordained by the presbytery of Monongahela (Associate Reformed), June 25, 1850; was pastor at Manchester, Allegheny City, Pa., 1850–55; pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, O., 1855–60; pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Madison, Ind., 1861–66; pastor of the Westminster church, New York city, 1866–68; president of Hanover College 1868–70; professor of homiletics, polity and pastoral theology, Danville Theological Seminary, 1870–82; president of Wilson Female Seminary, Chambersburgh, Pa., one year, while Danville was suspended, 1873–74; professor of mental and moral sciences, Wooster University, Wooster, O., 1882–84; and pastor at Covington, Ky., 1884–91. He received the degree of D.D. from Hanover College in 1865. The college improved under Dr. Archibald's presidency. The number of students was greatly increased and a general feeling of prosperity pervaded the whole institution.



G. D. Archibald

HECKMAN, George C., eighth president of Hanover College (1870–79), was born at Easton, Pa., Jan. 26, 1825. He was graduated from Lafayette College in 1845, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1848, and was ordained by the presbytery at Steubenville, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1849. He was pastor at Port Byron, N. Y., 1849–56, at Portage, Wis., 1857–60, and at Janesville, Wis., 1860–61; pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, Indianapolis, Ind., 1861–67; pastor of the State Street Presbyterian church, Albany, N. Y., 1867–70; president of Hanover College, 1870–79; pastor at Avondale, Cincinnati, O., 1879–88; and secretary of the general assembly's special committee on the ministerial relief fund, 1888–89. He has been pastor of the church at Reading, Pa., since 1889. He is a fine platform speaker, a very able, successful and popular preacher. The honorary degree of D.D. was given to him by Hanover College in 1868, and that of LL.D. by the same institution in 1890. Dr. Heckman was a man well known in the Presbyterian church at the time of his election to the presidency of Hanover College, and great expectations were thereby raised among its friends. These expectations were not disappointed. With characteristic zeal and energy he applied himself to his work, and it was soon evident that a new era had dawned for Hanover College. Students came in large numbers; the endowment fund was greatly increased, new buildings were erected, and the course of study greatly extended. The college entered upon a far more prosperous career than it had ever known before. But a dark day was still in store. A large part of the endowment fund was lost through the speculation of the treasurer of the board; debt was incurred, and this, added to the stringency of the money market, led Dr. Heckman to resign, after struggling for two or three years to overcome the difficulties.

Geo. C. Heckman.

FISHER, Daniel W., ninth president of Hanover College (1879–), was born at Arch Spring, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 17, 1838. He attended Jefferson College, Pa., where he was graduated in 1857, studied theology at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa., was licensed by the presbytery of Huntingdon in 1859, and ordained by the same presbytery in 1860. He was stated supply of the Thalia Street Presbyterian church, New Orleans, La., 1860–61; pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Wheeling, W. Va., 1861–76; pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Madison, Ind., 1877–79; and has been president of Hanover College since 1879. The degree of D.D. was given to him by Muskingum College, O., in 1874, and that of LL.D. by Wooster University in 1888. Owing to the financial troubles at the close of Dr. Heckman's (q. v.) presidency, a motion was made at the meeting of the board which elected Dr. Fisher president, to close the college until such time as the funds should accumulate sufficiently to justify reopening. This proposition was defeated by only one vote. The task before Dr. Fisher was a hard one. He had to clear off the debts, increase the endowment sufficiently to meet the running expenses, and restore confidence among the churches and friends of the institution. All this he has done. The endowment has been more than doubled, many new buildings have been erected, the salaries of the professors have been raised and new professors added, the library greatly increased, the number of students almost doubled, and the curriculum extended until it is the equal of any in the land. Dr. Fisher is a thorough scholar, an earnest and instructive preacher, and an inspiring teacher. His presidency at Hanover has been remarkably successful, and has been by far the longest one the college has had. In 1889 the board admitted young ladies to all the privileges of the college, and the results have justified the wisdom of the course. Hanover College is now out of debt, has an endowment fund of $200,000, and buildings and property valued at $150,000. It is impossible to estimate the influence which this institution has exerted for Christian civilization during the sixty-three years of her existence. To write its history would be to write the religious, political and social history of our Western country. 666 have been graduated since the first class went out in 1833, and 3,000 more have been partly trained there. These 3,666 have taken up life's work in pulpit, at the bar, in editors' chairs or in other useful departments of life.

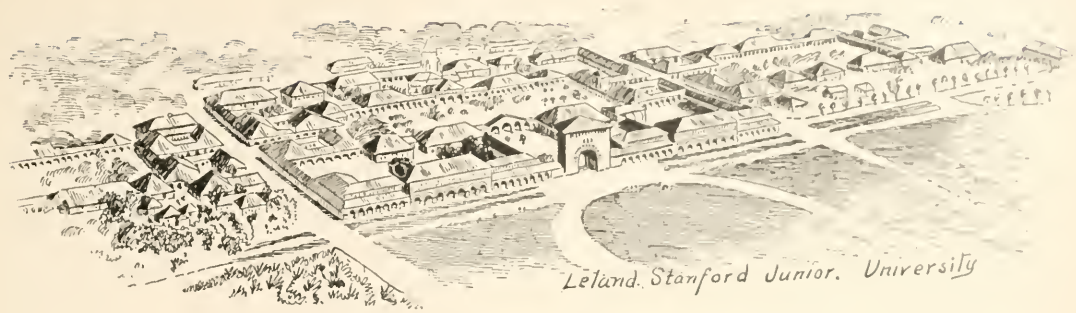
D. W. Fisher

BROWN, Frank, governor of Maryland, was born at Brown's Inheritance, Carroll Co., Md., Aug. 8, 1846. The ancestor of the family in this country was Abel Brown, who emigrated from Dumfries, Scotland, and settled near Annapolis, Md., in 1700, subsequently removing to Carroll county, where he purchased a large tract of land which now forms a part of the splendid estate, Springfield. This property descended to Elias Brown, sr., the great-grandfather of Frank Brown, who greatly improved the property and erected thereon a stone flour and saw mill, the corner-stone of which bears the date of 1796. This Elias Brown was a prominent citizen, and took an active part in public affairs. His four sons all served in the revolutionary war. The estate next descended to Thomas C. Brown, the grandfather of Frank; and next in line of succession was his father, Steven T. C. Brown, who was born on the estate in 1820. He was regarded as the representative man and agriculturist of the county was a member of the state legislature and one of the original subscribers to the Maryland Agricultural College, an active member of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and treasurer, trustee and ruling elder of the Springfield Presbyterian church. He died in 1870, leaving his vast estates to his only son, Frank Brown. Mr. Brown had previously had charge of a large farm which his father had given him, and was therefore well qualified to assume charge of the estate. "Springfield," which contains 35,000 acres, and is the model farm of Maryland. The stock which is identified with the farm is the Devon cattle, the first importation having been made in 1817. From this and later importations most of the Devon herds of the United states have descended. His stabling accommodates about 300 head of stock, and its arrangements for keeping and feeding are most economical. He has sheds for 500 sheep, and ample protection for all kinds of stock. There are two dairies, producing about 300 gallons of milk daily, carpenter, wheelwright and blacksmith shops, cattle scales, steam road engines and other similar modern improvements, which make the farm absolutely complete. Of late years Mr. Brown has devoted much of his attention to the breeding of fine horses having imported several stallions and mares of the Normandy and Percheron breeds. He is president of the Maryland Agricultural Society. In 1873–75 he was a member of the house of delegates, Maryland assembly. On May 6, 1888, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Brown postmaster of Baltimore. While occupying this position he established sub-stations and organized other improvements that greatly increased the facilities of the Baltimore post-office. The Maryland Exposition, which was held in Baltimore in September, 1889, was instigated and managed entirely by him, to the success of which he unostentatiously contributed many thousands of dollars. He was elected governor of Maryland in 1891, and on Jan. 16, 1892, was inaugurated at Annapolis.

SNELLING, William Joseph, author, was born at Boston Dec. 26, 1804, the son of Col. Josiah Snelling. He spent some time at West Point, but did not enter the army, and in youth engaged in fur-trapping in Missouri and lead mining at Galena, Ill. Failing these pursuits he turned before 1830 to penwork, was connected on several newspapers, and wrote for the "New England Magazine," the "Galaxy," the "North American Review," and the "Boston Book." 1830. He published "Tales of the Northwest," "The Polar Regions of the Western Continent Explored" (1831), a satirical poem called "Truth a New Year's Gift for Scribblers" (1832), and "Indian Nullification" (1835), which he wrote for W. Apes, a preacher of the Pequot tribe. In his last years he edited the Boston "Herald." His labors were not as good as his talents. He died at Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 24, 1848.

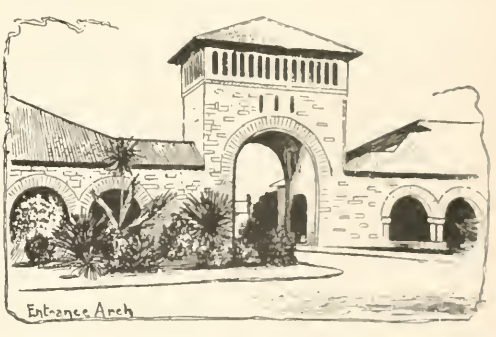
GORDON, Walter Scott, founder of Sheffield, Ala., was born in Walker county, Ga., Jan. 8, 1848. His great-grandfather was of Scotch descent, and one of seven brothers who, emigrating to North Carolina and Virginia, became revolutionary soldiers. At fourteen he tried to enlist, but was thought to be too young, and at sixteen while at school in Columbus, Ga., organized a company, and was unanimously elected captain. Refusing home guard duty, the company disbanded, and he enlisted with the army of Tennessee, and was transferred to the army of Virginia, and served gallantly and with distinction on the staff of Gen. C. A. Evans. He was the youngest captain in the Confederate army, and was wounded at Petersburg. He was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1868, in the class with Henry W. Grady. He read law under and after admission practiced with Chief Justice Bleckley. His father's failing health removed him, after two years' practice, to Alabama, where he began his remarkable business career. In 1876 he came within a few votes of nomination for congress. With his brothers, Maj. Eugene C. and Gen. John B. Gordon, afterward governor and U. S. senator from Georgia, he developed coal mines in Alabama, and with them and Gov. A. Colquitt, bought the Georgia Western Railroad franchise, organized the construction of the Georgia Pacific Railway, making a fortune by this transaction. He was also interested in a railroad in Tennessee and Kentucky with his brother, Eugene, in 1883, which road was sold to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. in 1886. His crowning act was founding, in 1883, the vigorous city of Sheffield, Ala., seeing to its development and mapping its future. Beginning his work of building railways and towns at thirty-two years, his early death at thirty-seven closed a life of utility. He was a superb man in every respect. Handsome of stately form and courtly manners, gentle and modest, and full of chivalry, with a genius for large enterprises, strongly practical and marked by executive power, he was a leader and public benefactor, and was a safe adviser and successful business man. He invented a coal-mining machine and a cotton screw. He married in 1877, Lizzie McLendon. He died suddenly in New York city Oct. 10, 1888.

TILLINGHAST, Thomas, jurist, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., Aug. 21, 1742. Nothing is known of his early life. From 1772 to 1780 he was a member of the state legislature, and in 1779 judge of the court of common pleas for Kent county, and a member of the council of war. The following year he was elected an associate justice of the supreme court, and continued in that position until 1787, and again from 1791 until 1797. From the latter year to 1799 and again in 1801 and until 1803 he was a member of congress. In 1777, when a committee was appointed by Rhode Island to estimate the damage done by British soldiers during the war of the revolution on the islands of Rhode Island and Connanicut, Mr. Tillinghast was a member of that committee. He died Aug. 30, 1821.



JORDAN, David Starr, first president of Leland Stanford Junior University, was born at Gainesville, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1851, the son of Hiram and Huldah Hawley Jordan, and was brought up on a farm in Wyoming county, in his native state. He entered Cornell University when it opened in 1868, and having devoted himself particularly to the study of botany, he became an instructor in that science at the university in 1870, holding this position until 1872, when he was graduated master of sciences.

During 1872–73 he was professor in Lombard University, a lecturer on botany in Anderson School at Penikese in 1873–74, and in 1875 at the Harvard School of Geology at Cumberland Gap. In 1873 he began the study of fishes under Agassiz, and further pursued his studies in Missouri and Indiana. Raised upon a farm, young Jordan entertained a boy's love for fishes, and tells in his "Science Sketches" how his attention was early called to the fact that two springs, alike in that they were clear and spring-fed, flowing over gravel and clay, contained certain fish that were similar, and that the variety was larger in one stream than in the other. This led him to investigate the cause, and he says: "Since those days I have been a fisherman in many waters; not an angler exactly, but one who fishes for fish, and to whose net nothing large or small ever comes amiss." Dr. Jordan has been a notable fisherman in his way for the U. S. Fish Commission and for the science of ichthyology. In 1876 he explored the waters of Georgia. In 1878 his operations were confined to the waters in the vicinity of Beaufort, N. C. In 1879–81–83 he explored the Mediterranean and North Seas, and in 1880 was in Oregon, California, Washington Territory and then southward. In 1882 he made collections in Florida and Texas, and in 1884 in the Florida Keys and the Island of Cuba; the same year explored the rivers of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and was also in the Adirondack region of New York. In 1886 he was back in Florida, and in 1888 was in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Indiana and South Carolina. In 1889 Dr. Jordan explored Colorado, Utah and the Yellowstone National Park. He has studied in the museums in Paris, London and Berlin, and has contributed a number of papers to scientific literature. In "Science Sketches" there is an appendix giving titles of 214 of his scientific papers published in fifteen years. These have appeared in the most prominent scientific periodicals. Dr. Jordan's "Manual of the Vertebrates" is in the sixth edition, and "Jordan and Gilbert's Synopsis of the Fishes of North America" is one of the most useful text-books for the angler now published. Dr. Jordan was elected professor of biology in Butler University at Indianapolis in 1875, retaining this position until 1879, when he was elected to a chair in the University of Indiana at Bloomington, of which, in 1885, he became president. From 1879–81 Dr. Jordan was a special agent of the U. S. census for the marine industries of the Pacific coast. In 1891 Dr. Jordan was appointed president of the Leland Stanford Junior University, situated at Palo Alto, Cal., about thirty miles from San Francisco. In 1885 Senator Stanford and his wife decided to erect an institution of learning to the memory of their only son who died in that year. They first gave an endowment of $5,000,000, with the agreement to erect all the necessary buildings and increase the endowment if additional money was needed. As the plans for the institution developed, new ideas presented themselves to Senator Stanford which caused an increased outlay of money, and the donors have added to the original endowment until the sum now aggregates $20,000,000, which places the institution far ahead of any other in this country as far as the endowment goes. The object of the founders is to establish a school for practical training in the trades, arts and sciences, with every facility for the pursuit of classical studies. Senator Stanford has strong views on the subject of the value of a practical education, and the best energies of the management are to be devoted to the education of those who are compelled to make their own way in the world. The institution is provided



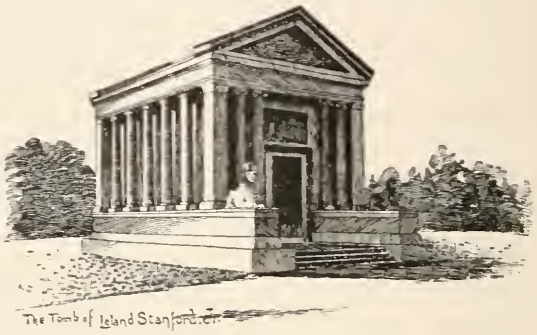
with schools of agriculture, machine shops, and laboratories for the study of applied science. The general plan of the buildings embraces three large quadrangles, the central one surrounded by an inner series of buildings and an outer; the outer series forming a façade of 1,000 feet in length, in the centre of which is an arch eighty-seven feet in height, of which the piercing is forty-seven feet, which is a memorial arch to Senator Stanford and has a bas-relief encircling it, illustrative of the progress of civilization from the stone age to the present. South

of this is the octagonal tower of the chapel, dedicated to Leland Stanford, Jr. This is to be ornamented with the richest stained glass and the choicest art treasures gathered from every part of the world. Further on is the high smoke-stack of the buildings of the mechanical department of the institution. The art museum, which is a special gift from Mrs. Stanford, is situated about a mile from the memorial arch: this is constructed of cut stones in imitation of the museum at Athens, the government of Greece

Quadrangle, Leland Stanford Jr. University.

having furnished the plans, and will contain the specimens gathered by young Sanford, who was a great collector for his age. Two quadrangles for lecture and class rooms run east and west from the central building. One-third of a mile from the arch are two dormitories capable of accommodating a large number of students: the one for girls is situated on the west side of the arch and that for boys on the east. The façade of the building is about three-quarters of a mile in length. The university buildings are situated in one of the most picturesque sections of California and surrounded by grounds, the beautifying of which is under the direction of Frederick Law Olmstead, the celebrated landscape gardener, who has directions to make them the most beautiful that his cultured taste can devise, the semi-tropical foliage aiding largely to this end. The residences of the professors, to which are to be added cottages that will be rented at a small cost to families desirous of residing near the university while their children are enjoying the educational advantages there afforded, will form an important adjunct to the plans. The boys' dormitory, which at first sight gives the impression of the architecture of the old mission building, is of an entirely original design, though the style is Spanish. It is built of pale yellow sandstone and looks heavy and low,

but this apparent defect is obviated by an outer circle of buildings, a story higher, the long rows of pillars with their foliated capitals, the perfect harmony of the arches and the refined beauty of the ornamental work. In the great court, which is 700 feet square, the centre is of asphalt and the corridors of concrete in two colors. The quadrangle is 586 x 246 feet. In the asphalt court are eight large beds of tropical flowers, in the centre of each of which are fountains. There are fourteen college buildings, most substantially constructed: the walls are thick, the windows eighteen feet high with double transoms, and the roofs of the buildings are of corrugated red Spanish tiles, an exact reproduction of the old roofs which are still seen in the ruined adobe buildings of Santa Barbara and Monterey. In the distance may be seen the Stanford mausoleum, probably the most costly building of its kind in America. Its walls are of pure white granite. The interior is of polished white marble with frescoed ceiling: the architecture is of the severest Grecian style. Provision is made for the reception of three bodies. Over the tomb of Leland Stanford, Jr., are two angels bearing him upward in their arms. The three sarcophagi are of Carrara marble, and the upper slab of each weighs a ton. Situated beyond Menlo Park is Palo Alto in the famous Santa Clara Valley, the Coast range of mountains on one side and the Santa Cruz and Gabilan mountains on the other, and far in the distance the Lick Observatory. On the highest peak of the Gabilan range is the baronial residence of Gov. Stanford. Gleaming through the cedar, spruce and gum trees, above the orchards and vineyards may be seen the red tiled roofs of the buildings of the university, which, even at a distance, are a re-



The Tomb of Leland Stanford Jr.

minder of the early missionary buildings of California; and only when entering the broad avenue that leads to the central arch can the magnitude of the institution and the beauty of its design and conception, as it bursts upon the vision of the surprised visitor, be appreciated. That part of the work which is devoted to the study of marine life will be carried on at the Seaside Laboratory, established at Pacific Grove, by Timothy Hopkins. It will be open during the summer vacation and its facilities will be at the disposal of persons wishing to carry on original investigations in biology, as well as of students and teachers interested in that line of subjects. The university opened in the fall of 1891 with twice the number of students it was intended to accommodate, and preparations were at once made to enlarge its facilities. More than 1,000 applied for admission during the first year. The endowment being ample for all possible needs, the question of cost never arises as in less wealthy institutions, and President Jordan has only to consider what is best and how it may be secured. He has gathered about him a corps of professors from all parts of the world, each a specialist in his subject, and with complete laboratories and ample apparatus, instruction will be given under favorable auspices found nowhere else. While the institution was intended chiefly for the benefit of the Pacific slope, and its capacity planned with special reference to the possible number of students from west of the Rocky Mountains, it became at once known throughout the world, and among the first applicants for admission were representatives from every state and territory of the Union, as well as every civilized nation.

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Leland Stanford

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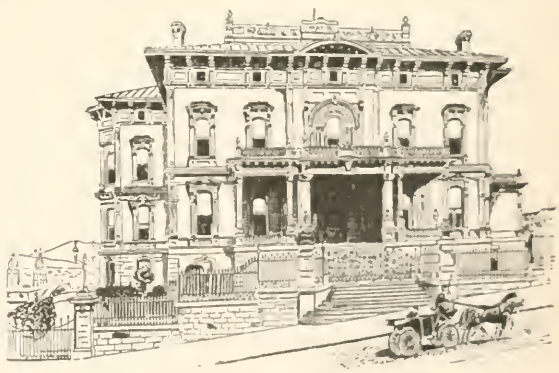
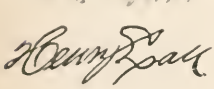
STANFORD, Leland, senator, was born in Albany county, N. Y., March 9, 1824. He was the son of Josiah Stanford, a prosperous farmer who also took contracts for the building of roads and bridges, and helped to construct the Albany and Schenectady railroad (now part of the New York Central system), one of the earliest in America. Josiah Stanford had seven sons, of whom Leland was the fourth. The latter's early life was passed on his father's farm, "Elm Grove," and at school near by. At the age of twenty he began the study of law, and in 1845 entered the office of Wheaton, Doolittle & Hadley in Albany. A few years later he moved to Port Washington, Wis., on Lake Michigan, where he practiced law four years with moderate success. In 1852 the loss of his library and all his other property by fire upset his plans for life; and becoming restless he determined to push further west, and in the summer of that year he entered California where three of his brothers were established in business in the mining towns. They took Leland into partnership, giving him charge of a branch establishment at Michigan Bluff in Placer county. There he developed business ability, the existence of which had up to this time been unknown to himself, and four years later he established himself in San Francisco, founding an independent mercantile house which soon became known as one of the most substantial on the Pacific coast. On the formation of the republican party he interested himself in politics, and in 1860 was delegate to the convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln. On Lincoln's inauguration in 1861 Mr. Stanford spent some time in Washington advising with the president in regard to the attitude of the Pacific coast. In the autumn of the same year he was elected by an overwhelming majority governor of California, an office which he filled with such success and general popularity that on his retirement from it a joint resolution was voted by both parties in both branches of the legislature tendering to him "the thanks of the people of California for the able, upright and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of governor for the past two years." Prior to his election to the governorship Mr. Stanford had been chosen president of the newly organized Central Pacific Railroad Co., and after leaving the executive chair he devoted all his energies to the execution of the great task of building the Pacific end of the transcontinental railway. The tremendous difficulties encountered and conquered in laying the track from Ogden to San Francisco, particularly through the passes of the Sierra Nevadas, have often been described. The cost of construction of this portion of the line alone, a hundred miles in length, was over twenty million dollars. May 10, 1869, Mr. Stanford drove the last spike of the Central Pacific road, thus completing the route across the continent. The entire Central Pacific system, with its leased lines, eventually embraced a mileage of 4,303 miles. It also operated the Sacramento and Colorado river steamship line, 490 miles in length, making a total mileage of 4,793 miles. Mr. Stanford was also made president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co., the Japan and China line running in connection with the Central Pacific system. He was married in 1848 to the daughter of the late Dyer Lathrop, sheriff of Albany county, whose father was an officer in the war of the revolution. It was many years before Mr. and Mrs. Stanford were given a child, but at length a son was born to them to whom the father's name was given and to whose future both father and mother became entirely devoted. The boy grew to be sixteen years of age and was remarkably bright, intelligent and affectionate; the last and greatest gift to those who had been already blessed with all the possible benefits of wealth and success. In 1884, while at Florence, Italy, he was taken ill with typhoid fever and despite the most tender and judicious care he died. A most remarkable occurrence is told in this connection. While Gov. Stanford was watching by his boy's bedside, wearied out with the prolonged care, he dropped asleep, and in that sleep he dreamt that his son said to him: "Father, don't say you have nothing to live for; you have a great deal to live for; live for humanity, father." While this dream was passing through the brain of the father death took the child. So utterly prostrated was Mr. Stanford by his loss that but for the impression of this dream, and the result of his reflections upon it, the most serious consequences might have occurred to himself. Determined to carry out the idea suggested he made up his mind to found the great university which bears his son's name—the Leland Stanford Junior University. To this institution he has given 83,000 acres of land, valued at $8,000,000. It is located twenty-eight miles from San Francisco, is entirely unsectarian, and affords equal facilities to both sexes. The estate, which is called Palo Alto, contains a lot of about ten acres which is to be used as a place of burial for the Stanford family and for persons connected with the university. The entire endowment of the institution is estimated at $20,000,000. In 1885 Mr. Stanford was elected as a republican senator from California to succeed J. T. Farley, democrat. In 1891 he was re-elected. As a senator, Mr. Stanford has taken a prominent part in legislation, and has been an earnest advocate of plans for the relief of the people from financial burdens. Mr. Stanford has been a liberal patron of art and possesses a valuable collection of paintings at his elegant residence in San Francisco. "Stanford Farm," his favorite country seat, is situated at Menlo Park in the Santa Clara valley, about forty miles from San Francisco. A magnificent villa stands in the center of 450 acres of park and lawn. Thousands of superb trees make

Leland Stanford



this estate one of the most remarkable arboreta in the world, the owner's aim having been to gather there a sample of every tree which can be made to grow in the soil of California. At one time Mr. Sanford also had a residence in New York. After his election to the senatorship he took a house in Farragut square, Washington, close by the residence of Baron de Struve, minister from Germany. He died at his home at Palo Alto, Cal., June 20, 1893.

EXALL, Henry, capitalist, was born in Richmond, Va., Aug. 30, 1848. His paternal grandfather was an English astronomer and a divine of renown, and his father was Rev. George G. Exall, a Baptist clergyman, well known in Virginia and the South, who came to this country from England when a child. His mother was the daughter of Joseph Pierce, a ship-builder of Philadelphia, and the representative of a family long prominent in the naval construction of this country. Mr. Exall's early education, interrupted when he was thirteen years of age by the outbreak of the civil war, was acquired at his father's academy. Two years later his strong Southern sympathies sent him into the Confederate service. He was the boy of his brigade, but his brave and brilliant soldiership made him conspicuous, and after the battle of Ream's Station, his brigade commander presented him with a sword, in recognition of his services. After the war he studied law, but abandoned it for commercial life. In 1867 he removed from Virginia to Kentucky, where he engaged in merchandizing and the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1877 his business sent him to Texas, and he was so impressed with the great possibilities of this state that he determined to settle there. He has since represented Texas many times at conventions of cattlemen, bankers and politicians, as well as at commercial congresses and expositions. He was a member of the convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency in 1884, and the same year was a delegate to the cattlemen's convention which met at St. Louis. In 1885 he was appointed vice-president for Texas of the cotton centennial at New Orleans, and was made colonel and quartermaster-general of the Texas volunteer troops. He was elected vice-president for Texas of the American Bankers' Association, meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., and assisted in the organization of the North Texas National Bank, of Dallas, of which he is vice-president. In 1887 he was chairman of the state democratic executive committee, when the issue of prohibition threatened to split the democratic party in twain, and in 1889 was president of the Texas state fair and Dallas exposition. He is a faithful believer in the future of his state, has told the story of her possible greatness to the moneyed men of the East, and to travelers from all sections, and has been the developer of her resources beyond any other one man. His personal accumulations, in the meantime, have approximated $1,000,000, a purse that is opened with no sparing hand when state enterprises need encouragement. In fact, every dollar that he has made for himself is represented by $10 made for the people among whom he lives. Mr. Exall has just finished the construction of one of the most imposing and costly buildings of the South. His public addresses are the embodiment of an earnest study of what is necessary for the betterment of the community; and when they contain direct advice, every word is spoken from the heart. Mr. Exall is not known as the donor of any conspicuous charity, but he is the quiet distributer of more gifts to worthy objects than the average man of twice his wealth; and while he prefers to keep secret his benevolence, it is well known that no worthy cause is ever presented to him with a request for help that does not receive a prompt and liberal response. He has been repeatedly urged to allow himself to become a candidate for governor, but has refused. As a commissioner-at-large for the United States to the World's Columbian Exposition, he is bringing to bear upon its organization rare business abilities, which cannot fail to be of great value to the people of Texas and of the United States.



JENNINGS, Robert W., founder and manager of Jennings' Business College, Nashville, Tenn., was born in Edgefield, S. C., March 19, 1838. At the age of sixteen he commenced clerking in a retail store, and in 1855–56 became bookkeeper for the Trion Manufacturing Co., at Trion, Ga. In January, 1857, he went to Nashville, Tenn., where he secured a position as bookkeeper for the wholesale house of Gardner & Co., remaining with them until 1861, when he entered the Planters' Bank as bookkeeper. In 1864 he filled an important position in the great dry goods house of A. T. Stewart & Co., N. Y., by whom he was directed to examine the books running back for a period of nineteen years. In 1865 he was teller of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, Louisville, Ky., a post which he resigned in December of that year, to accept a partnership in the two firms of Evans, Gardner & Co., New York city, and Evans, Fite & Co., Nashville. Withdrawing from these concerns in 1872, he was, until 1884, the senior partner in the wholesale houses of Jennings, Goodbar & Co., Jennings, Eakin & Co., Jennings, Dismukes & Woolwine, and R. W. Jennings & Co. Thus Mr. Jennings brought to his work as a business educator the ripe experience of thirty years in actual business. His college, which was established in July, 1884, has had a remarkable growth, the register showing the names of more than 900 students, representing twenty-one states and territories.

HAVEN, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Dennis, Mass., Jan. 4, 1816. After graduating from Amherst in 1835, he taught for two years in the New York Institution for the Deaf, at the same time preparing for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary. Then entering Andover, he was graduated in 1839, ordained and took charge of the Congregational church at Ashland, Conn. In 1846 he was called to the Harvard church, Brookline, Mass., remaining there four years; and, in addition to his pastoral duties, editing "The Congregationalist." His fame as a theologian and student of philosophy being established, he was called to the chair of mental and moral philosophy in Amherst in 1850, and thence in 1858 to the chair of systematic theology in the Chicago Theological Seminary, resigning the latter in 1870 on account of failing health. After returning from his travels in Germany, Egypt and the Holy Land, he devoted a short season to lecturing upon ancient and modern philosophy and the English classics. He then resumed his educational work as acting professor of mental and moral philosophy in the Chicago University, holding the chair until his death. He was widely known for a varied and thorough scholarship, and as the author of philosophical works of rare value. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Marietta in 1859, by Amherst in 1862, and that of LL.D. by Kenyon in the latter year. He published: "Mental Philosophy" in Boston (1857); "Moral Philosophy" (1859); "Studies in Philosophy and Theology," in Andover (1869); and "Systematic Divinity" in Boston (1875). He died in Chicago May 23, 1874.

SHERMAN, Sidney, pioneer, was born in Massachusetts, in March, 1805. In 1831, when twenty-six years of age, he settled in Covington, Ky. Stirred by the appeal of Texas for aid he

raised a company in Cincinnati and Covington and reported to Gen. Houston during his retreat from Gonzales to San Jacinto. On the organization of the army under the wise policy of Gen. Houston in favor of discipline, Capt. Sherman was elected colonel of the second regiment. He led most gallantly in the first engagement at San Jacinto Apr. 20, 1836, and in the final contest on the 21st he commanded the left wing of the little army and was the first to open the engagement by a decisive advance on the enemy, while the veteran, Burleson, led the right in an advance that was never checked. Gen. Houston commanded and was in the forefront of danger until wounded by a ball that shattered the bones of his ankle joint. Col. Sherman's gallantry was the theme of praise by all who witnessed it, while his humanity toward the prisoners captured, especially toward the wounded, won all hearts. At the expiration of his services in 1837 he located at Houston and in 1846 at Harrisburg, on Buffalo bayou, almost in sight of the battle-ground. In 1839 he was elected major-general of the Republic. In 1842 he served in its congress and in 1852–53 in the state legislature. With these exceptions he never held public position; but he was the chief projector of the first railroad built in Texas, from Harrisburg thirty miles in the direction of Richmond, now forming a part of the great transcontinental route from New Orleans and Galveston *via* Houston, San Antonio and El Paso to San Diego and San Francisco, meeting at El Paso the Southern Pacific from California, and joined at the same place by the Texas and Pacific from St. Louis and New Orleans. In 1855 Gen. Sherman removed to Galveston and resided there until his death. Blessed with a rare and devoted wife he reared an admirable family. His only son, a young man of great promise, fell in the civil war His daughters are most estimable and accomplished ladies. His own character, as a citizen, gentleman and Christian was spotless. He died at Galveston, Tex., in 1873.

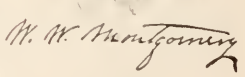
VAN ALLEN, Garret Adam, fire underwriter and financier, was born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1835, the eldest son of Adam Van Allen, a wholesale lumber merchant and banker of that city. The Van Allens are of Dutch antecedents, whose ancestors have resided in Albany county for fully two centuries. Garret A. was educated in the Albany Academy, and in 1850 began his business career as a clerk in a wholesale dry-goods store. He subsequently filled various clerical positions in banks at Albany, and in 1854 became chief clerk and attorney for his father. In 1857 the elder Van Allen retired from the lumber business to become cashier of a bank, and his son accepted the position of deputy county treasurer. In 1859 he became prominently identified with the Commerce Insurance Co., of which he was the first secretary, from 1859–67, when he became vice-president, which office he held until 1884, when he succeeded his father as president. Fire underwriting may, therefore, be said to have been Mr. Van Allen's life business, and in that profession he passed through various experiences, such as the Chicago, 1871, and Boston, 1872, conflagrations, in which the Commerce Company paid out over $500,000 in losses. In that connection, he has been prominently identified with the National Board of Fire Underwriters, holding positions on its executive committee, and as chairman of the incendiarism and arson committee.

In 1864, becoming impressed with the value and importance of the national banking system, then recently brought into existence by S. P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, Mr. Van Allen so urged its advantages upon the gentlemen with whom he was associated in the Commerce Insurance Co., that with four of them he became one of the five incorporators and first directors of the First National Bank of Albany, N. Y. He has been a director of that institution since 1864; vice-president from 1876–84, and in September of the latter year succeeded his father as president. Mr. Van Allen is a prominent member of the Bankers' Association, was vice-president for New York state in 1889–91, and was elected a member of its executive council at New Orleans, La., in November, 1891, for three years. He has also been identified with a number of important business enterprises; is vice-president of the National Savings Bank of Albany, vice-president of the Thomson Pulp & Paper Co., treasurer of the Capital City Malleable Iron Co., director of the South End Bank, trustee of the Holland Trust Co., New York city, and connected in various ways with other important corporations. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, of the Holland Society, and of the Albany Institute. Mr. Van Allen was married on Sept. 6, 1866, to Elizabeth Morgan Barker, of Newport, R. I. They have but one child, a daughter, Mrs. Anna V. A. Jenison, whose husband is secretary of the "Commerce," and associated with Mr. Van Allen in other business enterprises. In politics he has always been a republican, and has only held elective offices twice, viz.: fire commissioner from 1874–78, and alderman from 1888–92.

THOMSON, Charles, secretary of the Continental congress, was born at Maghera, County Derry, Ireland, Nov. 29, 1729. In 1741 he, with three older brothers, landed at New Castle, Del., their father having died on the passage. Another brother, who had preceded them, enabled Charles to study under Dr. F. Alison; he proved a most diligent student, and became a teacher in Friends' schools at New Castle and Philadelphia. Before he reached the age of thirty he was a commissioner to treat with the Iroquois, and was adopted by the Delawares, who gave him a name signifying "truth-teller." At Philadelphia he won Franklin's friendship, and is said to have started the local opposition to the stamp act. He threw all his energies into the incipient struggle for freedom, and the singular purity of his character gave him great influence. John Adams called him "The Sam Adams of Philadelphia, the life of the cause of liberty." He was for some time in business, and was secretary of several patriotic and literary societies. In 1774 he married Benjamin Harrison's sister, and was chosen secretary of the first Continental congress, which met in Carpenter's Hall, Sept. 5th. His services were gratuitous the first year, and continued until 1789. Meanwhile he kept an additional record, which he afterward destroyed, fearing to hurt the feelings of some by reflections on their conduct or that of their ancestors. After the adoption of the constitution he helped to organize the new government, and was sent to inform Washington of his election to the presidency. Declining further office, he retired to Montgomery county, and gave his time to a new translation of the Bible, rendering the Old Testament from the Septuagint. This

work appeared in four volumes in 1808 and won much praise from scholars. It was followed by a "Synopsis of the Four Evangelists" (1815). "An Enquiry Into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawanecse Indians," with notes on their customs, had been published in 1759. Mr. Thomson received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1822, and died at Lower Merion, Pa., Aug. 16, 1824, leaving manuscript annotations on the writings of Gilbert Wakefield.

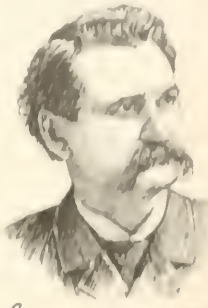
THOMAS, William Widgery, Jr., lawyer, diplomat, author, was born at Portland, Me., Aug. 26, 1839. He is a brother of Gen. H. G. Thomas, and a descendant in the ninth generation of George Cleve, who founded Portland in 1632, and was first governor of Ligonia. Graduating from Bowdoin College with the highest honors in 1860, he commenced the study of law, but was soon sent abroad by President Lincoln, and was successively vice-consul-general at Constantinople, consul at Galatz, Moldavia, and consul at Gothenburg, Sweden. For services as consul he received "the special thanks of the Department of State." While at Gothenburg he mastered the Swedish language and translated Rydberg's "Last Athenian" (published in Philadelphia in four editions), for which he received the king's thanks. In 1865 he returned home, was admitted to the bar and began a successful practice. To remedy the decrease of population in his state he proposed to lead a portion of the Swedish immigration to Maine. The legislature adopted his proposition, and under its provisions he sailed to Sweden, recruited a colony of fifty-one persons, led them to America, and on July 23, 1870, founded New Sweden in the forests of northern Maine. He remained with the colony four years, until its success was assured. This new settlement has now (1892) over 2,000 inhabitants, is the only successful agricultural colony planted in New England since the declaration of independence with foreigners from across the sea, and has drawn thousands of Scandinavians to other parts of Maine and New England. In 1873–75 Mr. Thomas represented Portland in the legislature, and was the two latter years speaker of the house. He was state senator in 1879, but declined a re-election. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him minister resident to Sweden and Norway. Here he was the first minister to address the king in the Swedish language, the first to hoist his country's flag, and the first to successfully assist in starting a line of steamships between Sweden and the United States. Recalled by President Cleveland in 1885, he returned to Sweden and married a lady of rank in 1887. He is not only *persona grata* at the court and among the people of Sweden, but highly esteemed by the Swedish population of the United States, who chose him as their orator at the great celebration at Minneapolis September, 1888, of the 250th anniversary of the landing of the first Swedish colony in America. In the presidential campaign of 1888 he took an active part, stumping the Swedish settlements from Maine to Minnesota, and speaking chiefly in the Swedish language. On Mr. Harrison's accession to the presidency in March, 1889, he was promptly sent back to Stockholm as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and received a welcome that amounted to an ovation. He has since helped to secure the appointment of a Swedish jurist as chief justice of Samoa under the treaty of Berlin, and another Swedish jurist as member of the tribunal of arbitration between the United States and England on the question of the fur-seal fisheries in Bering Sea. On Sept. 14, 1890, on the deck of the American man-of-war Baltimore, lying in the harbor of Stockholm, he delivered in behalf of the United States, in an eloquent address, the earthly remains of the great Swedish-American, John Ericsson, to the king and people of Sweden. Mr. Thomas's efforts to secure a freer market for American products have been crowned with success, the Swedish Riksdag of 1892 having voted to reduce the duty on both grain and pork by one-half. He has also succeeded in inducing Sweden to make a large and diversified display at the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago. He has written and lectured much on Scandinavian topics. His great work, "Sweden and the Swedes," a richly illustrated volume of 750 pages, appeared in 1892 simultaneously in America, England and Sweden, and in both the English and Swedish languages.



MONTGOMERY, William Watts, jurist, was born in Augusta, Ga., Nov. 11, 1827. His grandfather, Dr. J. H. Montgomery, of Scotch-Irish family, went from Ireland to Georgia in the latter part of last century, marrying, in Maryland, Mary Bird, sister of the grandmother of Justice L. Q. C. Lamar. His mother, Janet S. Blair, was Scotch, her father removing from Stirling, Scotland, to Georgia, and her maternal great-grandfather was a revolutionary officer named Pope. Judge Montgomery was educated at Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., and at the University of Georgia, leaving the latter in 1847, during his senior year. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and practiced law in Waynesboro two years with John Shewmake. He returned to Augusta in 1854. He was solicitor-general from 1861 to 1865, when he ceased practice, being unwilling to conform to the requirements of the U. S. government which were demanded from all southern lawyers at the end of the war between the states. He resumed practice in 1868 with Gov. H. V. Johnson. In February, 1872, he was appointed by Gov. Smith judge of the supreme court of Georgia, and confirmed by the senate, in place of Warner, promoted to be chief justice, his term ending February, 1873. He resumed practice with Judge James S. Hook, continuing until 1888, since when he has been practicing alone. Judge Montgomery, to his marked attainments as a learned and able lawyer, adds strong decision of character, crystal sincerity, and an exceptional modesty. He gave, upon the supreme bench of Georgia, a signal instance of his intrepid conviction and judicial breadth and acumen. In the 45th Georgia "Reports," page 370, is the case of the Macon and Augusta Railroad *vs.* Frank L. Little, Exr., in which is sustained the legality of the October session of the legislature of 1870, Judges Montgomery and McCoy affirming, and Judge Warner dissenting. The decision involved tremendous results—no less than another reconstruction of the state—and was attended with deep public feeling. He delivered the ruling which settled this question finally and beneficially for the public weal, and which has never been questioned. The matter illustrated the strong fibre of Judge Montgomery. He is a member of the Episcopal church. He married, in 1852, Maria H., daughter of Edward F. Campbell.

TODD, Andrew John, lawyer, was born in New York city Feb. 9, 1836. He is a descendant of Adam Todd who was born in the Scottish highlands in the early part of the eighteenth century, and whose marriage to Sarah Cox is recorded in New York as occurring Aug. 8, 1741. The eldest son, also named Adam, was made a freeman in New York in 1769. The lineage of the Todd family is traced to Thomas Todd, who was located at Swanland near Hull in the time of James I., was summoned as a juror in a cause, Ellerker *vs.* Bacon in 1612 (time of Charles I.), and was named in an inquisition held on the death of Sir Ralph Ellerker, Knight. Although this family lived for a considerable time in the north of Ireland, it is of ancient Scottish descent. On his mother's side (*nee* Malcomson) Andrew J. Todd is descended from Malcolm I., king of Scotland. He early attended the preparatory school of Williamstown, Mass., later the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, and in 1857 was graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, finishing the course there in civil engineering and modern languages. Owing to failing health he went abroad for two years, during which time he studied law in the south of France. Returning to New York in the fall of 1859, he commenced the study of general law in the office of B. & S. D. Cozzens, and shortly after became their managing clerk. He was admitted to practice in the state court in 1861, in the federal court in 1864, and in the United States Supreme court in 1872, since which time he has been counsel in, and won some of, the most important patent cases ever tried before the last named body. These have involved new points of law as well as new principles of mechanisms. He was one of the founders of the American Association to protect inventors and manufacturers against unjust legislation in congress, and to secure for them the fruits of their labors. He is recognized as one of the leading patent lawyers in this country, and enjoys the patronage and confidence of many patentees, some of whom reside abroad but have patent interests in the United States. He has devoted special attention to cases involving steam and other motors, stove structures, agricultural implements, and chemical inventions. He is a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Bar Association, and other similar societies. He died Apr., 16, 1893.

ROBBINS, Chandler, clergyman, the grandson of Chandler Robbins, was born at Lynn, Mass., Feb. 14, 1810. He was graduated from Harvard in 1829, and in divinity in 1833, and was pastor of the Second or Old North church (Unitarian) in Boston from December, 1833, until 1874 in this charge he succeeded H. Ware, Jr., and R. W. Emerson. He served as chaplain in the State Senate for many years, and was a founder of the Children's Hospital in 1869, an active member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and one of the editors of the catalogue of its library, and of Vols. I. and II. of its "Proceedings." He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1855. He wrote for the "Christian Examiner," the "Knickerbocker," etc.; compiled a "Social Hymn Book" (1843); a larger "Hymn Book for Christian Worship" (1854); and a "Liturgy" (1854); and was the author of hymns (1845), one of which has been widely used; of Sunday sermons; of a "History of the Second Church" (1852); and a Memoir of Maria E. Clapp (1858). He died at Weston, Mass., Sept. 12, 1882.



RAY, George W., lawyer and legislator, was born at Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1844, whither his father, Col. Asher M. Ray, came by way of Otsego Co., from North Stonington, Conn. He was raised on a farm, educated in the public schools and at Norwich Academy, N. Y., and served during the last year of the civil war as a private in the 90th N. Y., and as brigade clerk of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 19th army corps. Returning home, he studied law with L. H. Prindle at Norwich, N. Y., was admitted to the bar in November, 1867, and rose to eminence, especially as a criminal lawyer. He has been an active republican from youth, taking part in all the campaigns as a speaker and an organizer. He was chairman of the Chenango county committee for many years, and in 1880 a member of the state committee. Elected to congress in 1882, he won attention by speeches on the tariff, Fitz John Porter bill, bonded whiskey bill and post office and river and harbor appropriation bills. From 1885 to 1890 he was in active practice at Norwich, N. Y., and a member of the board of education. In 1890 he was nominated for congress by the republicans of the 26th district of New York, and elected by a popular vote that exceeded his party strength. He spoke and voted against the Free Wool and Silver bills (1892), and was looked upon as one of the leaders in the house.

REYNOLDS, Henry H., banker, was born in New York city July 21, 1812, the son of Abraham and Sarah Folger Reynolds. He received a good education until he was fifteen years of age, when he entered a dry goods house in New York city, as clerk, where he remained until he was of age and then engaged in business on his own account. In 1841 he removed to Kingston, N. Y., and accepted a position as book keeper in the Kingston Bank. He was subsequently appointed cashier of the Rondout Bank, which office he retained until about 1853, when the State of New York Bank in Kingston was incorporated and he was selected for its vice president, which office he retained until his death. In 1831 he married Mary Jane, daughter of Augustus and Ann Maria (Sylvester) Wynkoop, of New York city. The family of Wynkoops were among the early settlers of Ulster county, and his maternal great grandfather, Peter Sylvester, was of English parentage, a well known lawyer both in Albany and Kinderhook. The subject of this sketch was an influential citizen of Kingston, prominent in its local affairs, and untiring in his efforts for the prosperity of the city. He was also a consistent member of the First Reformed church of Kingston, actively interested in its Sunday school, possessing much ability as an instructor, and one of the main promoters of the establishment of Wiltwyck chapel, which has continued to receive the support of the family since his death. He lived the life of an active Christian gentleman, and died at Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1868.

DIKE, Henry Albyn, merchant, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1825, the son of Albyn Valentine and Phœbe (Prince) Dike. At an early age he removed to New York city, and engaged in the wool business. Making a quick success, he organized the firm of Dike Brothers, in connection with his brothers, James and Camden C. Dike. In 1859 he was married to Miss Miller, of Worcester, Mass. He resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., for a number of years, and was actively identified with the advancement and prosperity of that city. During the civil war he was a prominent member of the executive committee of the Sanitary Commission. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a director in the Chatham National Bank of New York city. Soon after the close of the war he retired from business with an ample competence, and in 1873 removed to Montclair, N. J. Mr. Dike was distinguished for the public spirit he always evinced in the affairs of the community in which he resided and did business. He was honorable in his dealings with his fellows, a man of keen business discernment and far-reaching sagacity, whose judgment was sought and relied upon in matters pertaining to finance and commerce. He was prominent in church interests, and active in the promotion of many kinds of charitable work. He was a man of cultivated and refined tastes, and a genial, winning presence. The Chatham National Bank passed resolutions at his death which were in substance as follows: That by the sudden death of Henry A. Dike "this institution loses a wise counsellor, the community a model citizen, and we, as individuals, an invaluable friend. His dignified and courteous bearing, united with his rare good judgment and genial fellowship, constituted him an exceptional man." He died at his residence in Montclair, N. J., in 1887.

NOXON, B. Davis, lawyer, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Apr. 21, 1788, the son of Dr. Robert Noxon, of that place. He was given a good academic education and studied law in the office of Philo Ruggles. Upon being admitted to the bar, he began the practice of his profession at Marcellus, in Onondaga Co., and later removing to Onondaga Hill, then the county-seat. In 1829 he settled in Syracuse, N. Y., where he resided the remainder of his life. Before removing to Syracuse he had already achieved a high reputation throughout central New York, and for thirty or forty years stood at the head of the bar, no name being oftener found on the law reports. He wielded great public influence in the central part of New York state, his name being prominent in state and national politics in connection with the whig party, with which he was allied as long as it existed. Mr. Noxon possessed legal talents of the highest order, and quick to see the points of a case. Skillful in the examination of witnesses, of a logical mind, he reasoned closely, and was fearless in presenting the points of a case before a jury. He died at Syracuse, N. Y., May 13, 1869.

WILSON, Francis, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1854, of Quaker parents, and at the age of ten years made his first appearance on the stage of Sam Sanford's minstrel hall in that city, under the *nom de théâtre* of "Master Johnny." He played small parts in negro sketches, and danced plantation jigs. The boy was discovered under the assumed name, and as the family was strongly opposed to the theatre, his performances were interrupted. He ran away from home, however, and became connected with various traveling minstrel troupes. A few years later he formed a partnership with James Mackin, and "Mackin and Wilson" became quite celebrated as negro sketch performers and dancers, appearing with Birch, Wombald and Backus's San Francisco Minstrels in New York, Maguire's Minstrels in San Francisco, and Cotton, Arlington and Kemble's in Chicago. He had long cherished an ambition to become a legitimate actor, and in 1878 he gave up a large salary to accept $15 a week as a subordinate member of the stock company at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia. He was very successful in small comedy rôles, and at the close of that season made a short tour as the principal comedian in Annie Pixley's "M'liss" company. In 1879 he returned to the Chestnut street theatre, and scored such a distinct success in the part of Lamp, in "Wild Oats," that his services were in great demand. He obtained a release from the Chestnut street managers to travel with Mitchell's Pleasure Party, playing a light musical comedy called "Our Goblins." He purchased a controlling interest in the piece and went to San Francisco. There the performance was a failure, and he lost all his money. While he was in San Francisco he made his first appearance in comic opera, playing Sir Joseph Porter in Gilbert & Sullivan's "H. M. S. Pinafore." Returning east he joined the McCaull Opera Co. in New York, and played the principal comedy parts in New York, Philadelphia and other leading cities for four years. When Rudolph Aronson organized a company for the New York Casino, Francis Wilson was engaged for the principal comedy characters, and it was during his long term under the Casino management that he made his great success in "Erminie." Owing to business difficulties with Mr. Aronson, Mr. Wilson left the Casino company in the spring of 1888, and in partnership with A. H. Canby, his manager, organized a new company, which played "The Oolah" for twenty-one consecutive weeks in the Broadway theatre, New York, that summer. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Wilson produced Gilbert & Sullivan's opera, "The Gondoliers," at the Broad street theatre, Philadelphia, and achieved a success in spite of the fact that the other American companies which presented it had met with failure. In the fall of 1890 he began his second season with his own company at the Broadway theatre, in "The Merry Monarch," and for seven weeks the receipts were $87,000—the largest amount of money ever taken in by a comic opera in America in the same length of time. The "Lion Tamer" was equally successful during the season 1891–92. Mr. Wilson married Mira Barrie, of Chicago, and has two children, Adelaide and Francis. He is studious and domestic in his tastes, and is an enthusiastic collector of rare books, prints and manuscripts.

WILLIAMS, Chauncey Pratt, financier, was born at Upper Middletown (now Cromwell), Conn., March 5, 1817, the son of Josiah and Charity Shaler Williams. His early life was passed upon his father's farm and in attendance at the common and high schools of his native town, from which he received his education. He very early in life became interested in financial and political economy. He then began to collect European and American publications upon banking and financial matters, and to study the works of various authors on these subjects. In 1833 Mr. Williams first visited Albany, N. Y., and in 1835 became a resident of that city. He soon made himself known as a financier, and in 1861 received recognition of the esteem in which he was held when he was asked to take charge of the Albany Exchange Bank which was then in financial difficulties. Mr. Williams performed the trying duties of his position with such ability that in 1872, some years after the National Exchange Bank had supplanted the Albany Exchange Bank, he was elected president of the corporation. Through his excellent management, practical experience and thorough knowledge of finance, he placed the new bank on a footing with the best banking institutions in the United States. Mr. Williams spent the winter of 1875–76 traveling in the various countries of Europe, and at the same time making a study of the banking systems abroad, the history of commercial and political science and the methods of business life among foreign nations. He has never been prominently before the public except in a business way, having always felt a disinclination for political life. He was, however, from 1842–57 repeatedly the candidate of the very unpopular old liberty party for congress from the Albany district. He was always a strong abolitionist. From 1849–50 he served as alderman from his ward, but with these single exceptions has positively declined to take part in political affairs. In 1868 he published an able "Review of the Financial Situation of Our Country," which was then of absorbing interest, a task for which by study, education and research he was particularly well fitted. In 1875 his paper read before the Albany Institute on "Money, True or False," was full of practical suggestions and won universal attention. In 1878 he contributed a series of papers to the Albany "Journal" on the greenback question, in which he arrayed himself boldly against the principles of the greenback labor or national party, and in 1886 read a paper before the Albany Institute on "Gold, Silver and the Coinage of the Silver Dollar" which was subsequently published in pamphlet form. On Oct. 13, 1887, he read an address on the "National Banks and State Taxation" before the American Bankers' Association, in which he criticises forcibly and comprehensively the adverse decision of the supreme court of the United States in exempting the stocks of other corporations from taxation, when at the same time the shares of the national banks are taxed, notwithstanding the restriction of congress limiting the taxation of such shares to a rate not greater than it imposed on other moneyed capital. Had Mr. Williams written nothing else, this address alone would establish his reputation as an accomplished writer on the banking and financial problems of the day. In 1887 he resigned the presidency of the National Exchange Bank and retired from active business. He has made himself conspicuous in opposing what he regarded as the excessive, unwarrantable and illegal taxation of the shareholders of banks throughout most of the United States and especially of the state of New York, and has conducted suits upon his own responsibility running through several years, at an expense of over $15,000, to bring the state laws imposing these excessive taxes to the adjudication of the United States supreme court. In his writings Mr. Williams has endeavored to keep in touch with all questions of finance and public economy that are in the true interest of his country. In 1842 he was married to Martha A. Hough, of Whitesboro, N. Y.

C. P. Williams

SPRAGUE, Nathan Turner, financier, was born at Mount Holly, Rutland Co., Vt., June 22, 1828, the son of Nathan Turner Sprague, a native of Massachusetts, and Susan (Button) Sprague, of Vermont. The Spragues are of English stock; the first of the family to come to America settled at Salem, Mass., in 1629, later removing to Charlestown, Mass. In 1636 William Sprague went to Hingham, Mass., in company with his father-in-law, Anthony Eames, and in 1637 received grants of land in that town. The father of the subject of this sketch was a successful business man, and was distinguished for his industry and energy. He was a large landholder, and was honored with many positions of trust, and was influential in shaping public affairs. He served in the state legislature nineteen terms, and was judge of the county court for a number of years. His son Nathan began his business career in a country store, at Brandon, Vt., at the age of nineteen. In 1851 he severed his mercantile connections, and became engaged in financial operations, establishing in 1864 the first National Bank of Brandon, one of the first national banks organized in this country, of which he became president, and has since held that office. In 1867 he purchased the Howe Scale Co., with all its local and business properties. Under his management the property became very valuable, and was soon one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Vermont, employing several hundred skilled mechanics. In 1870, in connection with Gen. H. H. Baxter and Trenor W. Park, he formed the Baxter National Bank of Rutland, and was for a number of years director and general manager of the concern. Mr. Sprague served in the state senate in 1872, and subsequently in the assembly for two terms. In 1879 he made investments in real estate in Brooklyn, and is one of the largest owners of realty in that city. In 1883, associated with other prominent citizens of Brooklyn, he established the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, of which he was made president, and in 1886 established the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn. In 1889 he purchased the North Western and Florida railroad, and was elected president. He equipped it the same year with new rolling stock, and laid over 6,000 tons of new steel rails. Mr. Sprague has given liberally, both in time and in money, to the advancement of various public institutions. He is trustee of the Berkeley Institute, the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, the Brooklyn Free Library, the Hanson Place Baptist church, president of the East Greenwich Water Supply Co. of Rhode Island; was for five years president of the Sheep Breeders' Association, and for five years president of the American Agricultural Association of the United States. He has always been prominently identified with the republican party. Mr. Sprague was married on Nov. 1, 1849, to Minerva, a daughter of Alfred Hull,

Sprague

of Wallingford, Vt. She died in September, 1856. He afterward married Melinda J. Evans, of Springfield, O. She died in January, 1885. He then married Elizabeth Harrison, of Brooklyn, N. Y., his present wife.

CRANE, Oliver, clergyman and author, was born at West Bloomfield (Montclair), N. J., July 12, 1822. He is a descendant in a direct line from Jasper Crane, one of the founders of the city of Newark, N. J., and was born in the oldest house in the town. This house was occupied for three weeks by Gen Washington as his headquarters during the revolution. Oliver's father, Stephen F. Crane, was a well-to-do farmer, and his mother was a daughter of Peter Smith, private secretary of Washington at Morristown during the winter of 1779–80, and for many years after clerk of Sussex county, N. J. In the face of great difficulties he prepared for college, entered Yale as a sophomore, was graduated with honor in the class of 1845, and from Union Theological Seminary in 1848. He was ordained in April of the same year, and soon after appointed a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions to Turkey. He acquired the Turkish language and did efficient service during the next five years at Broosa, Aleppo, Aintab, and Trebizond. The ill health of his wife then compelled his return to America and the following year he became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Huron, N. Y., and in 1857 pastor of that in Waverly, N. Y. Being reappointed missionary in the spring of 1860 he went back to Turkey and was assigned to Adrianople, but his wife's failing health again, in 1863, occasioned his return to his native land. The next year he was elected professor of Biblical and oriental literature in Rutgers Female College, N. Y. city, but declined, to accept a call from the Presbyterian church of Carbondale, Pa., where he was installed as pastor. In the spring of 1870 he resigned, and the following year settled in Morristown, N. J., where he devoted himself largely to literary work, among other things aiding Gen. H. B. Carrington in the preparation of

Oliver Crane

"The Battles of the Revolution," which has become a standard work. Previously, in 1865–66, he had been appointed by his presbytery to prepare a manual for the use of its churches, and in 1869 he had been elected moderator of the large synod of New York and New Jersey. In 1880 he was chosen secretary of his college class, in which capacity he prepared an exhaustive biographical record of every member, a book which was a pioneer in this line of publication. In 1888 he published a hexametrical, line-by-line version of Virgil's "Æneid," the result of much critical labor, which was favorably received. In 1889 he issued a small volume of poems, under the title "Minto, and Other Poems." In 1856 he was elected a corporate member of the American Oriental Society, of which he is now one of the senior members. He is a member of several historical societies, and for four years past has been, by appointment of the governor, a member of the board of examiners of the Scientific College of New Jersey. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater; M.D. by the Eclectic Medical College of New York city in 1866; D.D. by the University of Wooster, O., in 1880, and LL.D. by the Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., in 1888, the last being mainly in recognition of the scholarship evinced in his version of Virgil's "Æneid." His life has been a very active one, including, as it does, extensive traveling in Turkey, Europe, Egypt, and Palestine, assiduous investigating and versatile writing.

SCHNEIDER, Joseph, oculist and aurist, was born at Weiglsdorf, Silesia, Germany, Dec. 10, 1845. After completing his preliminary studies at Breslau, in the fall of 1868, he took up the arts and sciences in the University of Wuerzburg, Bavaria; this course being ended, he devoted himself to the study of medicine at the same institution. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war he was appointed surgeon under Prof. Linhart in one of the field hospitals, and at the close of the war he began the study of ophthalmology and otology as a specialty, receiving in 1872 an appointment as assistant to Drs. Baron von Welz and Troltsch in the Eye and Ear Hospital in the University of Wuerzburg. This position he held until 1874, when he was appointed to a lectureship in the same department, which he filled until 1878. In 1878 Dr. Schneider continued his studies at Vienna under the direction of the renowned Drs. Von Arlt, Polliter, Gruber and Schroeter, finally completing his special education in 1881 at Halle, Saxony, under Profs. Schwartz and Von Graefe. While pursuing his studies at Wuerzburg, he wrote treatises on subjects relating to the eye and ear, among them one on "Sympathetic Ophthalmia after Cataract Extraction;" "Chancroid of the Conjunctiva;" "Foreign Bodies in the Orbit;" "Blenorrhœa," etc. In 1881 he came to the United States, located at Milwaukee, Wis., and enjoys the reputation of being one of the leading oculists and aurists of America. Among his patients are to be found persons from New York and California, Texas and Canada. The number of individual cases examined during his ten years' residence has been about 30,000. The number treated each day under his supervision, at his office and private hospital, is about 150, and the number of operations performed each year is about 500. In 1890 he returned for the first time to his native country as a representative to the International Medical Congress held at Berlin. He is a leading member of the medical societies of Germany; among them the Ophthalmological Society of Heidelberg, Die Naturforschende Gesellschaft zu Halle, Chemische Gesellschaft zu Wuerzburg, International Medical Congress, and also of the local, state and national medical societies of America.

Jos. Schneider

BRADWELL, Myra, lawyer (*née* Colby), was born in Manchester, Vt., Feb. 12, 1831, the daughter of Eben and Abigail (Willey) Colby. The maternal side of her family was well represented in the war of the revolution, two members of the Willey family taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill. Myra was taken to western New York during infancy, and remained there until she was nearly twelve years old. She then went to Chicago, where she lived for the greater part of her life. Myra was educated at Kenosha and at the ladies' seminary in Elgin, in which she afterward became a teacher; later she taught school in Memphis, Tenn. In 1852 she was married to Judge B. Bradwell, whose father was among the pioneer settlers of Illinois. When Mrs. Bradwell first began the study of law under the tutelage of her husband she had no idea of becoming a practitioner, but subsequently felt that she might be a valuable assistant to her husband in his business. She applied herself vigorously to her studies and passed a most creditable examination, but on account of being a married woman was denied admission to the bar. She did not despair, but bent all her energies in the direction of removing this legal defect. Her application was refused by the supreme court of the state of Illinois, and she sued out a writ of error against the state of Illinois from the supreme court of the United States. Her case was argued in 1871 by Matt. Carpenter, senator from Wisconsin. Though the decision was adverse to Mrs. Bradwell's application, she never again renewed her application for admittance to the bar, and was much surprised to receive a certificate of admission, upon the original application, from the very court that had refused her years before. Mrs. Bradwell was the first woman in the United States to apply for admission to the bar; the first woman who became a member of the Illinois press association; also the first woman who became a member of the Illinois state bar association. In the year 1869 Mrs. Bradwell established the Chicago "Legal News," the first weekly legal paper ever published in the western states, and was its editor and business manager for many years. The legislature gave her a special charter for her paper, and passed several acts making its contents evidence in the courts, and a valid medium for the publication of legal notices. She has found time in her busy life to do much charitable work. During the war she took an active part and rendered valuable services in aiding the sick and wounded soldiers, and has been for nearly thirty years a member of the Soldiers' Home board. She was one of the founders of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, and its treasurer for fifteen years. Mrs. Bradwell was untiring in her efforts to have the Columbian Fair located at Chicago, and is one of the board of lady managers and chairman of the committee on law reform of its auxiliary congress. The home of the Bradwells is ideal in its love and harmony. Four children were sent to them, two of whom died in infancy. A son and daughter, Thomas and Bessie, are living, both married, and both lawyers. The world need never fear that public and professional life will spoil women for the sweeter duties of home when they learn that the best housekeepers, the wisest home-rulers, the most sympathetic wives and loving mothers are those who touch the world at many sides. She died at her home in Chicago, Feb 14, 1894.

Myra B. Bradwell

CABANISS, Elbridge Gerry, jurist, was born in Greene county, Ga., in 1802. His ancestors came with the Huguenots from France. He was reared in the same house with Senator Benj. H. Hill, whose father was his guardian, received such education as the country school afforded, and a course of law at Yale. He removed to Forsyth, Monroe Co., Ga., and was elected judge of the court of ordinary, a position which he held until 1858, when he became judge of the superior court. He was elected to the state legislature in 1861, and reported the minority action of the committee on the state of the republic in favor of conscription. He declined to run for governor in 1863; was a member of the reconstruction constitutional convention of 1865; was elected to congress in 1865, but was not admitted to his seat; and in 1870, when the state leased the Western and Atlantic railroad, he gave up his large law practice to accept the responsible post of auditor, which he held until his death. Judge Cabaniss enjoyed a large measure of public confidence. He was a conservative man of solid sense, and possessed the influence that belongs to wise judgment and scrupulous conscience. He was a safe leader—clear-headed and calm-tempered. After the war, when the reorganization of the democratic party and the restoration of good government were attended with difficulty and danger, he was chosen chairman of the democratic executive committee, and retained the position until the struggles attending reconstruction were over, and the state was safely democratic. His name was a synonym for honor. He was a pious Baptist and a prominent Mason and Knight Templar. He married Sarah Chipman, of Monroe county, whose father came early to Georgia from Massachusetts. Eight children survive him, five of them sons, who are among Georgia's best professional and business citizens. He died in Atlanta, Ga., in April, 1872.

E. G. Cabaniss

SHAYS, Daniel, rebel, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., in 1747. The first that is known of him is on his appearance at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he served as an ensign. He continued to fight during the war, and eventually rose to the rank of captain, when he resigned. He settled at Pelham, now Prescott, where he remained quiet until 1786. At that time, immediately after peace, Massachusetts shared with the other states a resentful feeling, occasioned by the tardiness of congress in acting for the the purpose of establishing a currency and in paying off the troops that had served during the war. A great deal of ill-feeling was occasioned throughout the country on account of the generally unsettled condition of affairs. In Massachusetts, in several of the western counties, conventions were held, lists of grievances were drawn up, committees of correspondence were organized, and an effort was made to set in motion against the existing government the same machinery which had been successful in overturning that of Great Britain. Locally, there were complaints made that the salaries of officials were burdensome, the character of the state senate too aristocratic to suit the tone of the average voter, the taxes too heavy, etc. It was demanded that a large issue of paper money should be made, a proposition which was earnestly resisted by those statesmen who perceived the existing condition and probable fate of the Continental currency. Gradually the feeling grew more irritable, and popular disturbances occurred, although the conventions which were held deprecated violence. In certain counties there were

outbreaks, mainly directed against the courts, where, it was alleged, justice could not be obtained. Especially there was great feeling in regard to the impracticability of the legal collection of debts; in some instances the courts were actually prevented from sitting. The state militia was feeble, and not only that, but in many instances in sympathy with the mobs they were called upon to put down. The legislature, it appears, made some effort toward action which would lessen the public irritability, but without success. At last Daniel Shays made his appearance in Springfield, as the leader of a body of men, numbering about 1,000, the cause of whose assembling appears to have been a desire to prevent the session in that town of the supreme court of the state. Gen. William Shepard was ordered by the governor to occupy the court house with as many of the militia as he could gather together—a very small number—but the court adjourned after a three days' session. In December Shays appeared in Worcester, at the head of a body of rebels, and from there marched to Rutland, Vt. By this time, however, he had become alarmed at the position he was occupying, and expressed privately his wish to desert his followers, provided he could be pardoned. It happened that no one with whom he had come in contact had power to accede to his petition, and he continued in his relation to the insurgents. In January, 1787, there was a concentration of a considerable body of these at Springfield, with the intention of capturing the arsenal, which was protected by Gen. Shepard, at the head of about 1,000 militia. In the meantime Gen. Benjamin Lincoln was appointed by the government and council to the command of a detachment of militia, consisting of four or five thousand men, and was ordered to march from Boston, through the counties of Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire, to oppose the progress of the insurgents and compel them to submit to the laws. Shays sent to Gen. Lincoln a proposition for a truce, but without waiting for a reply he attacked the Springfield arsenal, on Jan. 25th. The militia gave the insurgents fair warning, firing at first over their heads, but, as they would not retire, a volley was fired into their ranks, killing two men and wounding one, whereupon the entire body retreated ten miles. On Gen. Lincoln's force coming up and pursuing the main body of the rebels, they continued their flight from one town to another until February, in the meantime making propositions to Gen. Lincoln, suggesting various concessions, which were not granted. They reached Petersham Feb. 3d, and then had a forced march of thirty miles through a blinding snow-storm, closely followed by the state troops. They were at length overtaken, 150 captured and the rest dispersed, which was the end of Shays's rebellion. Afterward certain of the leaders were sentenced to be hanged, but they were eventually pardoned. Shays lived in Vermont for a year after his failure at rebellion, when he was pardoned, and removed to Sparta, N. Y. In his old age he was granted a pension for his services during the revolution. He died in Sparta Sept. 29, 1825.

GOODRICH, Chauncey, member of congress, was born in Durham, Conn., Oct. 20, 1759, the son of Elizur Goodrich, distinguished as a clergyman and scholar. He was graduated from Yale in 1776 with honors, and was subsequently tutor there for several years. He established himself in the practice of law at Hartford in 1781, and soon attained eminence in his profession. In 1793 he was a member of the state legislature, and a representative from Connecticut in congress from 1795 until 1801. He was a member of the state executive council from 1802 until 1807, when he was elected to the U. S. senate in place of Uriah Tracy, deceased, serving until 1812, when he resigned to become mayor of Hartford. In 1813 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, and in 1814 he was a delegate to the Hartford convention. He died in Hartford Aug. 18, 1815.

STARK, Joshua, lawyer, was born at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 12, 1828, the son of Rev. J. L. and Hannah G. Stark, both of whom were natives of Bozrah, Conn. They removed to Canajoharie, N. Y., in the spring of 1839, and three years later to the village of Mohawk. The son was prepared for college at Little Falls, N. Y., and in the spring of 1846 entered the sophomore class of Union College. From January, 1847, to January, 1848, he was employed as tutor in Fauquier county, Va., but his love of learning was so strong that he pursued his studies during this time, and kept up so well that upon examination he was permitted to resume his standing with the class, and was graduated in 1848. In the fall of that year he entered a law office at Little Falls, N. Y. While applying himself to his legal studies with the industry that has ever been characteristic of his life, he was compelled to devote a portion of his time to other work as a means of maintenance, and was, for a while, an assistant instructor in an academy, village clerk, and town superintendent of schools. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of New York at general term at Watertown, July, 1850. With a few books and little money, he set forth in the fall with Milwaukee as his point of destination. He did not locate immediately in Milwaukee, but proceeded to Cedarburg and formed a partnership with F. W. Horn. Satisfied that the field was not promising, Mr. Stark removed to Milwaukee on May 19, 1851, and has since made that city his home. In 1853 he was elected city attorney, and in November, 1855, was chosen democratic representative of the first Milwaukee assembly district in the state legislature. He served as chairman of the committee on judiciary, and as a member of the committee on banking and was made speaker *pro tem.* Mr. Stark was elected district attorney in 1860, and retained the office until 1862. While holding the office of district attorney, he was able to render important service to the public. Mr. Stark has served the people in many ways. He is president of the Milwaukee Bar Association, and was for nine years president of the school board of Milwaukee and *ex-officio* member of the committee on high schools and of the board having control of the public library. Among the important law suits in which Mr. Stark has been engaged may be mentioned the case of the Northern Transit Co. *vs.* the Grand Trunk Railway Co., in which he was associated in the defence with G. W. Hazelton. The action was brought to recover $250,000 on a breach of contract for interchange of traffic during the years 1879–80. Also the well-known cases of Noesen *vs.* the Supervisors of Washington; Odell *vs.* Rogers & Burnham; the Wells-McGeogh case; the Wisconsin State Treasury cases, etc. Mr. Stark is a sound and able lawyer, and ranks very high in his profession, as a man of integrity and persistent energy, thorough in his work and possessing fine business qualifications. His generous deeds are performed without ostentation but in abundance, and there are very many whose loads have been lightened by his hearty sympathy and generous aid.

Joshua Stark

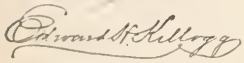
THOMAS, Theodore, musician, was born at Esens, Hanover, Ger., Oct. 11, 1835. His first musical instruction was received from his father, a violinist. At the age of six he made a successful public appearance. In 1845 his family came to the United States, and for two years he played violin solos at concerts in New York city. In 1851 he made a trip through the southern states. Returning to New York, he was one of the first violins in concert and operatic performances, during the engagements in America of Jenny Lind, Sontag, Grisi, Mario, and others. He was leading violinist under Arditi, and subsequently held the same position in German and Italian troupes, at times officiating as conductor, until 1861, when he withdrew from the theatre. He had begun a series of chamber concerts in New York in 1855, in connection with J. Mosenthal, second violin; Carl Bergmann, violoncello; G. Matzka, viola; F. Bergner, flute, and William Mason, pianist, and these were continued season by season until 1869. His first symphony concerts were given in New York city in 1864–65, and were continued, excepting from 1869 to 1872, until he left New York, in 1878, to take direction of the college of music at Cincinnati, O., where he remained two years and then returned to New York. In the summer of 1866, in order to secure the efficiency which only comes to musicians who constantly practice together, he began nightly concerts with his orchestra, at the Terrace Garden, New York city, removing to larger quarters at Central Park garden in the same city, in 1868. In 1869 he made his first concert tour through the eastern and western states, with an orchestra of forty players, afterward increased to sixty. The programmes during these trips, as well as at New York, were noticeable for their catholic nature and for their great number of novelties. The concerts devoted to the severer class of music (old or new), in the "Garden" series, were, however, attended by the larger audiences. The conductor's tendencies were, moreover, toward the newer school, but he did not neglect the older, for he introduced to his hearers large numbers of compositions by the acknowledged masters. In April, 1879, he was unanimously elected conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society. In 1862 and in 1866–70 he was also conductor of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Philharmonic Society, and has held that position continuously since his election to it in 1873. Mr. Thomas has conducted eight music festivals at Cincinnati, O.; in the years, 1873, 1875, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, and 1889; two in Chicago, Ill., in 1882 and 1884, and one in New York city, 1882. In 1883 he went from New York to San Francisco, Cal., with his orchestra and several eminent singers, giving concerts on the way in the principal cities. In Baltimore, Md.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Louis, Mo.; Denver, Col.; and at San Francisco, during this tour, festivals were also given, including the performances of important choral works, with the aid of local societies under Mr. Thomas's direction. In the winter of 1885–86 he organized a series of popular orchestral concerts in New York city, and during the same season was conductor of the American Opera Co. In the summer of 1888 he gave concerts in Chicago, Ill., at the close of which he disbanded his orchestra, saying that as New York city failed to provide a suitable hall, a permanent orchestra was impossible. A farewell series of concerts was given in New York city, in the summer of 1891, and at their close he removed to Chicago, Ill., to take charge of the endowed orchestra which public-spirited, music-loving citizens of that city had established. He also became musical director of the World's Columbian Exposition, and managed the musical matters of that greatest of expositions. It is not too much to say that to no one person is the cause of music in America more indebted than to Mr. Thomas. To his persistency in presenting only what is best is due the rapidly developing musical taste which makes the people of the United States the most appreciative and profitable patrons of music that artists find anywhere in the world. Had Mr. Thomas been content with lower ideals, or at any time been willing to subordinate his art to mere money-getting, it might have been more profitable to himself, but American musical taste would be far behind its present stage.

Theodore Thomas

WICKHAM, Charles Preston, was born in Norwalk, O., Sept. 15, 1836. He came from the best New England stock, among them famous John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Wm. Wickham, loving the ocean in his Rhode Island home, sought Lake Ontario. His father became, and wedded the daughter of, a journalist, and their children, sons and daughters, many of them learned the printer's trade. He, wishing a college course, had an academic education, was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, admitted to the bar in 1858, and has practiced in Norwalk since. In the war he fought bravely as a private, lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant-colonel, taking part in the bloodiest battles of the war, from Gettysburg through Resaca and Atlanta to Bentonville, and while a major received a commission from the president for "gallant and meritorious service in the Carolinas." He resumed law practice after the war, and was elected prosecuting attorney in 1866 and 1868; judge of the court of common pleas in 1880 and 1885, as a republican in a strong democratic subdivision, resigning in 1886 to run for congress, and was elected national representative to the fifticth and fifty-first congresses. In every relation of life Col. Wickham has been an exemplar of duty. As soldier, lawyer, judge and legislator, he has played well every rôle of private or public service, and won and held the highest popular esteem. Lacking collegiate opportunities he has been an indefatigable student and reader, and the unwearied friend of education, and he and his wife planned and worked up the public library of his native town. A devout churchman, he has devoted his soul to religious work, endeavoring to make his children well-equipped Christians. A temperance man, he has practiced total abstinence, and fought the evils of the bar-room. As a lawyer he gained the large practice due to his legal erudition and professional skill. As a judge he was courteous, dignified, wise, impartial, winning re-election overwhelmingly in a constituency of opposing politics. A clear, strong speaker, powerful in argument, he has in spite of his modesty and diffidence taken high rank for effective oratory in the court-room and halls of congress. An ardent republican, he has been in no sense a politician, but has accepted high public trusts for the honor of his family and the public good. He married, in 1860, a congenial wife, Emma J. Wildman, of Connecticut parentage, and his home life has been a pattern of grace and harmony.

C. P. Wickham

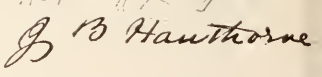
KELLOGG, Edward Henry, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Ira, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1828. He is descended from Asa Kellogg, who lived in Sheffield, Mass., about 1720. Tradition says that the family was originally Scotch, and that being partisans of King James of Scotland, they came with that prince to England, when he ascended the throne of Great Britain as James I. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Kellogg was a native of Sheffield, Mass., who removed to Saratoga county, N. Y. His father was Silas Kellogg, a plain, unassuming farmer, as were his grandfathers on both sides, but all were leading men of sobriety, sterling worth and influence in the communities where they lived and died; and their record of respectability has been admirably sustained through a long line of deseendants. His maternal grandfather, Capt. James Simpson, who was also of Scotch deseent, was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and did guard duty at the age of fourteen. Mr. Kellogg was educated at the Victory Academy and the Quaker Seminary at Venice, N. Y. He began his business career as a clerk in a store at Auburn and afterward at Rochester.



He removed to New York city in 1851, and accepted a position as clerk in a commission house, in which he subsequently became a partner. In 1858 he commenced the manufacture and sale of lubricators, using as a basis animal and vegetable oils. Soon after the introduction of petroleum for illuminating purposes he saw the possibility of it as a lubricator, was one of the first to discover these properties, and after experimenting, succeeded in obtaining a product which has since been recognized as the standard for purity and excellence, both in this country and in Europe. These experiments led to the adoption of two different combinations, classified as "anti-corrosive cylinder oil" and "anti-friction machinery oil" which effected a complete revolution in lubricators, and to a great extent superseded the use of animal oils for this purpose, causing not only a saving of fifty per cent. in the quantity required to give a cleanly, cooling preparation for lubrication, but an equal saving in power, fuel, destruction of plant, and other injurious influences arising from defective lubrication. From the beginning of his experiments Mr. Kellogg aimed to produce a high-standard rather than a low-priced lubricator, believing that it would prove more economical in the end and give better satisfaction to the consumer. Starting out at the age of sixteen to work his way, he has, through courtesy, good judgment, patience, and business ingenuity, brought his productions deservedly to the front rank of appreciation and demand, as economical, machinery and trouble saving; and they are used by the largest, finest, and fastest steamships that float the oceans and lakes, as well as by the most carefully critical among miners and manufacturers in all departments of locomotion and propulsion. In 1876 Mr. Kellogg established a branch house in Liverpool, which has since become the distributing centre for all parts of Europe. The same principle that actuated Mr. Kellogg in the manufacture of the purest and best class of goods has governed him in all his transactions, and he is known to the business community as a man of the strictest integrity and uprightness of character. He has been for many years a resident of Brooklyn, where he is well known and highly esteemed in social circles, and has been for many years an honored member of the Masonic fraternity and an earnest advocate of the principles inculcated by the order.

FREEMAN, Nathaniel, member of congress and physician, was born in Dennis, Mass., Apr. 8, 1741. He studied both medicine and law, and became distinguished as a physician and surgeon. In 1765 he settled in Sandwich. He entered loyally into the revolution, commanded a regiment of militia in the expedition to Rhode Island, and served as brigadier-general of militia from 1781 until 1793. He rendered important service in the state legislature, and was a member of congress from 1795 until 1799. For forty-seven years he was judge of probate, and for thirty years judge of the common pleas. He was noted as an orator, and published in 1802 "A Charge to the Grand Jury at Barnstable." He died in Sandwich Sept. 20, 1827.

HAWTHORNE, James Boardman, clergyman, was born in Wilcox county, Ala., May 16, 1837. His father, Kiddar Hawthorne, was a planter and Baptist clergyman, who, in a ministry of fifty-five years is said to have baptized over 5,000 converts. The father was of Scotch-English deseent, the first member of the family coming to America about 1750. Having removed from North Carolina in 1817, he was one of the pioneers in the territory of Alabama, and fought under Jackson in the Seminole war. The mother of James was Martha Baggett, of South Carolina. James attended schools at Oak Hill and Camden, Ala., and attended Howard College for three years. When eighteen years old he began the study of law in Mobile. He had professed religion at sixteen and wished to be a minister, but ambitious friends persuaded him out of it. At a great revival under Dr. Teasdell, of Washington, D. C., he had a renewal of conviction, and gave up the law for the ministry. In his twenty-second year he took a theological course at Howard College for two years. He was called to the Broad Street Baptist church, Mobile, in 1860, at twenty-three, and was pastor when the war began. He enlisted as a private with fifty of his church members, August, 1861, becoming chaplain of the 24th Alabama regiment. Ill health caused his discharge the second year, but after four months' rest he went back to the army as a missionary, preaching and nursing in the hospitals. After the war he was called to the Baptist church at Selma, Ala., and after serving in Baltimore, Louisville, and New York city, where he preached in the Tabernacle church, he went to Montgomery, thence to Richmond, and finally to the First Baptist church in Atlanta, Ga., where he has been since 1884. Dr. Hawthorne is one of the noted pulpit orators, not only of the South, but of the nation. Called to the largest churches and the best pulpits, he draws immense congregations. A finished scholar, his sermons are powerfully vivid and aflame with the spirit of practical religion. His ministry in New York was a new era in his preaching, under the stimulus of cosmopolitan rivalry with great minds, and large libraries for equipment. His diction is finished and picturesque, and affluent with historical illustration. He has been an ardent temperance champion and an aggressive advocate of every good cause.



BROWN, John Jackson, educator, was born at Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1820. His paternal grandfather was a Methodist minister under John Wesley. Young Brown passed his early life in the country and was under the religious influence of a pious family. In 1828 he joined the East Genesee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a man of fine mental endowments which he had cultivated by careful and continued study. Mr. Brown filled pastorates in various churches in western New York until 1857, when he accepted the chair of natural sciences in Dansville Seminary, which position he filled for two years, when he became principal of the institution and during his administration did much toward raising the standard of the school. In 1863 Mr. Brown was called to become principal of the East Genesee Conference Seminary at Ovid, N. Y., and soon came to be known as one of the foremost educators of the state. He had meanwhile continued his studies in the various departments of natural science, and had become an authority in optics and chemical analysis, his services as an expert being in constant demand; he evinced great genius in the invention and manufacture of physical apparatus. In 1865 Mr. Brown accepted the chair of natural science in the Falley Seminary at Fulton, N. Y., which he filled until 1870, when he was elected to the chair of chemistry and industrial mechanics in Cornell University. He soon attained high rank among his associate professors in this institution in the scientific department, and won the pseudonym of "Cyelopædia of Science." When Syracuse University was established in 1871, he was unanimously called to the chair of physics and chemistry in that institution. His devotion to the Methodist Episcopal church caused him to sever his connection with Cornell and accept the chair at Syracuse. This position he held until his death. In 1889 he was made *emeritus* professor and given unlimited leave of absence to recuperate his failing health. Dr. Brown was for five years editor of "Humphrey's Journal of Photography," and for eleven years editor of the scientific department of the "Northern Christian Advocate." Dr. Brown contributed a number of valuable articles to various scientific periodicals. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, a profound scientist and ardent investigator, and received the honorary degrees of A.M. and LL.D. In 1848 he was married to Sarah Wiley, of Springwater, N. Y., a lady of culture and refinement, who was an able assistant to him in his work as an educator. He died at Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1891.

J. J. Brown,

SCOTT, Robert Nicholson, soldier, was born at Winchester, Franklin Co., Tenn., Jan. 21, 1838, the son of W. A. Scott, D.D. He went with his father to San Francisco in 1854, and was reading law there when he was commissioned a lieutenant of the 4th infantry in January, 1857. After service on the Pacific coast he joined the army of the Potomac in March, 1861, and was acting adjutant-general to the 1st brigade U. S. infantry with Casey's division and elsewhere, with an interval in 1863–64 as senior aide to Gen. Halleck. He became a captain in September, 1861, served at the siege of Yorktown, was wounded at Gaines's Mill, and brevetted major for gallantry there. He was again on Gen. Halleck's staff 1867–72, was then assigned to the Shattuck School at Faribault, Minn., as instructor in military science, and prepared a "Digest of the Military Laws of the United States" (1872). He had command at Fort Ontario, N. Y., 1873–77, and after that was stationed at the capital and had charge of the publication of war records, besides temporary service in 1878 with the committee of congress on the reorganization of the army. He was made a major in 1879, a lieutenant colonel in 1885, and died at Washington March 5, 1887.

HICKMAN, Hamilton Hilliard, cotton manufacturer, was born in Elbert county, Ga., June 4, 1818. His family was of German descent. His father was Walter H. Hickman, and his mother, Martha Dooley, a relative of the noted and witty Judge Dooley, of Georgia. Hamilton had an academic education, and at sixteen years began clerking. In 1852 he had bought out the whole concern and ran it successfully up to the war. In 1867 he was elected president and treasurer of the Graniteville cotton factory and is now president of that and the Vancluse factory, both in South Carolina, but near, and having an office in, Augusta, Ga. Mr. Hickman was president of the Bank of Augusta for ten years, president of the board of trustees of Summerville Academy, director of the Georgia railroad, president of the Augusta Orphan Asylum, and president of the Southern Manufacturers' Association, and has been deacon in the First Baptist church forty years, and treasurer of the Hepsibah Association twenty-seven years, and trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Hickman stands foremost among the ablest and most successful cotton-mill presidents of the United States. His administration of his factories has been remarkable. He took charge of the Graniteville mill when it was run down, its stock depreciated and $50,000 in debt. In three years he paid off the debt, appreciated the stock, improved the mill and at the same time paid regular dividends. Out of the profits he has reduced the stock from $716,000 to $600,000, and built the new Vancluse mill at a cost of $360,000, buying with it 2,000 acres of land, besides doubling the capacity of the Graniteville mill. His administration has been a marvel of successful management. The two mills employ 715 hands, have 970 looms and 34,500 spindles and use 1,000 cotton bales a month. At the last meeting of the Southern Cotton Manufacturers' Association, as president, he made a powerful address, showing the great growth of this industry in ten years, from 667,854 spindles to 2,130,823, claiming southern labor to be the best, and endorsing reciprocity and steamship subsidies. Mr. Hickman is as much a religious and commercial leader as a great manufacturer and cotton mill authority. His long life has been stainless in its private and social excellence. He married, in 1845, Sarah, daughter of Col. Abner Whatley.

H. H. Hickman

SMYTH, Thomas A., soldier, was born in Ireland. He came to America in boyhood, and became a coachmaker at Wilmington, Del. Embracing with ardor the cause of his adopted country, he raised a company of three-months' men in the spring of 1861, served with them in Virginia, became major and colonel of a Delaware regiment, and rendered able and gallant service through the war, being promoted to rank brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864 for his conduct at Cold Harbor. While in command of the 2d division of the 2d army corps, he was wounded near Farmville, Va., Apr. 6, 1865, and died three days later at Petersburg.

MYNATT, Pryor L., lawyer, was born in Knox county Tenn about 1830. His father was of English and his mother of German descent, both born in Virginia, where their ancestors settled before the revolution. His early life was passed upon his father's farm, and he was graduated from Marysville College, Tenn., in 1850. He taught school in DeKalb county, Ala., studied law at home and in the Lebanon Law School, Tenn., was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Jacksboro, Tenn., in 1855. He removed to Knoxville, and practised successfully up to the war. He served through the conflict on staff duty, at one time as commissary of a cavalry corps, being constantly in the field, and present at many bloody battles. After the war, with property confiscated, and without money or friends, he removed to Atlanta, Ga., where he has worked into a large practice, and become one of the leaders of the Georgia bar, and amassed a handsome fortune. He was elected to the constitutional convention of 1877, and was made state legislator in 1878. He has been prominently mentioned for congress and the bench, but has declined candidacy. He is the counsel for the East Tennessee railroad system, and the Atlanta and Florida railroad. Col. Mynatt has placed himself among the foremost lawyers of this state, conducting successfully the largest and most important litigation. He was principal attorney for the Air Line railroad in a bond case involving $11,000,000, which he won: he maintained the constitutionality of the Atlanta prohibition law against an array of the ablest counsel: he upheld the Georgia railroad commission as a constitutional being in the state and federal courts, in a stubborn litigation of three years, against the wealthiest railroads, and he carried the Tumlin estate case of $75,000 against the views of his own associates. A powerful corporation lawyer, he is distinguished for his knowledge of principles and mastery of pleading, is noted for quick perceptions, broad ideas, and thorough preparation of cases, and has especially signalized himself in grappling with new questions. In legislation he took a high rank as a tireless worker in committee, and a strong debater on the floor. He married, in 1860, Alice, daughter of Campbell Wallace, and has one of the finest homes in Atlanta. He is a Presbyterian elder, a gentleman of literary culture, and a public-spirited citizen.

P. L. Mynatt

SHERIDAN, William E., tragedian, was born in Boston, Mass., June 1, 1839. His *début* as an actor was made at the Howard Athenæum in Boston, as Robin in "Town and Country." During the season of 1860–61 he was a member of Pike's stock company in Cincinnati. During the war he served in an Ohio regiment, and was severely wounded at the battle of Resaca. After the war he was for three seasons a member of the stock company at Booth's theatre in New York, and was also, at different times, connected with stock companies in St. Louis, Boston and Philadelphia. In 1880 he took part in the English production of "The Danites." Under Mr. Sheridan's direction a number of splendid Shakespearean revivals were made at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, he enacting the principal rôles, but the venture did not prove a profitable one, and to recoup his losses he visited Australia in 1882, where he was received with favor. On his return he was seen at the Star theatre, New York, as Louis XI. He traveled as a star in the United States, and then decided to revisit Australia. A prosperous tour was cut short by his sudden death from apoplexy, at Sydney, New South Wales. He was three times married. His first wife, Sarah Hayes, was drowned in Long Island Sound in 1872. His third wife, Louise Davenport, was for several years leading lady in his company. As an actor Sheridan was seen at his best in Louis XI., Hamlet, Richelieu and Richard III. He was one of the most intelligent and forceful players of his time. He died May 31, 1887.

HUBNER, Charles William, author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 16, 1835. His parents were German. He had a public-school and academic education, and his pious and gifted mother trained him in German classics, teaching him the hymns of Luther and others, and the best poems of Schiller, Goethe and Jean Paul, and such writers, before he was ten, imbuing him with the poesy of their genius. He spent several years in Germany studying the language and music. Beginning to write in English at fifteen, he translated some of Addison's essays into German. He returned to America in 1855, served in mercantile pursuits three years in Missouri and Iowa, traveled a year in England, Switzerland and Germany, taught school in middle Tennessee, and was professor of music, in 1861, at the Fayetteville (Tenn.) Female Academy. He served through the civil war in the Confederate army, often contributing to papers and magazines. In 1866 he was associate editor of the Selma (Ala.) "Daily Times," in 1867 of the Jacksonville (Ill.) "Journal;" then he spent a year in Europe, and finally located in Atlanta, Ga., in 1870. He has been editor of the "Georgia Musical Eclectic," news editor of the "Constitution," literary editor of the "Christian Index," editorially connected with the "New Era," "Herald," "True Georgian," "Whig," "Journal," and the "American," and a prolific contributor to magazines. He was assistant postmaster under Gov. Bard. He has published: "Souvenirs of Luther" (1872); "Wild Flowers," a book of poems (1876); "Cinderella," a lyrical drama (1879); "Modern Communism" (1880); "Poems and Essays" (1881), and "Prince and Fairy," a lyrical drama (1883). He married Ida A. Southworth in 1865, who died in 1876, and Frank Whitney in 1877, with whom he lives in exquisite harmony. Mr. Hubner is a genuine poet. His writing, whether prose or poetry, is beauteous and spiritual. Numbers of his lyrics have been wedded to harmonious music. Tender, truthful and graeious, Mr. Hubner translates into his written thoughts the high qualities of his spirit.

Charles W. Hubner

SHULTZ, Theodore, Moravian missionary, was born at Gerdauen, Prussia, Dec. 17, 1770. He labored in Surinam 1799–1806, produced a harmony of the Gospels in the language of the Arrawak Indians, held parochial charges in America, and from 1821 to 1844 had the care of the property of the southern district, with residence at Salem, N. C., where he died Aug. 4, 1850.

SHULTZ, Henry Augustus, son of Rev. Theodore Shultz, was born in Surinam, Guiana, Feb. 7, 1800. He was educated at Bethlehem, Pa., spent his life in the ministry, and was made a bishop in 1864. He died at Bethlehem Oct. 21, 1885.

LIVINGSTON, Leonidas F., congressman was born in Newton county, Ga., Apr. 3, 1832. His grandfather, of Scotch-Irish descent, came to Georgia before 1776, and served in the revolutionary war. His father, Alfred Livingston, was a large and successful farmer. The son was a private in Cobb's Legion in 1861, and served under Bragg in the West in 1862, continuing in the service until May, 1865. He then bought a farm from his father, and in 1869 was elected one of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society; was its vice-president from 1871 until 1884, when he was elected president; in 1874 and 1879 he was state representative, and in 1882 state senator. In 1888 he was elected president of the state alliance of Georgia, an honor which was again conferred upon him two years later. In 1890 he was elected as representative to the fifty-second congress. In the legislature he was chairman of the agricultural committee. A Presbyterian elder, he has been often a delegate to the general assembly, making national repute in a debate with Rev. S. K. Smoot in St. Louis in 1887. Col. Livingston is a natural orator, and has won sueeess in every arena of speaking—the hustings, the legislative halls and in conventions. As a legislator he has been the firm and eloquent champion of the people, the foe of monopolies, and the leader and exponent of the farmers. He is very popular among his own people, and has deserved his popularity. He is recognized as a leader of the state alliance, and an important faetor in the national councils of the association, and opposes monopolies, oppressive railroad management, the alien ownership of land, and every evil which threatens the well-being of the farmer and workingman. Kind, liberal and social, a good husband and father, and a model citizen, his public capacities forecast for him a useful future.

L. F. Livingston

GRAVES, John Card, lawyer, was born in Herkinner county, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1839, of English ancestry. His father, Ezra Graves, was judge of Herkimer county and served as inspector of state prisons for three years, and was highly esteemed. John received careful training in his boyhood, and at the age of twelve entered the Fairfield Academy, where he was prepared for college. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1862, and, having decided upon the profession of law, which he had previously studied in the office of his father, applied himself closely, and before the end of that year successfully passed his examination, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced law, in partnership with his father, until 1867, when he removed to Buffalo. During twelve years of his residence in that city, he was clerk of the superior court, but during the rest of the time he has been chiefly engaged in commercial and business pursuits. He was president of the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo in 1889, and is president of the Frontier Elevator Co., and a member of the Park Board of the city of Buffalo. He is also a director of the Buffalo Historical Society and Art Gallery. Mr. Graves has served for twenty years in the national guard of the state, which he entered as major of the 81st regiment. Subsequently he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel and afterward colonel of the 65th regiment. He was finally commissioned brigadier-general, commanding the 8th brigade, N. G. S. N. Y. Gen. Graves has been connected with the Masonic fraternity for over thirty years, in which he has been one of the commissioners of appeal, the highest judicial authority of the order in the state. Gen. Graves is president of the Citizens' Association of Buffalo. His literary taste is refined, and his residence, one of the most beautiful in the city, situated on Chapin Parkway, contains many books which are rare and valuable. Gen. Graves married, in 1864, Augusta C. Moore, daughter of Augustus C. Moore, of Buffalo, and has seven children, two of whom are married.

John C. Graves

WHITNEY, Myron William, singer, was born in Ashby, Mass., Sept. 5, 1836. After completing the course of study in the schools of his native town, he entered Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H. In early boyhood his voice attracted attention for phenomenal qualities, and he became a frequent singer in concert rooms. Immediately after graduating he went to Boston and began the practice of his profession, in which he subsequently became so famous on both continents. He became a member of the choir of Tremont temple, and made his first important appearance before a Boston audience in "The Messiah," given by the choir in 1858. His success was so great that the next eleven years were devoted to concert singing. In 1869 he went to Italy for vocal training under Vannucini, and subsequently studied under the noted English teacher, Randegger, in London. In 1873, in company with Madame Rudersdorf, he made a concert tour through England, Scotland and Ireland, in which his reputation as the first living bass soloist was fully established. He returned in 1876, and was the only soloist at the Centennial Exposition, where 100,000 people heard and applauded his rich and subtle rendering of the simple air of a pathetic love song. Since then Mr. Whitney's career has been very brilliant as a participant in all great musical festivals in the United States and Europe, particularly in some of the famous Birmingham festivals, in one of which he sang in Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Of late years Mr. Whitney has been connected with the Boston Ideal and American opera companies, his most notable rôles having been the King in "Lohengrin," and Sarastro in the "Magic Flute." He has sung with such artists as Patti, Nilsson, Lucca, Parepa Rosa, Emma Juch, Annie Louise Carey, Campanini, Sims Reeves, Lloyd and Del Puente. Mr. Whitney ranks as the leading bass oratorio singer in this country, being nobly adapted for the interpretation of the grand themes of Handel, Haydn and Bach. His voice is of exceptional natural compass and sonorousness, strengthened, developed and matured by scientific methods, and capable of rendering the soft cantabile passages with excellent expression. Mr. Whitney married Elenora Breasha, of Boston, in 1859, by whom he had three children. The eldest, William Lincoln Whitney, is a well-known vocal teacher of Boston, and the youngest, Myron William, Jr., is a student at Harvard. In 1880 Mr. Whitney established his family in an elegant country home at Watertown, Mass., where he spends the summers and such days as he can secure from the demands of his professional life.

M. W. Whitney

TINKER, Charles Almerin, electrician, was born at Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt., Jan. 8, 1838. He is descended from John Tinker, one of the early settlers of Windsor, Conn. His grandfather removed to Vermont previous to the revolution, and was one of the volunteers who went to the defence of Bennington. In infancy Charles was taken by his parents to Michigan, where he received a common-school education. He subsequently attended Newbury Seminary, Vermont, but, owing to sickness, did not complete his course. In 1852 he obtained a position as clerk in the post-office at Northfield, where he was taught the "Bain" system of telegraphy by J. Elliott Smith, afterward superintendent of the New York City Fire Alarm Telegraph. In 1855 he became an operator for the Vermont and Boston Telegraph Co., at Boston, and soon after for the Cape Cod Co., in the Merchants' Exchange, having acquired a knowledge of the "Morse" system after a week's practice. He entered the office of the "Caton" lines in Chicago, January, 1857, and became manager of the Illinois and Mississippi Co.'s office at Pekin, Ill. There he made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, then a practicing lawyer in the courts of Illinois. At Mr. Lincoln's request, Mr. Tinker explained to him the methods of telegraphy, and an intimacy thus began, which was resumed later when Mr. Lincoln was president of the United States and Mr. Tinker was employed as telegraph operator in the war department at Washington. Mr. Lincoln was a frequent visitor to Mr. Tinker's office during the war, and first received from him the news of his renomination for President, and the nomination of Andrew Johnson for vice-president. A word uttered by Mr. Lincoln on this occasion, intimating his preference for Mr. Hamlin, was recalled in later years by Mr. Tinker, and was the means of settling an important controversy that arose after Mr. Hamlin's death. In the summer of 1857 Mr. Tinker returned to Chicago, and entered the service of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Co., and two years afterward that of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., as bookkeeper and operator. About the same time he joined the Chicago Light Guard, and at the breaking out of the civil war was offered the lieutenant-colonelcy of a regiment, but finding that he could do better service for the government as telegraph operator, he declined the offer. He entered the U. S. military service in the war department at Washington, and was almost immediately ordered to service in the field under Gen. Banks, and opened a military office at Poolesville, Md., the day succeeding the battle of Ball's Bluff. He performed similar service under Gen. Wadsworth at Upton Hill, where he was selected as one of eight operators to serve under Gen. McClellan on the steamer Commodore, and afterward in the army headquarters in front of Yorktown and Richmond. He was present at the evacuation of Yorktown, and at the battle of Williamsburg, and at Gen. Hentzelman's headquarters at Savage Station after the battle of Fair Oaks. While at the front he lost his health, and returned to Vermont. Later he was appointed by Maj. Eckert cipher operator in the war department at Washington, where he had as associates D. H. Bates and A. B. Chandler. At the close of the war he was appointed manager of the United States military telegraph, a position which he held until its affairs were settled and turned over to the regular telegraph companies. He then succeeded D. H. Bates as manager of the Western Union Washington office, serving

Chas. A. Tinker

therein until January, 1872, when he became superintendent of telegraph and general train dispatches of the Vermont Central Railroad at St. Albans, with jurisdiction over the lines of the Western Union and Montreal telegraph companies on that railway system. In 1875 he was appointed general superintendent of the Pacific division of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., with headquarters at Chicago; but four years later, this company having fallen under the control of the Western Union Co., he resigned, and accepted the management of the telegraph lines of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., as its superintendent. While holding this position he became one of the incorporators, with Jay Gould and D. H. Bates, of the American Union Telegraph Co., and received from Mr. Gould a cheque for $2,500,000 to pay for his subscription to its capital stock. He was also superintendent of a division of that company. In 1881 he was appointed aid to Gen. Eckert, then general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and Feb. 1, 1882, was made general superintendent of the eastern division, comprising all the territory from Washington, D. C., north to the Canada line, west to the Ohio river, and east to Cape Breton. Mr. Tinker is vice-president of the American District Telegraph Co., of New York, and an officer and director in numerous other telegraph and telephone companies. He has been for several years prominent in the religious and social circles of Brooklyn, and was for some time an officer and trustee of the Washington avenue Baptist church of that city. He was one of the organizers and is vice-president of the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters, and a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of Vermont. He was married, in 1863, to Lizzie A. Simkins, of Ohio, who died in April, 1890, leaving three grown children, two others having died in infancy.

LAWSON, Thomas Goodwin, jurist, was born in Putnam county, Ga., May 2, 1835. His father, a farmer, died during his infancy. Reared on a farm, he alternately worked and attended the common schools, until he entered Mercer University, from which he was graduated in 1855. He studied law under Judge Ebenezer Starnes, ex-justice of the Georgia supreme court, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, in Augusta, Ga., and located in Eatonton, in the county of his birth, where he has since lived. He married, in 1860, Mary F. Reid. He was elected state representative in 1861, serving until 1866, varying his legislative duty by participation as a private soldier in the war, having about fifteen months' service. He was nominated for congress in 1868, but no election was allowed; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1877; elected judge of the superior court in 1878 and 1882, retiring in 1886, and devoting himself to farming; in 1888 was elected against his desire state representative, and in 1890 elected as a democratic national representative to the fifty-second congress. Judge Lawson, during his active practice, was one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in Georgia, building up a moderate fortune, and rarely losing a client's case. He was a strong, learned and laborious practitioner, and when he was transferred to the bench graced the ermine and won the highest distinction as a just and able judge. As a public man he has carried the weight due to his sound views and exalted honesty. In 1868 he carried, in a masterly canvass, a republican district for Seymour. As a legislator he took a

Thos. G. Lawson

potential part in all important legislation. An earnest, warm worker for education and religion, he has been twenty years a trustee of Mercer University, and long an active Baptist. His public spirit has helped his town and county, and won him universal popularity. He is a famous farmer, and his employees are devoted to him for his generous kindness. He has a charming suavity of disposition and manner.

ROOT, Josiah Goodrich, manufacturer, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., May 28, 1801. He was descended from an old Northamptonshire (England) family. His father being a farmer, the boy worked on the farm in the intervals of attendance at the town schools. At this period Pittsfield was becoming a home of woolen manufacture, looms for the making of broadcloth having been set up there in 1804. Josiah entered one of these mills and became a master-workman, then started in business for himself, setting up a small mill for dyeing and finishing goods. When wool-spinning and weaving were transferred from the homes of the people to large establishments, Mr. Root devoted himself to setting up machinery and starting mills for other parties. In 1833 he was employed to set up the machinery of a new woolen mill at Watervliet, N. Y., of which he became manager, operating it with success for the next three years. This was the nucleus of the extensive establishment of James Roy & Co. In 1836 Stephen Van Rensselaer of Troy, the patroon, who had been running flour mills, decided to engage, instead, in woolen manufacture, and built the Tivoli mills, engaging Mr. Root as manager, a position the latter continued to hold until 1839, when he became proprietor. For sixteen years thereafter, he was well known as a woolen manufacturer. Then the city of Albany purchased the control of the water of the patroon's creek for the purpose of supplying the city of Albany with pure water, and this necessitated the closing of his mills. He purchased the hosiery business and machinery of Thomas Fowler, at Cohoes, about the same time and became the largest manufacturer of knit underwear in the United States. He made many improvements in this manufacture by the introduction of new machinery, and about 1859 erected a new and larger building, called the Tivoli hosiery mill, one of the best appointed in the country, and received his sons, Andrew J. and Samuel G., into partnership under the firm name of J. G. Root & Sons. In 1869 the senior partner retired, the business being thereafter continued under the firm name of J. G. Root's Sons. Samuel Gilbert Root, the elder son, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., June 26, 1826, and Andrew Josiah Root, the younger, in Albany, Jan 12, 1834. Samuel received a good common-school education, entered the woolen mill of his father when a boy, acquired a thorough knowledge of all the details of the business, thereby fitting himself to superintend the mechanical and manufacturing department, when he became a partner. Andrew had the advantage of a full academic course and a thorough business training in Albany. He accordingly superintended the accounts of the firm, and succeeded his father as the executive manager of the business. The panic of 1857 caused a general stoppage of the cotton and hosiery mills at Cohoes, but only for two weeks. In 1874 the firm suffered a loss of nearly $200,000, as well as a grave interruption of their business by the complete destruction of their mills by fire. This fire occurred when the operatives, about 300 in number, were all at work, but fortunately the fire escapes proved entirely adequate, and no employe was in any way injured. A new building was immediately erected, called, like its predecessor, the Tivoli hosiery mill. It was built in the most substantial manner, provided with every reasonable safeguard in case of fire, and furnished with all the improved appliances for heat, light and ventilation. Jan. 1, 1875, the concern was reorganized as a corporation under name of the "Root Manufacturing Co." with Josiah G. Root, president, Andrew J. Root, treasurer and general manager, Samuel G. Root, superintendent, and George Waterman, Jr., secretary. New facilities have since been added through the purchase of the Mohawk mill. The subject of this sketch established, in 1859, the bank which is now the National Bank of Cohoes, he was one of the original directors and afterward vice-president and acting president. He enjoyed in the highest degree the respect of the community in which he resided. In 1881 S. G. Root withdrew and A. J. Root succeeded to the entire business. The annual sales amount to about $1,000,000. Josiah G. Root died Feb. 2, 1883.

Josiah G. Root.

CARLTON, Henry Hull, congressman and ex-president of the Georgia senate, was born at Athens, Ga., May 14, 1835. He was educated at the Georgia State University, and in 1856 was graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and practiced until 1872, except during the war, when he served as lieutenant, captain, and major of artillery, being repeatedly and severely wounded. He became a lawyer in 1872, state representative in 1872, 1874 and 1876, declining to be speaker of the house of representatives, preferring a position on the floor; was elected speaker *pro tem.*, and chairman of finance committee; was delegate to the democratic national convention in 1876; owner and editor of the Athens "Banner" for several years; city attorney for Athens in 1880, state senator and president of the senate in 1884, 1885 and 1886, and national representative in 1887 and 1889. He declined re-election to the fifty-second congress, and organized and is president of the Southern Investment Co., with the head office in Washington, D. C. As a physician, lawyer and legislator, Dr. Carlton has been a successful and influential leader. He possesses consummate powers of political management, is ardent and unyielding in his convictions, a loyal friend and ally, and a perilous opponent; courtly in his manners, and genial in spirit, immovable and aggressive in courage, he has always been a picturesque figure in political contests. A polished and eloquent speaker, he is at home in any gathering. With a fine faculty for public affairs, and devotedly patriotic and public-spirited, he must continue to be a useful instrumentality in Southern progress.

H. H. Carlton

BULLOCK, Stephen, member of congress, was born in Massachusetts about 1735. He was a lawyer by profession, and a man of public note. He was a member of the constitutional convention of the state, and at various times served in both branches of the state legislature. He was elected to congress and held his seat from 1797 until 1799. Subsequently he was appointed judge of the common pleas for Bristol county, and afterward was a member of the executive council. He died in his native state in 1816.

MILLER, Thomas, physician, Washington, D. C., was born at Port Royal, Va., Feb. 18, 1806. His grandfather, James Miller, came from Scotland and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Roy, the founder of Port Royal. His father, Thomas Roy Miller, married Sally Attaway, daughter of Richard Buckner, of Westmoreland county, Va., and removed to Washington in 1820, to fill a government position tendered him by President Monroe. The subject of this sketch was one of the youngest of fifteen children, his eldest sister being the wife of Col. Samuel Lewis, nephew of Gen. Washington. He obtained his preparatory education at Bowling Green Academy, Virginia, and pursued a classical course at Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C. He began his medical studies in 1825 under Dr. Edward Cutbush, a surgeon in the U. S. navy, and continued them under Dr. Henry Huntt, of Washington, who had been a surgeon in the war of 1812. After attending a course of lectures at Columbian College, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his medical degree in 1829. The same year he commenced the practice of his profession in Washington with earnestness and assiduity. Possessing a calm and placid temperament and fine mental attainments, he soon achieved success and took high rank as a physician. During the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera, in 1832, he was remarkably skillful in the treatment of that disease, and was self-sacrificing in his devotion to its victims at the Central Hospital. He gave evidence of great ability as a surgeon in 1839, by successfully removing, without the use of anæsthetics, a very large tumor over the jugular vein, from the neck of an aged person. From that time his professional skill became widely known. With six others he organized the Washington Medical Institute in 1830. He was the chief founder of the Washington Medical Association in 1833; gave efficient aid in establishing the City Infirmary in 1834, and the hospital for the insane a few years later; was one of the corporators of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia in 1838; the first president of the Pathological Society in 1841; many years president of the board of health and member of the city council, and consulting surgeon to the Hospital for Women, the Children's Hospital and the government hospital for the insane. He was a member of the section on anatomy and physiology at the National Institute; member of the Columbia Institution, of the American Historical Society, the American Medical Association, and a regular attendant at the national sanitary quarantine convention. Having devoted special attention to anatomy, he was appointed professor of anatomy in the medical department of Columbian University in 1839, and filled the chair with distinguished ability for twenty years, then served as *emeritus* professor and president of the medical faculty until his death. Dr. Miller was a masterful lecturer and a thorough teacher. His medical practice embraced people of all classes, among them most of the presidents from Harrison to Lincoln, a large number of members of foreign legations, and others of the highest social rank and of liberal fortune. Kind and benevolent by nature, he frequently gave his services to the humble, the poor and the needy. His commanding presence, equanimity, gentleness and cheerfulness of disposition secured for him general esteem, endearing him to his associates in his profession and to all who knew him. Dr. Miller was married July 30, 1833, to Virginia C., daughter of Gen. Walter Jones, of Washington. Their children were: Anne L., who died in infancy; Anna Thornton, wife of Stirling Murray, Esq., of Leesburg, Va.; Walter Jones and Thomas, who died in childhood; Virginia; Sally C., widow of Arthur Fendall, Esq.; Thomas Jesup Miller, a lawyer in Washington, died in 1886, and Geo. Richards Miller, who practiced medicine with great success for two years and died in 1872. Dr. Thomas Miller died Sept. 20, 1873, and his *cortège* was the largest of any private funeral which had occurred up to that time in Washington.

Thos. Miller

SMILLIE, James, engraver, was born in Edinburgh Nov. 23, 1807. Brought up to his trade from childhood, he emigrated to Quebec at fourteen with his father and brothers, and helped them in their business as jewelers. In 1827 he was sent to England by Lord Dalhousie, but soon returned, and in 1830 settled in New York, where he soon won notice by engraving R. W. Weir's "Convent Gate." This was followed by a number of plates for the "Mirror," between the years 1832 and 1836, chiefly after paintings by the same artist. In line-engravings of landscapes he gained a reputation unsurpassed in America. Among his more notable works are: copies of T. Cole's four pictures, "The Voyage of Life" (1853–54), and his "Dream of Arcadia" (1850); of A. B. Durand's "Dover Plains" (1850); J. F. Cropsey's "Harvesting" (1851); J. F. Kensett's "Mount Washington" (1851), and A. Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountains" (1865). Many of his plates were executed for the Art Union. He became an associate of the National Academy in 1832, and a member of it in 1851. He was the pioneer of a less ambitious branch of his art—bank-note engraving—and after 1861 confined his labors to that department. He removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1874, and died there Dec. 4, 1885.

GILBERT, Mahlon Norris, Protestant Episcopal bishop, was born at Laurens, Otsego Co., N. Y., March 23, 1848. His great-grandfathers were revolutionary soldiers. The family removed from Connecticut in 1817. Compelled by ill health to leave Hobart College during his sophomore year, 1868, he taught for two years in Florida and then at Ogden, Utah, under his former rector, Bishop Tuttle. In 1872 he became a candidate for orders, and entered the Seabury Divinity School at Faribault, Minn., from which he was graduated in 1875. As missionary at Deer Lodge, Mont., and as rector of St. Peter's, Helena, he was eminently popular and successful, and when Montana became a separate jurisdiction, he would have been chosen bishop had the choice rested with the people. After declining a call to St. Mark's, Minneapolis, he accepted one to Christ Church, St. Paul, in January, 1881, and soon restored the waning prosperity of the parish. Proving equally attractive as preacher and as pastor, he was elected assistant bishop of Minnesota in 1886, and consecrated in October, retaining his residence at St. Paul. The chief care of the diocese, with its schools and large missionary work, rests upon him, and his magnetism has been widely felt. He received the degree of D.D. from Hobart and Racine colleges, and from Seabury Divinity School, the leading theological institution of the diocese.

Mahlon N. Gilbert

SNOW, Elbridge Gerry, underwriter, was born at Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 22, 1841, in the direct line of descent from Richard Snow, who came to New England previous to 1640.

His great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of the revolution. Elbridge was educated at Fort Edward institute, Fort Edward, N. Y., and read law for a time in an office in Waterbury. After a short experience in an insurance office in Waterbury, he entered in 1862 the New York office of the Home insurance company, of which he became the Massachusetts general agent in 1873. His success in this capacity led to his appointment, in April, 1885, as assistant secretary in the New York office. Three years later he was elected a director and vice-president of the company, which positions he still holds (1895). He is a member of numerous organizations, among them the New York geological society and the New England society.

DAMROSCH, Leopold, musician, was born at Posen, Prussia, Oct. 22, 1832. His fondness for music was early evident, but in deference to his parents' wishes he studied medicine and took a physician's degree at Berlin, in 1854. His education as a violinist began in 1841 and was completed in 1847, under the guidance of Hubert Ries, and Dehn and Böhmer. He made his first appearance as a violin virtuoso at Magdeburg in 1856. In the same year the celebrated Liszt gave him an engagement in the Weimar court orchestra. This master afterwards dedicated to his young friend, for such Damrosch had become, his symphonic poem entitled "Tasso." In 1858 Dr. Damrosch was summoned to direct the Philharmonic society of Breslau, and won distinction in bringing out works by Wagner, Liszt and Berlioz. In 1860 he resigned this position and took several concert tours with Bulow and Fansig. In 1862 he organized the Breslau symphonic orchestra, at whose concerts Liszt and Wagner sometimes conducted the rendering of their own works. He also established here a choral union, and made frequent appearances as a violinist in Leipsic, Hamburg and elsewhere. In 1871 he accepted the call of the Arion society in New York city to become its conductor.

His first public appearance in the United States was at Steinway hall, May, 1871, in the triple character of conductor, composer and violinist. He was warmly welcomed. In 1873 he organized the Oratorio Society of New York, with but twelve singers. In its third concert in New York its membership was one hundred, and it had the aid of an orchestra. In 1878 he organized a second body, the Symphony society of New York, whose prosperity was due, in a large measure, to his energy, ability and wisdom. He brought before the American public very many works before unheard here, such as Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust" and "Messe des Morts," Wagner's "Siegfried" and "Gotterdammerung," Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel," etc., etc. He is entitled to the honor, also, of having arranged and held the first grand musical festival in New York. He was afterwards chosen, at three days' notice, to direct the fortunes of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York city, and on a brief trip to Europe engaged and brought to this country a company of European ability which included Fraulein Haufstaegel, Materna, Brandt and Kraus, with Herren Schott, Standigel, and Robinson. He opened the season at the Metropolitan opera house, Oct. 17, 1884, and established German opera in this country, laying the foundation for the Wagnerian movement, which soon swept over the land. It was the first time that Americans heard the operas of that great composer, given with careful attention to ensemble, perfection of detail in scenery and costumes, and finely drilled chorus and orchestra. Dr. Damrosch set the standard by which those coming after him have been guided. The enormous labor involved in organizing this undertaking, the petty jealousies and the prejudices that had to be overcome, were finally too much for his strength, and near the close of his season, when the performances had become a veritable triumph to his genius, he was attacked by pneumonia, which caused his death. The symptoms of Dr. Damrosch's last illness were developed while he was conducting a rehearsal of Verdi's "Requiem" with his much beloved Oratorio society. He was a man of rare native musical powers and of extreme musical cultivation, intensely devoted to the production of German composers, but not without a catholicity of taste and judgment, which led him to recognize musical merit and ability wherever found; and he therefore won the esteem and regard of a very wide circle of admirers. The degree of doctor of music was conferred upon him by Columbia college (New York), in 1880. He married Helena von Heimburg, a German lieder songstress, about the year 1857. Dr. Damrosch died in New York city Feb. 15, 1885.

DAMROSCH, Walter Johannes, musician, was born in Breslau, Prussia, Jan. 30, 1862, son of Dr. Leopold Damrosch, the eminent composer and musical director. The son had the advantage of an early training in music under the tutorship of his father. He studied the piano with Max Pinner, counterpoint and harmony with Rischbieter and Urspruch, and the mysteries of phrasing and conducting from Hans Von Bulow. When nineteen years old he assisted his father in the great musical festival of May, 1881, by conducting at rehearsal several sections of the large chorus in New York and Newark, N. J. The same year he was elected conductor of the Newark Harmonic society, and under his direction the society attained a high standard of musical excellence, and produced choral works of the greatest magnitude, including Rubenstein's "Tower of Babel" and Beethoven's "Choral Fantasia," young Damrosch himself playing the piano parts. During Dr. Damrosch's fatal illness (1885), the son was suddenly called upon to conduct the German opera then in progress, and upon his father's death he assumed the directorship of the Metropolitan opera house and conducted the orchestra. He also succeeded to the conductorship of the Oratorio and Symphony societies. He took the German Opera Company, the same year, on a tour which included Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Boston, producing "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," "Walkure," "Prophety," "Fidelio," and other great works, and met with a success that was phenomenal. In March, 1886, he presented for the first time in the United States Wagner's "Parsifal," perhaps one of the most difficult of that composer's operas. In Germany, during the same year, he conducted some of his father's compositions at Sondershausen, Thuringia, by invitation of the Deutsche Tonkünotler-verein, of which Dr. Franz Liszt was president. In January, 1887, he produced at the Metropolitan Opera House

Carl Goldmark's opera "Merlin," its first presentation in the United States. As a musical conductor Mr. Damrosch has produced many important novelties, among them: Saint Saen's, "Samson and Delilah," Eugen D'Alberts' first symphony, Berlioz's "Requiem" and "Damnation de Faust," all of Beethoven's, and several of the Tschaikowsky symphonies. It was at his personal request and under his auspices that Tschaikowsky visited New York in 1891. Both he and D'Albert praised Mr. Damrosch's work, and that most captions of critics, Dr. Von Bulow, was so delighted with his pupil's conducting of Grell's "Messa Solemis" that he wrote him a letter of the highest praise. In May, 1890, Mr. Damrosch was married to Margaret, daughter of James G. Blaine. In the lecture field he has been as successful as with the baton, and his lectures on the "Dramas of Wagner" have been applauded in every large city in the United States. He illustrates the purely musical part of the lectnre on the piano, of which instrument he is the master. His piano playing is a delight, marked with exquisite taste and refinement, his accompaniments being especially sympathetic and graceful. His musical memory is prodigious, being never at a loss to locate a theme, and he plays innumerable symphonies, concertos and songs without notes. This he has acquired by unremitting study and untiring labor. His remarkable musical equipment, his dominant will, combined with his genial temperament and tireless industry, have made him one of the few great conductors of the age. As a composer Mr. Damrosch has written an opera on Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," libretto by George Parsons Lathrop, which is the first opera on a strictly American theme. He has also written a number of smaller works.

DAMROSCH, Frank, musical educator, was born in Breslau, Germany, in 1859, the eldest son of Dr. Leopold Damrosch and Helene von Heimburg. His godfather was Lizst, after whom he was named "Franz." He began studying the piano at seven, and at the age of ten sang in the "University Chorus," at a performance of the "Creation." Lizst, Wagner, Rubenstein, Carl Taussig, Joachim, and other great musicians were frequent visitors in his home, and this atmosphere with which he was surrounded, and the constant example which his father gave him, instilled in him from the first a deep and abiding love of music in its highest and noblest form. In 1871 the family followed Dr. Damrosch to America, where he had accepted the leadership of the Arion society. His sons were sent to the public school, and Frank afterwards entered the College of the city of New York. Under the impression that his brother's talents overshadowed him, he decided to take up a business career, and after a few years of this life in New York, he left in 1879 for Denver, Colo. There he spent six years of an active life full of experiences. All this time his nature craved a musical existence. By unceasing efforts he organized a musical society, made up of whatever material he could find, and from which was developed the Denver chorus club, and after some years he engaged exclusively in musical work. With the chorus club he performed all the principal oratorios. In 1884 he was made superintendent of music in the public schools of Denver. This appointment caused him to make a serious study of the then existing methods of sight-singing. On the death of his father in 1885, he returned to New York to share with his brother the responsibilities which Dr. Damrosch had left them. He was married in 1888 to Hetty Mosenthal. He accepted the position of chorus master of the German opera, and retained this until 1891, when German opera in New York came, for the time being, to an end. Such free hours as were left him, were employed in teaching singing, piano and harmony, and in conducting various private societies and in instructing classes in sight-singing. He was elected conductor of the "Musurgia," one of the largest male chorus clubs in New York. He is conductor of the "Choral club," New York, and the Oratorio society of Bridgeport, Conn., organist of the "Society for Ethical Culture," and of the "Musical art society of New York," organized by him. For the use of his classes he published a "Popular Method of Sight Singing," which has met with much favor. In 1892 he organized the People's singing classes, in which he instructed about 1,000 working men and women in sight-singing. These classes numbered in 1894 about 3,000 members. All instruction is free, the weekly dues of ten cents being for the rent of the halls and current expenses. He is bringing into the homes of the poor the love of all that is highest and noblest, purifying not only their lives, but their children's children, making better fathers, mothers, husbands and wives, and citizens. He is a teacher possessing in a rare degree the power of imparting knowledge, and of making his pupils respond with the best that is in them.

LAWTON, Alexander Robert, lawyer, was born in St. Peters' Parish, Beaufort District, S. C., Nov. 4, 1818. At sixteen years of age he entered West Point, from which he was graduated in 1839 as 2d lieutenant, 1st artillery. Resigning from the army in January, 1841, he studied at the Harvard law school, was admitted to the bar in Columbia, S. C., in December, 1842, and settled in Savannah, Ga., January, 1843. He became president of the Augusta and Savannah railroad company in 1849, colonel of the 1st volunteer regiment of Georgia in 1852, representative to the legislature in 1855, and state senator in 1860. He was a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, in command of the military district of Georgia in 1861, served in Virginia, June, 1862, was wounded at Sharpsburg, Maryland, under Stonewall Jackson, and was quarter-master general of the Confederate states from 1863 to the end of the war. He was again a representative to the legislature in 1874, delegate to and vice-president of the constitutional convention of 1877, and chairman of its judiciary committee, president of the Tilden electoral college of Georgia in 1876, and chairman of the Georgia delegation to the national democratic conventions that nominated Gen. Hancock at Cincinnati and Grover Cleveland at Chicago. Gen. Lawton was nominated U. S. minister to Russia, by President Cleveland in 1885, but by his own request his name was withdrawn. President Cleveland appointed him U. S. minister to Austria-Hungary in 1887. Gen. Lawton has been pre-eminent as statesman, lawyer, soldier and orator. He drafted and secured the charter of the Atlantic Gulf railroad, which united Georgia and Florida, and was an able protector of American interests in his diplomatic career. He has had a large practice, and as chief counsel for the Central railroad system for twenty-one years, has treated questions of corporate rights and contracts in state and national supreme courts with power. His addresses before the Georgia and American bar associations, in 1882 and 1884, on Gen. R. E. Lee, at Savannah, in 1871, and in 1885 to the general assembly of Georgia on laying the corner-stone of the new capitol, were full of eloquence.

RIPLEY, Chauncey B., lawyer, was born at the Ripley Hill Homestead, South Coventry, Tolland Co., Conn., May 14, 1835, the son of Chauncey Ripley, and grandson of Jeremiah Ripley, who built the Ripley homestead, and was an officer in the revolutionary war, and subsequently county judge. The subject of this sketch was prepared for college at the Connecticut Literary Institution, and afterward entered the University of Rochester. He remained there for two years, and while pursuing the studies of his junior year was professor of mathematics in Flushing Institute, Flushing, L. I. He subsequently entered the senior class of the University at Lewisburg, Pa., from which he was graduated as honor man of his class. In 1867 the faculty of Lewisburg selected him to deliver the master's oration, and at the same time conferred upon him the degree of A.M. Mr. Ripley entered the senior class of the Law Department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated in 1865 valedictorian of his class, with the degree of LL.B., and was at once admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in New York city. While pursuing his studies he was also engaged in the office of Prof. Benjamin Vaughn Abbott, and assisted him in compiling his series of law books. Soon after Mr. Ripley was graduated the faculty of the Law Department appointed him a member of the committees for awarding prizes and examining candidates for diplomas and degrees. For twenty-five years he served on these committees, being annually appointed to the position. He was elected president of the Alumni Association of the Law Department at its organization, and held that office for several years, subsequently becoming chairman of its executive committee, which position he has since filled. Mr. Ripley has been an untiring worker. He at once attained a high place in his profession, and acquired a clientage that would have been sufficient to engross the entire time and attention of a less energetic man. But being an earnest advocate of university education, he has found opportunity to do much active work in that direction, and by his encouragement and substantial assistance has been the means of giving many young men the advantage of a collegiate or professional education. He has been an active worker as an alumnus of universities at the University of Lewisburg, and the University of the City of New York, and since his graduation has been prominently connected with the Law Department of the latter institution. In 1888 Bucknell University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. "for distinguished attainments in legal learning," and when the chapter of alumni of Sigma Chi was organized in New York city Dr. Ripley was elected its president or consul, and subsequently re-elected. Dr. Ripley has resided since 1865 at Ripley Hill, Westfield, Union Co., N. J. He is the owner of a large estate there, and has done a great deal for the improvement and ornamentation of the place in the way of planting trees and shubbery, and laying out streets, which he has cared for at considerable expense. He is recognized as one of the active workers in the improvement of public roads, and out of his private means has expended $100,000 for their betterment. In addition to his contributions to legal literature, Dr. Ripley has written some valuable articles for the leading periodicals, and of his numerous public addresses a number have appeared in pamphlet form. He is a member of various literary and social organizations in New York city and elsewhere, and was one of the founders of Fair View Cemetery, Westfield, N. J., having served on its board of trustees for a number of years. Dr. Ripley was married Oct. 4, 1865, to Cornelia Ross, daughter of Hon. Gideon Ross, of Westfield, N. J. He died in New York city Nov. 12, 1893.

Wm Chauncey B. Ripley

HILL, Frank Pierce, librarian, was born at Concord, N. H., Aug 22, 1855. He attended the public school in his native town until, at the age of seventeen, he entered Dartmouth, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1876. He returned to Concord and was employed by his uncle in the hardware business, removing in 1878 to Lowell, Mass., where, two years later, he married the daughter of Dr. Robert Wood. In 1881 he was elected librarian of the city library, and since that time has continued to follow the profession. He classified and arranged the 30,000 volumes in the Lowell city library. In 1885 he was called to the position of librarian of the public library at Paterson, N. J., the first free public library in the state organized under the law of 1884. In 1887 he resigned to become the head of the Salem (Mass.) public library, but the attractions of New Jersey were too strong to permit him to remain very long outside her borders, and upon a unanimous call of the board of trustees he went to Newark, N. J., to take charge of the new library just springing into existence. At Paterson, Salem, and Newark, Mr. Hill had the difficult task of organizing new institutions. The public library at Newark, Mr. Hill's last charge, has an annual income of $35,000, and after one and a half years' operation under his direction had 30,000 volumes on its shelves. His work, being for the most part in new libraries, was of the most arduous and trying character. In the estimation of his fellow-librarians Mr. Hill is regarded as valuable to his profession in the highest degree.

EDMONDS, Richard Hathaway, journalist, was born at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 11, 1857. His father, Richard H., a Baptist minister, and mother, Mary E. Ashley, were Virginians of English descent. His father died when he was an infant, and his mother removed, first to Lancaster county, Va., where they had full experience of the war, and in 1871 to Baltimore. He was educated at private schools, and for two years at the Baltimore City College, and at seventeen years became clerk in the office of the "Journal of Commerce," established in 1849. He was in succession bookkeeper, reporter and editor, until in 1881 he became editor and manager of the "Manufacturers' Record," started on his suggestion, and after managing it a year for the late George U. Porter, he bought it with a partner, and has been the author of its extraordinary growth and powerful influence, until he sold his interest in 1892. Mr. Edmonds has done a remarkable work of statesmanlike scope and national utility. Realizing the wealth of Southern resources and grasping their possibilities, he has planned and labored ably and successfully for their development. This young journalist has shown genius in his methods, and has made himself the leading factor of Southern progress, and his paper the best medium of Southern growth. As editor of the "Journal of Commerce" he wrote up the world's grain trade, giving weekly news to the leading papers, and was an authority on grain statistics. He wrote for the "International Review" a notable history of the

R. H. Edmonds

American grain trade since 1820, enlarged for the "Chicago Times," and in 1879 a difficult and full report, most highly praised, of the Chesapeake Bay oyster trade for the United States census, which was the first report ever made on the subject. His brother, William H. Edmonds, was an equal owner in the "Manufacturers' Record," and its business manager. The "Record's" first issue announced its policy of Southern industrial development. Its statements of Southern resources and future were first ridiculed, but it is now the authority for reliable information of the South for the Telegraphic Press Association, papers, congressmen and public speakers, etc., of this country, and it circulates largely in Europe. Mr. Edmonds married, in 1881, Addie L. Field, of Baltimore. He has been a member of the Baptist church since he was fourteen years old.

KELLOGG, Charles White, merchant and auctioneer, was born at Brutus (now Sennett), Cayuga Co., N. Y., May 21, 1815, son of Frederick, and grandson of Asa Kellogg. Through Stephen Kellogg of Westfield, Mass., he is a direct descendant of Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, one of the early settlers of Farmington, Conn., who removed thence to Boston in 1659, where he purchased a homestead. Silas Kellogg, of Sheffield, Mass., the great-grandfather of Charles W., in 1773 was chosen, among others, to take into consideration the grievance which the Americans in general, and this province in particular, labored under. This Silas was a member of the provincial congress in 1775. The name, Kellogg, is supposed to be of Welsh origin, where it was written Kellock, from Kil, a burial-place, and loch, a lake. The Herald's College, of London, records two ancient families of this name who belonged to the nobility. Mr. Kellogg's mother was Tryphena Ely White, a descendant of Elder John White, who settled in Newtown (now Cambridge), Mass., in 1632, and of Nathaniel Ely, who settled there in 1634. Her grandfather, Deacon Jonathan White, of West Springfield, Mass., was a delegate to the provincial congress in 1775, and her father, Joseph, was a soldier in the war of the revolution, serving as a corporal in Col. Huntington's regiment at the battle of Long Island. Elyria, O., Whitestown and Kelloggsville, N. Y., were named from these families. The subject of this sketch received a good common-school education, and began his business career as clerk in a store in Kelloggsville, and went from there to Skaneateles, where he remained eighteen months, and was two years at Auburn. In 1835 he went to Troy as clerk in a dry-goods store. Shortly after this he became connected with Kellogg & Co. (his uncle and cousins), who were importers of heavy hardware and commission merchants at Troy; three years after this he became a member of the firm. In 1840 he married Demmis D. Comstock, daughter of Peter and Lucy (Jackson) Comstock. Mr. Comstock was one of the most prominent and influential business men in the country, and was known as the "Napoleon of the North." He did an immense mercantile and lumber, as well as a large transportation and passenger business, both by land and water. Mr. Kellogg dissolved his connection with Kellogg & Co. in 1842, removing to Comstocks, Washington Co., and joined his father-in-law, becoming his assistant in many of the numerous branches of business and extensive public enterprises undertaken and accomplished by Mr. Comstock in the development of northern New York. In 1849 he removed to Buffalo and bought out a brewery and malt-houses and carried on the business until 1851, when he removed to New York city and became a partner in a produce commission business, under the firm name of Fuller & Kellogg, which he carried on for three or four years, when he separated from his partner and continued the business in his own name until the breaking out of the war, in 1861, when liability to government interference with important portions of property dealt in, and ill health, necessitated his giving up business for a time. In 1865 he started in the machinery-oil business, under the firm name of Kellogg & Co., continuing until 1867, when he formed a copartnership with his son, under the firm name of Peter C. Kellogg & Co. An inherited love for equine and bovine stock led the new firm to become interested in the sale of trotting horses and other thoroughbred live stock. This line of business increased to such an extent that the firm was obliged to devote their whole attention to it, and for the past ten years its members have been known as among the largest and unquestionably the most popular auctioneers in the sale of trotting horses in this country. Among other famous horses sold by them were Senator Leland Stanford's two year-old colt, Baby McKee—later renamed Athol—which brought $25,000, and L. J. Rose's Mascotte, of like age, which brought $26,000. The business was extended by a branch in Chicago in the autumn of 1891, with facilities unequaled in this country for the exhibition and sale of trotting stock. It is a noteworthy fact that nearly every business enterprise with which Mr. Kellogg has been connected, each is covered by a period of seven years, and during his long and eventful career he has met with almost unvarying success. This is not due to fortuitous circumstances, but to his indomitable will, perseverance and business sagacity. He is a man of good judgment, rare executive ability, and of unimpeachable integrity. He has been a resident since 1856 of Brooklyn, where he has always occupied a high social position, and in the early development of southern portions of Brooklyn interested himself in important public improvements. In politics he was early in life a whig, and later, with the change of party name, a republican. He voted twice for Gen. William Henry Harrison for president, and at the last presidential campaign (1888) voted for his grandson.

SKINNER, John Stuart, journalist, was born in Maryland Feb. 12, 1788. He was admitted to the bar in 1809, and practiced at Annapolis until 1813, after which his residence was at Baltimore, where he was postmaster for many years. Under President Madison he was a commissioner in charge of the foreign mails, 1812–14, and then for a few years a purser in the navy. He was the first to give warning of the attack on Washington in August, 1814, by riding all night after he had learned of the purpose of the British; in revenge they burned his house on St. Leonard's creek. He was with F. S. Key at the bombardment of Fort McHenry, when "The Star Spangled Banner" was conceived and partly composed. In 1824 he entertained Lafayette, who took his son to France and committed to Mr. Skinner the charge of the American estates granted him by congress. He is memorable as the founder and conductor of several of the first journals in the United States devoted to the farming and sporting interests: "The American Farmer" (1819–29), in which Jefferson and Jackson took much interest; the "Turf Register and Sporting Magazine" (1829–39); "The Farmers' Library," a monthly (1845–48), and "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil" (1848–51). He was also the first to organize agricultural fairs and cattle-shows in that part of the country. He

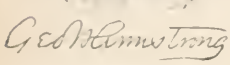
wrote a letter on "Nautical Education" (1841); "A Christmas Gift to Young Agriculturists" (1841), and "The Dog and the Sportsman" (1845); and edited H. Stephens's "Book of the Farm;" A. Petzhold's "Agricultural Chemistry;" "Youatt on the Horse," and other works of this class. He was third assistant postmaster-general 1841–45, and died at Baltimore March 21, 1851. A memoir of him by B. P. Poore appeared in the "Plough, Loom, and Anvil" for July, 1854.

IRWIN, John Arthur, physician, was born in the northwest of Ireland, June 17, 1853. His father was high-sheriff of County Sligo, in 1852. He is a direct descendant of Sir William de Irwin, the armor-bearer of King Robert Bruce, who received from the king, under date of Oct. 4, 1324, a grant of the royal forest of Drom or Drum, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; and the right to use Bruce's own device or arms when Earl of Carrick. This document is still preserved at Drum castle. Dr. Irwin is a descendant on his mother's side of the Harkens, one of the ancient and prominent families of Ireland. The homestead property, "Raheen," is still in possession of his brother, and has been held by the family for many generations. The maternal great-uncle of Mr. Irwin was among the leaders in the rebellion of '98. Dr. Irwin entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1870, and in 1872, out of over 1,000 students, was one of twelve elected associates of the Obstetrical Society of Dublin. He received the degrees of B.A. and M.A., and M.B. and M.D. from Trinity College; and that of M.A. from Cambridge University. He also became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and a licentiate of the Dublin College of Physicians, and was elected a Fellow of the London Obstetrical Society. He served for a time as house-surgeon in the Royal Free Hospital of London; and was subsequently assistant medical officer of the Salop and Montgomery Counties Asylum. He removed to Manchester in 1877, where he was appointed to important professional offices, and soon established a lucrative practice. Dr. Irwin settled in New York city in 1883, and soon took a leading position in the profession. In 1885 he read a paper before the New York County Medical Society, entitled "The Influence of Sea Voyaging upon the Genito-Uterine Functions" which attracted wide-spread attention in professional circles; and of which the late Dr. Fordyce Barker wrote to the president of the society: "I have read the paper in proof, and regard it as the most valuable paper in its contribution of positive facts that has ever been written, or at least that I have ever read." He prepared a similar one published in the "London Lancet," November, 1881, and other monographs on various medical subjects. He has also been an editorial writer for the leading medical journals both of this country and in England. Dr. Irwin is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the various other associations in New York city. Dr. Irwin first visited America in 1879, and was so favorably impressed that he finally determined to make his home in this country. When his intention became known in Manchester, Eng., over sixty of the leading physicians of that city, headed by the famous Sir William Roberts, presented him with a handsome testimonial expressing regret at his departure and saying: "During his residence in Manchester Dr. Irwin held a high position both socially and professionally. As honorary physician to the Southern Hospital he devoted much time to the study of the diseases peculiar to women and children, in which branches he achieved considerable success. Dr. Irwin was prominently connected with our various medical societies; and as one of the officers of the Sanitary Association rendered good services in diffusing a knowledge of Hygiene and Public Health. When in 1877 the British Medical Association held its annual meeting in this city, Dr. Irwin as one of the officers contributed much to its success." Dr. Irwin has recently published a work on "Hydrotherapy at Saratoga," a treatise on natural mineral waters.

SEALS, John Henry, journalist, was born in Warren county, Ga. He had excellent schooling at Powelton, and was graduated from Mercer University in 1856. He bought the "Temperance Banner" published at Penfield, and in 1858 moved it to Atlanta, changing the name to the "Georgia Literary and Temperance Crusader," running it successfully with the co-operation of Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, until 1864, when it suspended. During the civil war he did printing in his Atlanta job office for Bragg's army and for the post-office at Richmond. After the war he was admitted to the bar and practiced law successfully at Greensboro two or three years, defeating Alex. H. Stephens in the latter's own county, in a hard will case, which brought him a fee of $1,000. He taught school with success from 1870 to 1874, founding the Lee High School at Greensboro, and becoming principal of the Boys' High School at Cuthbert. In 1874 he started the "Sunny South," a literary weekly paper which he is still running successfully; in fact, to Mr. Seals belongs the distinction of being the only person who has been able to establish on a solid basis a literary paper in the South. Many literary ventures have been started at different points below Mason and Dixon's line, but all have failed—lack of capital, of literary attractiveness, of reading constituency or mismanagement having proved their ruin. The vicissitudes of Mr. Seals's enterprise would have appalled any other spirit than his. Genial, persistent, inexhaustible in resources, untiring in zeal, buoyant in the pride of Southern deed, and devoted to Southern prestige, he has steadily pressed on to success, giving his beloved South her first victory in literary journalism, and his is the glory of securing this triumph. It indicates his stress that he often pawned his watch to pay his printers. To his literary spirit and creative genius Mr. Seals adds a marked oratorical gift; a forceful speaker, as well as a polished writer, he stirred up city politics and stimulated healthy reforms in 1884 in a campaign for mayor. He married, in 1857, Mary E., daughter of B. M. and Cynthia Sanders, a famous Baptist preacher known as "Old Mistress," who was a founder of Mercer University.

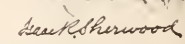
SHELBY, John, physician, was born near Nashville, May 24, 1786. He served for a time as an army surgeon, and in one of Gen. Jackson's battles with the Indians suffered the loss of an eye and other serious injuries, but recovered, and was long eminent in his profession at Nashville, where he was also postmaster under President Taylor and his successor, 1849–53. A medical college was named from him. He died at Nashville May 15, 1859.

ARMSTRONG, George Washington, business man, was born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 11, 1836. His remote ancestors came of one of the most renowned of the Scottish lowland clans, which was very numerous on the border of England several centuries ago, and a number of its branches located in the northern part of that country at an early date, many of its members subsequently finding homes in Ireland, the British provinces and the United States. The progenitor of the family in this country, Charter Robert Armstrong, was among the early settlers of New Hampshire, and on June 21, 1722, was one of the original proprietors of Londonderry. He emigrated from the north of Ireland, whence his forefathers had come from Scotland. David Armstrong, the father of the subject of this sketch, was fifth in descent from this Charter Robert Armstrong, and was born at Windham, N. H., Nov. 8, 1806. He removed to Boston when he attained his majority, and there met and married Mahala Lovering, of Loudon, N. H. Their only son, George W. Armstrong, was educated in the public schools of his native city. At the age of fourteen he was obliged to leave school, and with $83, which he received from his father's estate, began life for himself. In 1850 he entered upon his first work as a penny-postman, having the whole of South Boston for his district. He was subsequently employed on the South Boston "Gazette," the "Sunday News," and as an office-boy. On March 26, 1852, he became newsboy on the Boston and Worcester, now the Boston and Albany, railroad, remaining in this position for nine years, during a year and a half of the time being employed as baggage-master, sleeping-car conductor, brakeman, and conductor on the regular trains. After severing his connection with the company, he became manager of the news business on the road. In 1863 he obtained a half-interest in the restaurant and news-room in the Boston and Albany station at Boston, and in 1871 bought his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Armstrong inherited all the energy and tenacity of his Scotch ancestors, and, once his foot was on the ladder of success, he was not long in mounting to the top. He purchased a local baggage express in 1865, and at once organized "Armstrong's Transfer," which he soon raised to be a business of importance and magnitude. He added passenger carriages and introduced other new features, perfecting a system for the transfer and accommodation of railroad passengers that is unrivaled. The vast business is conducted with a method and exactness that has won the confidence of the largest and wealthiest corporations in New England; no just claim against the company for loss of property, or delay in delivery, has ever been the subject of litigation. In 1882, in connection with Charles W. Sherburne and others, he organized the Armstrong Transfer Co. He owns the news business on the entire Hoosac tunnel line, and the entire news and dining-room business on the Boston and Albany, and also the Eastern railroad, and his newsboys may be found on every train. Mr. Armstrong is a man of strong character, energetic and full of business activity; strictly upright in his business relations, public-spirited, cordial and kind in manner, he well deserves his wide popularity. He is a director in a number of corporations: among them, the Traders' National Bank of Boston, Mass: the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad; the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, in which he takes an active part. He has been twice married—first, to Louisa Marston, of Bridgewater, N. H., in 1868, who died on Feb. 17, 1880. His present wife, Flora E. Greene, is a daughter of Dr. Reuben Greene, of Boston. On Aug. 11, 1886, Mr. Armstrong celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his birth with a magnificent banquet at the Crawford House, White Mountains.



PARKER, Isaac, member of congress and jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., June 17, 1768. He was graduated from Harvard in 1786, prepared himself for the bar, and settled in Castine, Me., where he became eminent in his profession. In 1796 he was elected to congress, in which he served until 1799, and was then appointed by President Adams U. S. marshal of the district of Maine, holding office until 1801. In 1806 he settled in Massachusetts, when he was appointed a judge of the supreme court in that state, and presided as chief justice of that body from 1814 until his death. From 1816 until 1827 he was professor of law at Harvard, and in 1820 president of the Massachusetts constitutional convention. For eleven years he was a trustee of Bowdoin College, and for twenty years an overseer of Harvard, which gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1814. He was distinguished for his scholastic acquirements, and the printed reports of his own decisions will remain unquestioned for ages. He published an "Oration on Washington" in 1800, and a "Sketch of the Character of Chief Justice Parsons" in 1813. His death occurred in Boston May 26, 1830.

SHERWOOD, Isaac R., soldier, was born at Stanford, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Aug. 13, 1835, a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Thomas Sherwood, who, with his wife Alice, emigrated to America from Ipswich, Eng., in 1634. They belonged to that branch of the English family which entered England with William the Conqueror in 1066. The American progenitor, Thomas Sherwood, settled at Fairfield, Conn., and died at Westerville in 1655. The Sherwoods were a stalwart race, of powerful physique, of which the present representative, Isaac R. Sherwood, is a worthy example. His father, Aaron Sherwood, served in the war of 1812, and died at Stanford in 1844, leaving his family to the guardianship of his brother, Daniel Sherwood. Isaac was given a liberal education. In 1852 he entered the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., and in 1854 Antioch College, O. He subsequently read law with Judge Hogeboom of Hudson, N. Y., and later was graduated from the Ohio Law School, Cleveland, O. Throughout his college days he was a frequent contributor to the press, and in 1857 became editor of the Williams county (O.) "Gazette," a radical abolition paper, and in connection with this journal published another in Fulton county, O. In 1860 he was elected probate judge, resigning to enlist as a private in the 14th Ohio volunteer infantry, Apr. 16, 1861, being the first volunteer from northern Ohio under President Lincoln's call for volunteers. He was with the advance-guard in West Virginia, and took part in the early battles of the war at Carrick's Ford, Cheat River, and Laurel Mountain. On Apr. 8, 1862, he was mustered into the 111th Ohio volunteer infantry, and was promoted a major Feb. 14, 1863; lieutenant colonel, Feb. 21, 1864; a colonel, Sept. 8, 1864, and after the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, one of the decisive engagements of the war, the officers of the second division, 23d army corps, forwarded a recommendation to the secretary of war,



asking his promotion to brigadier-general for "long and distinguished service and special gallantry at Franklin." President Lincoln accordingly conferred upon him a brevet rank. Gen. Sherwood was subsequently transferred to the 183d Ohio, and in July, 1865, was ordered by Secretary Stanton to report for duty to Maj.-Gen. Saxton for service in Florida, with the rank and pay of brigadier-general. At the close of the war Gen. Sherwood declined further military service, and on July 16, 1865, was mustered out at Cleveland, O. Subsequent to the war he became editor of the Toledo (O.) "Daily Commercial." In 1868 he was elected secretary of state, and in 1870 re-elected. He organized the bureau of statistics, and in 1872 was elected to congress from the Toledo district. From 1879–82 he was probate judge of Lucas county. He was editor of the Toledo "Journal" from 1875–86, and in 1888 became editor and publisher of the "News-Democrat," one of the leading democratic dailies published in the state of Ohio. Gen. Sherwood is a terse and incisive editorial writer, and has written a number of poems of a high order, his style being distinctively humorous. On Sept. 1, 1859, he was married to Katherine Brownlee, a daughter of Judge Brownlee, of Poland, O. His son, James Brownlee Sherwood, is associated with him in the publishing business.

LANGDON, Woodbury Gersdorf, philanthropist, was born in New York city Apr. 9, 1849. He is the son of Woodbury Langdon, a successful artist, whose pictures attracted distinguished attention on several occasions in the Paris Salon, prior to his death in 1867; a great-grandson of Hon. Woodbury Langdon, the eminent jurist who represented New Hampshire in the Continental congress in 1779–80, and the grand-nephew of John Langdon, the first governor of New Hampshire, and the first presiding officer of the U. S. senate, and who, by virtue of that office, notified George Washington of his election as first president of the United States. The subject of this sketch was educated in France and Switzerland, and was intended for his father's profession, but on his return to this country he became interested in various philanthropic enterprises, to which he has since devoted his entire energies, aside from the management of his mother's estate. He was elected a trustee of the Sheltering Arms in 1872, and was its treasurer for more than fifteen years. In 1871 he was elected trustee of the House of Rest for Consumptives, and in 1880 trustee of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was for three years its treasurer. He is also a trustee of the Children's Fold, Shepherd's Fold, Protestant Episcopal Society for the promotion of religion and learning in the state of New York, and at various times he has been a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, the Samaritan Home for the Aged, and House of the Good Shepherd, Rockland county. He is a member of St. Thomas's church, the Church Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, the American Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, the Archæological Society of America, and the American Numismatic or Archæological Society, and many other charitable and scientific organizations. He served as a reporter of the Associated Press, in 1871, during the election which overthrew the "Tweed Ring." His wife is a daughter of the late Rev. Henry Montgomery, for many years rector of the Church of the Incarnation.

CRANE, William H., actor, was born at Leicester, Mass., Apr. 30, 1845. His *début* occurred at Utica, N. Y., July 13, 1863, when he was eighteen years of age. His first permanent engagement was with the Holman Opera Company, an organization very popular at the time, and his first part that of the orator in the "Child of the Regiment." He remained with the Holman company for seven years, first as basso and then as comedian, playing such parts as Beppo in "Fra Diavolo," Mephisto in "Faust," Hugh Challoner in "Ours," and Dr. Dalcomara in the "Elixir of Love." After leaving the Holmans, he was for a time leading comedian with the Alice Oates Opera Company, and then created the part of Le Blanc, in "Evangeline." In 1874 he entered the ranks of legitimate actors, and became a member of the stock company playing at Hooley's theatre in Chicago. He made his first appearance in New York city in 1876, at Niblo's theatre. Later in the same year, by his impersonation of Dick Swiveller to the Marchioness of Lotta, at the Park theatre, he won distinct recognition as a comedian of exceptional talent. It was during this period that he made the acquaintance of Stuart Robson, which resulted in the two actors appearing together in "Our Boarding House," a comedy written by Leonard Grover, and produced at the Park theatre, New York city, Oct. 11, 1877. At the close of their engagement at the Park, they formed a partnership which remained unbroken for twelve years. (For their joint productions see the article on Stuart Robson.) Sept. 17, 1889, at the Chicago Opera House, Mr. Crane, appearing alone, produced "The Senator," a play written for him by the late David D. Lloyd. It deals with Washington life, and Mr. Crane, in the creation of the principal rôle, a droll western senator of shrewdness, energy and generous impulses, achieved the greatest success of his professional career. After being given in the other large cities of the country, "The Senator" occupied the stage of the Star theatre in New York city for many months, being greeted, until the last, with crowded audiences. As a comedian, Mr. Crane probably stands ahead of all the actors of his time, except Mr. Jefferson. He possesses a face of wonderful mobility, while his command of sentiment, pathos and unctuous humor is almost perfect. He is a tireless worker and absolute in his devotion to his calling. He has accumulated a handsome fortune by his professional earnings, and, in the intervals of his labors, resides with his wife and children in a pleasant home at Cohasset, Mass.

SEUSEMAN, Joachim, Moravian missionary, was born in Hesse Cassel about 1710. He was one of the early settlers of Bethlehem, Pa., labored among the Indians for twelve years, and lost his wife by their hands at the outbreak of the French war in 1755. His last years were spent in preaching to the slaves in Jamaica, where he died in 1772.

SEUSEMAN, Gottlob, son of Joachim Seuseman, was born in 1742, followed in his father's steps, and was through life a missionary to the Delaware, and other tribes, going as far west as Michigan, and gaining much repute for zeal and eloquence. His labors extended into Canada, in which he died, at Fairfield Jan. 4, 1808.

SCHROEDER, Frederick A., mayor of Brooklyn, was born in Trier, Prussia, Germany, March 9, 1833. His father, who was a civil engineer in the service of Prussia at the time of the revolution of 1848, emigrated, for political reasons, in the spring of the following year to the United States, bringing his son with him, the mother having died the previous year. Frederick had a good school education before leaving Germany. When he arrived in this country he set out to earn his living by making cigars and soon became an expert at his trade. Before his majority he had accumulated money enough to establish a small business on his own account, in which he employed a dozen men. This was in a few years developed into a large concern under the name of Schroeder & Bon; but in the year 1868 the firm abandoned cigar-making and confined their business to the importation and handling of leaf tobacco. In 1867 Mr. Shroeder assisted in creating the Germania Savings Bank of Kings county and became its president, an office which he has since held. In 1871 he was nominated for comptroller of the city of Brooklyn on the republican ticket, although he had, previous to that time, never formally joined any political party. He accepted the nomination and was elected by a handsome majority. In this position he distinguished himself by prosecuting in the courts a number of corrupt officials, and compelling them to make restitution of moneys collected for the city and illegally retained by them. He also introduced a new system of accounts and checks into all the departments, rendering dishonest practices more difficult. In 1876, after a heated contest, he was elected mayor over a prominent democrat. As mayor he continued his efforts in behalf of an honest administration of municipal affairs. He declined a renomination for the office, but in 1879 accepted a nomination for senator of the third district, and was elected over a republican who had the support of the democratic party at the polls. At Albany he made it his business to improve the conduct of public affairs in Kings county and the city of Brooklyn. He was the father of the new charter which gave to the mayor the sole power to appoint subordinate officials in that city, and introduced the act, subsequently passed, amending the state constitution in such a way as to limit the power of municipal authorities to incur indebtedness not exceeding ten per cent. of the assessed value of property in cities. Through laws introduced by him, the administration of public charities was reformed and intrusted to a board of commissioners, appointed by the supervisor-at-large of Kings county. Mr. Schroeder declined a renomination, and retired from public life in 1881. He was again nominated for mayor in 1888 by the republican city convention, but declined to be a candidate. In the summer of 1891 his name was frequently mentioned as an available candidate for governor, but he never encouraged his friends to believe that he would accept the nomination if tendered.

F. A. Schroeder

SMILLIE, James David, engraver, was born in New York Jan. 16, 1833, the eldest son of James Smillie (q. v.). He was bred to his father's profession, and did much work on bank-notes, and more notably in the illustrations, after F. O. C. Darley, to the series of Cooper's novels. Without further training he became a painter, exhibiting his first picture in 1864. Some of his best work in oils represents scenes in the Catskills, the Adirondacks, the White Mountains, and the Sierras. He became an associate of the National Academy in 1865, and an academician in 1876. He was one of the founders of the Etching Club and of the Water Color Society, and long served the latter as treasurer, 1866–73, and president 1873–78. He has illustrated several books, and produced many water-colors, among them "The Track of the Torrent" (1869); "A Scrub Race" (1876); "Stray Lambs" (1884), and "The Passing Herd" (1888).

HAGUE, James Duncan, mining engineer and geologist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1836. He is the son of William Hague and is descended, on the maternal side, from early settlers of Salem, Mass., the Bowditches and Crowninshields. He attended school at Boston and Jamaica Plain, Mass., and Newark, N. J.; studied in 1854, at the Lawrence Scientific School, at Harvard; in 1855 went to Europe, studied chemistry and mineralogy one year at the University of Göttingen, and mining engineering, for two years, at the Royal School of Mines at Freiberg, Saxony. After travel in France and England, he returned, late in 1858, to New York, and early in 1859 was sent by W. H. Webb, of that city, to explore certain coral islands of the Pacific Ocean in search of phosphatic deposits was occupied nearly three years in the expedition, and visited many South Sea islands, some of which are rarely seen by voyagers. During the war in 1862, he visited Port Royal Harbor, and remained there until June, 1863, serving, by appointment of Adm. Dupont, as judge-advocate of the U. S. naval courts martial in the South Atlantic blockading squadron; in 1863 he went to Lake Superior, and engaged, during three years, in the management of copper mines; in 1865 he was appointed professor of mining in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but was prevented by other engagements from assuming the duties of that position; in 1866 he visited some of the West Indian Islands to examine phosphatic deposits; in 1867 became first assistant geologist of the U. S. geological exploration of the fortieth parallel, under Clarence King, and spent three or four years in the examination of the mines and mining resources of that field, and in the preparation of Volume III. of the report of that exploration, entitled "Mining Industry," which was published in 1870 by the Government as part of professional paper No. 18 of the engineer department of the U. S. army. After a second visit to England, in 1871, Mr. Hague returned to the United States, and became a resident of San Francisco, engaging as consulting engineer and professional adviser in mining operations, visiting, in that capacity, nearly every important mining district in the states and territories west of the Missouri and some in Mexico. During this period his services were sought by foreign governments or by private capitalists in South America, Japan, China and India and in the United States, and as professor of mining by the principal schools and universities of the country. In 1878 he was appointed one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition, and, having served in that capacity and as international juror, he prepared, with the co-operation of Prof. George F. Becker, a report, which was published by the government, on the mining industries represented there. Since 1879 he has resided in New York or its vicinity, engaged in the practice of his profession, and in directing mining enterprises

James D. Hague

in the West in which he is personally interested. In addition to the above-mentioned reports he has made occasional contributions to magazines and other periodicals, scientific and literary.

BYFORD, Henry Turman, physician, was born at Evansville, Ind., Nov. 12, 1853, the son of William Heath and Mary Ann Byford. In September, 1865, he accompanied his brother, William, to Germany for the purpose of continuing his academic studies. Entering one of the high schools of Berlin, he pursued a classical course, and evinced such proficiency as to win for himself, in competitive examination, a prize awarded to that member of the graduating class who excelled in German composition; he also carried off the prize bestowed upon the best student in divinity. In the spring of 1868, in company with his father and brother, he made an extensive tour of the European countries. Returning to his home with a mind well trained by the rigid discipline of the German curriculum, he matriculated in the Chicago University, and continued his studies for a term, after which he entered the Scientific School at East Hampton, Mass., and was graduated in 1870. In college he exhibited a marked preference for the sciences—physiology, botany, geometry, and natural philosophy being his favorite and strongest studies. In the fall of 1870 he began his life-work by entering the Chicago Medical College, in which institution his father was then a professor, and was graduated in 1873, at the early age of nineteen years. In 1872, while an undergraduate, he gave still further evidence of his capacity of acquiring knowledge, in that he pursued at once the studies of the middle and senior years, and then, entering a competitive examination upon all the branches of the medical curriculum, won a position as *interne* in Mercy Hospital. His senior course not having been completed, he still attended lectures while filling the duties of his hospital position. At this time he was elected class valedictorian. During the winter his brother, also a physician, was taken seriously ill, and he was obliged to abandon his other duties for the purpose of accompanying his brother to Louisiana, whence he returned too late to join his class in the graduating exercises. He was, however, graduated upon the strength of his previous examination and excellent class record. His diploma was therefore duly signed and sealed, although it was not actually conferred until he had attained his majority. After a year spent in Denver, Col., because of his brother's illness, Dr. Byford returned to Chicago to enter upon the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1879, during this period serving a term as curator of the museum of the Chicago Medical College, and lecturing on diseases of children in the same institution. He then revisited Europe, where he remained a year and a half, engaged in study in various medical institutions, being particularly interested in the department of diseases of women. Up to this period he had devoted himself to no one specialty of medicine. He now began to work into a specialty, diseases of women. His increasing work soon made it necessary for him to retire altogether from general practice and devote himself exclusively to gynæcology and its sister branch, abdominal surgery. At present he holds the position of professor of gynæcology in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, and of professor of clinical gynæcology to the Woman's Medical College of Chicago. He is also gynæcologist to St. Luke's Hospital, and surgeon to the Woman's Hospital. He was at one time lecturer on obstetrics in Rush Medical College, but resigned because of the interference of the duties of this position with those of his special work. As a surgeon Dr. Byford unites in admirable proportion all the qualities requisite for an operator, including a fearlessness which is removed from recklessness. This is illustrated by the fact that he has often been able to operate with entire success upon cases that had been abandoned as hopeless by other surgeons. Of a naturally ingenious turn of mind, he has devised numerous new instruments and methods of operating, with which his name has become associated. To medical literature he has been and is a very liberal contributor, and his writings are the more valuable in that they are the concise records of a rich professional experience. As a means of recreation Dr. Byford has devoted considerable time to the study of the languages, literature and art, of which pursuits he is as passionately fond as of his professional work itself.

Henry T. Byford,

BOGUE, George Marquis, real estate broker, was born at Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1842. At fourteen years of age he went West and joined his two elder brothers in Chicago. After working two years in the freight office of the Merchants' Despatch Fast Freight Line, he returned East, being desirous of obtaining an education, and attended the Cayuga Lake Academy at Aurora, N. Y. Subsequently he re-entered the employ of the Merchants' Despatch, but soon resigned his position there for one in the land department of the Illinois Central railroad, and in 1867 he became connected with the real estate firm of which he is now the senior member. He has held many offices of responsibility and trust, and has taken an active part in politics. He was a member of the board of county commissioners in Cook county, 1872–74, a member of the Illinois legislature, 1875–76, a delegate to the national republican convention, 1876, a member of the railroad and warehouse commission for the state of Illinois, 1877–1883, arbitrator of the western railway pools, known as the Southwestern Traffic Association, the Colorado Traffic Association, the Northwestern Traffic Association, and the Central Iowa Traffic Association, which associations comprised thirteen of the most prominent railroads of the West, 1883–87, and president of the Chicago real estate board, 1889–90. He takes a lively interest in charitable, educational and religious work, and has been at various times a member of the board of managers and executive committee of the Home for Incurables, of the board of managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, of which he is now president; of the board of directors of Lake Forest University, of the executive committee of the Chicago Presbyterian League, and of the board of trustees of the Hyde Park Presbyterian church.

Geo. M. Bogue

SMILLIE, William Main, engraver, was born in New York Nov. 23, 1835, a son of James Smillie, from whom he learned engraving. Turning to the bank note department, he was in the employ of various firms, and of the American Bank Note Co., of which he was manager in his later years. He died in New York Jan. 21, 1888.

GARDEN, Hugh Richardson, soldier and lawyer, was born at Sumter, S. C., July 9, 1840. He is descended on the paternal side from the English family of Gibbes, and the French Huguenot family of Saussure, both of whom were among the early settlers of South Carolina. His ancestor, Robert Gibbes, was, about 1715, the colonial governor or landgrave, and subsequently chief justice of South Carolina. His great-grandfather, Chancellor Henry Wm. De Saussure was in 1794 director of the United States mint at Philadelphia under Washington's administration, and afterward, for nearly a quarter of a century, president of the highest chancery court of South Carolina. Maj. Alexander Garden, of South Carolina, an officer in Lee's Legion, who was also aide-de-camp to Gen. Greene in the war of the revolution, married Mary Gibbes, the great-aunt of Hugh R. Garden. Her brother, Wilmot S. Gibbes, a planter on the Edisto in South Carolina, was the grandfather of Mr. Garden, and his son (the father of H. R. G.) was named Alester Garden Gibbes. At the request of Alexander Garden, who left no surviving children, the former had his name changed by act of the legislature to Alester Gibbes Garden; hence the present name. On the maternal side, Mr. Garden is descended from Capt. William Richardson and Gen. Abram Buford, both of whom were distinguished officers in the revolution. Mr. Garden was graduated from South Carolina College in 1860, and the following year joined the Confederate army as private in company D, 2d regiment South Carolina infantry, commanded by Col. J. B. Kershaw. He was made color-bearer, and as such took part in the battles of Manassas, and subsequent engagements. At the expiration of his term of enlistment in the spring of 1862, he re-enlisted for the war. He was appointed captain of artillery by the government, raised and equipped a battery of field guns, which were cast at the foundry of John Alexander in Columbia, S. C., from church bells and other materials contributed by patriotic citizens. His command was called the "Palmetto Light Battery." He was ordered to report to Gen. Wade Hampton, and on the latter being made a cavalry officer, he was ordered by Gen. Lee to report to Gen. John B. Hood, and served under him as captain of artillery through the campaigns of Northern Virginia until Hood was sent West, continuing thereafter with Longstreet's and A. P. Hill's corps. Capt. Garden's battery suffered severely at the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, second Cold Harbor, Forts Harrison and Suffolk. Three of his lieutenants, Pringle, Coit and McQueen, were killed in battle. He three times changed his guns for others captured from the enemy, once at Harper's Ferry, again before Fort Harrison and again at Gettysburg. During the latter engagement, he carried from the field four guns captured in front of Little Round Top, and it is said that these were the only captured guns brought by the Confederates from that field. In recognition of his service these guns were presented to him by Gen. Law, who commanded Hood's division after the latter was wounded. At the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox in 1865, Capt. Garden commanded the artillery of the rear-guard of Lee's army. Immediately after the close of the war, Capt. Garden began the study of law at the University of Virginia; was admitted to the bar in 1866, and commenced practice at Columbia, S. C., with his great-uncle, Wm. F. De Saussure. Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in his native state, he subsequently removed to Warrenton, Va., where he practiced law with eminent success for fifteen years. In 1868 he married Lucy Gordon Robertson, daughter of Wm. J. Robertson, of Charlottesville, judge of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia. Mr. Garden removed to New York city in the winter of 1882–83, where he has taken a foremost position at the bar, and acquired a lucrative practice, mainly in connection with corporations. In 1890–91 and '92 he rendered a most important service to the South as a member of the Virginia bondholders' committee which he was greatly instrumental in organizing, and to whose success in effecting a settlement of the debt of Virginia, he devoted his time and abilities. A bitter political and legal controversy of nearly twenty years' duration between the state, her creditors, and many of her citizens had to be overcome; but through the committee, for whom he wielded the laboring oar, financial peace was restored, and the marvelous result attained of a practically unanimous endorsement of the settlement proposed. He was one of the early members, and has been active in promoting the objects of the New York Southern Society, of which he was elected president in 1890, and again in 1891. He declined a re-election in 1892. He presented the society with an extensive library, composed principally of works relating to Southern history and literature, as the foundation for a Southern historical library in New York; and which, in recognition of his great liberality, was named the "Garden Library." Mr. Garden is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club, the Manhattan Club, the Reform Club, the Bar Association, Lawyers' Club, Delta Kappa Epsilon Club and other organizations.

LOWERY, John Francis, clergyman, was born in Utica, N. Y., March 2, 1841, of Irish parents. He attended the common schools of Utica, was graduated from St. Charles College, near Baltimore, Md., and took his higher studies at St. Mary's University of Baltimore and St. Joseph's Seminary of Troy, N. Y. At the latter place he was ordained priest of the Roman Catholic church June 15, 1867, and was appointed assistant at Saratoga immediately after. Nov. 17, 1867, he became assistant priest of St. Joseph's church, Albany, N. Y., and Jan. 2, 1869, temporary pastor of St. Paul's church of Oswego, N. Y., and at the same time first pastor and builder of St. John's church of Oswego. March 17, 1876, he was given charge of the old historic mission of Johnstown, N. Y., whence he attended Gloversville, Fonda, Kingsboro, Northville, Wells Town and surrounding missions. No Catholic church can be consecrated until it is free from all incumbrance, and Father Lowery was the first priest in the diocese of Albany, N. Y., established well-nigh fifty years ago, to officiate in his own consecrated church. He built the church of St. Cecilia at Fonda in 1876, and delivered, on the occasion of its formal opening, a memorable discourse on the history of the place. The Jesuits have since built a shrine there in honor of Father Jogues, who was the first Catholic priest in the state of New York to give absolution in the sacrament of penance. Sept. 17, 1878, Father Lowery was appointed pastor and the builder of the church of St. Agnes, Cohoes, N. Y., the corner-stone of which was laid with great ceremony in the presence of 20,000 people by the Bishop of Albany on Sunday, June 12, 1891. This church, over which

Father Lowery now presides, will be one of the costliest in the state of New York, and of the decorated Gothic style of architecture. The new church is 191 feet long, and ninety feet wide, with turrets, pinnacles, and finials, and a massive tower and spire 220 feet in height. It will cost over $100,000.

NASON, Henry Bradford, chemist, was born in Foxborough, Mass., June 22, 1831, the son of Elias Nason, a descendant of Willoughby Nason, of Ipswich, Mass. (1712). The Nasons resided at Stratford-on-Avon in the time of Shakespeare, and a branch of the original family still lives there. The father of the subject of this sketch was a prominent merchant of Foxborough, Mass., a man noted for his honesty and integrity, who served his town as justice of the peace and representative in the general court. He married Susannah Keith, a lineal descendant of James Keith, the first minister of North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass., and died at East Hampton, Mass., in 1853. The son, Henry Bradford Nason, entered the Adelphian Academy at North Bridgewater in 1843, where his attention was first attracted to the study of natural history, and he began a collection of local minerals. He subsequently entered Williston Seminary, where his taste for natural history was further fostered, and he added many rare and valuable specimens of minerals and plants to his collections. He entered yet more deeply into these studies at Amherst College, and during his stay there visited the important geological points of the Connecticut River, under the direction of Dr. Hitchcock. The major part of his vacations was spent in the rich mineralogical regions of western Massachusetts and Connecticut. He studied analytical chemistry under Prof. Clark and aided him in preparing his lectures. In 1855 he was graduated from Amherst and went abroad, where he entered the Georgia Augusta University at Göttingen, as a student of philosophy, and gave special attention to geology, chemistry, mineralogy and the study of the German language, and afterward spent considerable time with Bunsen at Heidelberg, and Plattner at Freiberg, and also enriched his collections with a number of rare specimens. He returned to America in 1858, and in March was appointed professor of natural history in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, and in September of that year was elected professor of chemistry and natural science in Beloit College, Wis., and divided his time between these two institutions until 1866, when he resigned his chair at Beloit to accept that of chemistry and natural science at Troy Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. In 1860, after his second visit to Europe, he made a tour of the Southern states for geological study, and in 1861 traveled through Holland, Belgium, Ireland, Scotland and a part of Germany, where he spent a term in Göttingen in the study of geology and mineralogy under Waltershausen, and afterward studied and visited the volcanic regions of Italy, the glaciers of Switzerland, and investigated the natural curiosities of the Puy de Dome in France. He made three visits to California, 1872–75, and passed the summer of 1877 in Finland and Russia, where he had the special privilege of traversing the fields explored by Linnæus in collecting material for his great botanical work. In 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes juror for the United States at the Paris Exposition and assigned to the department of mineralogy. In 1880 he accepted a position, which he has held for more than ten years, with the Standard Oil Company as chemical adviser and expert, and has given much consideration to the refining of petroleum, ways of testing, and the composition and analysis of crude oils, and in the process of these investigations has thrown considerable light on the subject of the prevention of nuisances that arise from the methods of treating petroleum. He was selected by the New York State Board of Health, in 1881, inspector of petroleum oils, and appointed a commissioner to London to consider methods of dealing with petroleum nuisances. In 1884 he went to Europe and visited the fiords and glaciers of Norway and traveled as far as the North Cape. He has given many valuable papers to scientific literature and has contributed greatly to the wide-spread reputation which the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute enjoys, the marks of which are particularly noticeable in the laboratory with its three departments. The "Henry B. Nason" collection of minerals is due to his energy, and is arranged in several divisions illustrative of their structural, physical and chemical properties. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the most competent scientific instructors in America; his methods of teaching are quiet, analytical, simple and winning. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Fellow of the London Chemical Society, and of the Society of Chemical Industry, a member of the American Chemical Society, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of the New York Academy of Sciences, member of the German Chemical Society of Berlin, of the Troy Scientific Association, and of the Troy Club. He was president of the American Chemical Society in 1889–90, and in December, 1888, was one of the founders of the Geological Society of America at Ithaca, N. Y. In 1857 he received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Göttingen, Germany, for his original investigations on the formations of ether, and in 1880 the degree of M.D. from Union University of New York, and in the same year that of LL.D. from Beloit College, Wisconsin.

H. B. Nason

SERGEANT, Thomas, jurist, was born in Philadelphia Jan. 14, 1782, the son of J. D. Sergeant. He was graduated from Princeton in 1798, read law in the office of Hon. J. Ingersoll, and entered upon the family profession in 1802, but for fully half his active life was occupied with the duties of state or city offices. In youth he was a contributor of prose and verse to the papers and magazines of the day. His first book, dealing with the state laws as to "Proceedings by Foreign Attachment," appeared in 1811, and in 1812 he married a daughter of Richard Bache and granddaughter of Franklin. He was for a time clerk of the mayor's court; a member of the legislature 1812–14; a judge of the city district court 1814–17; secretary of state 1817–19; attorney-general 1819–20, and postmaster of Philadelphia 1824–32. He was also a reporter of the state supreme court 1814–28, and with W. Rawle prepared seventeen volumes of its cases. Of this court he was an associate justice 1834–46, and was said to be the only judge in his state whose decisions were never reversed. In his sixty-fifth year he resumed his practice. He was provost of the city law school 1844–55, a trustee of the university, long president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and a member of that of New England and of the Philosophical Society. His later works were: "Constitutional Law" (1823); a "Sketch of the National Judiciary Powers Exercised Prior to the Adoption of the Constitution" (1824); and a "View of the Pennsylvania Land Laws" (1838). He died in Philadelphia May 5, 1860.

DOLAN, Thomas, manufacturer, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Oct. 27, 1834. He began his business career as clerk in a Philadelphia commission house engaged in selling fancy knit goods and hosiery. By diligence he mastered every detail of the business, and rose by degrees from a subordinate post to the chief management. After serving his employers faithfully for ten years, in 1861 he began in a small way the manufacture of knit goods in the northern part of Philadelphia, on part of the site now covered by his extensive factories. The ensuing years of the civil war brought a ready market for the products of Mr. Dolan's enterprise, and it soon was on a substantial footing. He was a keen observer of markets, and noticing there was an abundance of knit goods for sale, he turned his attention to the production of the finest grades of worsted yarns, in what is known as "Berlin shawls." There sprang up by degrees an extensive demand for these goods, and from 1866 until 1871 his production of them was enormous. Perceiving that a rapid decline in this specialty was imminent, in 1871 he engaged in the manufacture of worsted materials for men's wear. To this was added in 1875 the manufacture of men's fancy cassimeres. He continued the production of hosiery with the others until 1878, and knit goods until 1882. Since then the entire resources of his factory have been devoted to the manufacture of materials for men's wear. Mr. Dolan's works hold a leading place among the industrial establishments of Philadelphia, the greatest manufacturing city in the United States. He has employed all the later resources of art and science. In competition with similar products, domestic or foreign, his goods have always held a high rank. His well-directed energy and keen foresight have developed his business to wonderful proportions. His associates in the firm of Thomas Dolan & Co. are Rynear Williams, Jr., Charles H. Salmon and Joseph P. Truett, gentlemen of wide experience, charged with the superintendence of special departments. In addition to being the directing head of this large industry, Mr. Dolan is president of the Quaker City Dye Works, president of the Philadelphia Association of Textile Manufactures, president of the Textile Dyers Association, vice-president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, a leading director in the United Gas Improvement Company, The Brush Electric Light Company, the Philadelphia Traction Company, and other corporations and financial institutions. He is a trustee of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, the University Hospital, and since its establishment a trustee and generous promoter of the School of Design for Women. For many years he has been vice-president of the Union League, and was one of the founders and since 1888 the president of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, whose building on Walnut street, above Broad, is one of the finest specimens of architecture in that city. For twenty-five years Mr. Dolan has been an active leader in nearly every movement having for its object the improved conditions of comfort and convenience for the people of Philadelphia. His mind is as broad in its grasp as it is quick and penetrating in its perception. To a progressive spirit he brings intellectual insight, indefatigable energy, and great sagacity. The scope of his influence and the range of his activity reach beyond his special field as a manufacturer. In political management which moulds the course of public affairs, he is an unseen but potent force, preferring the retirement of the background rather than the glamour of the foreground on the public stage.

Thomas Dolan

BARBER, Gershom Morse, jurist, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1823, second son of Phineas B. Barber and Orpha (Morse) Barber, daughter of Judge Gershom Morse, of Moravia, N. Y. His parents removed to Ohio in 1830 and settled in Berlin, Huron (now Erie) Co. The subject of this sketch spent the early years of his life on a farm with only such facilities for education as the common schools of that time afforded, which was very indifferent instruction, for about three months in the winter. At the age of fifteen he set out for himself, determined to secure a liberal education, taught school winters and attended Norwalk Seminary, of which Rev. Edward Thompson, afterward bishop, was principal until 1846, when, without other financial resources than his own earnings, he entered Western Reserve College, at Hudson, O., where he passed the first two years of his college course, but, finding his opportunities for study seriously impaired by difficulties among the college authorities, in which his class was to some extent involved, he took an honorable dismissal and entered the junior class in Michigan University and was graduated from that institution in 1850. He was professor in Baldwin Institute (now University) four years and principal two years. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession, and soon acquired a large practice in Cuyahoga and adjoining counties. During the war he commanded a battalion of seven independent companies of sharp-shooters, having a position at headquarters of the army of the Cumberland, and followed the fortunes of that army, participating in all its battles, including Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta and Nashville, until the close of active military operations. In the spring of 1865, as lieutenant-colonel, he organized and took to the field the 197th regiment of O. V. I. In July of that year he was president of the examining court, appointed by Gen. Hancock, of the officers to be retained in the proposed reorganization of the army and held its examinations at Dover and Wilmington, Del., and Havre de Grace and Baltimore, Md. He was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious services during the war. After the surrender he returned to the practice of his profession at Cleveland, O. In 1873 he was elected one of the judges of the superior court of Cleveland and in 1875 to the bench of the court of common pleas of the 4th judicial district of Ohio, on which he served by re-election until 1885. As a judge he has heard and decided some of the most important and sharply contested cases ever tried in that district, and has always had the respect of the bench and bar for his probity, and the justness and fairness of his decisions. He has always been characterized, both as a lawyer and a judge, for kindness and courtesy to both members of the bar and litigants. He has served two terms as department commander of the G. A. R. of Ohio. Amid all his professional and official duties he has found time for literary and scientific study, and has made several notable contributions to the local and scientific press. He has been for two terms a member of the city council of Cleveland, and was a charter member of the Cleveland Art Academy. A self-made man, he stands, to-day, a typical American, patriotically devoted to his country and the best interests of its citizens, and always ready to lend his aid to the advancement of any good cause.

G. M. Barber.

CRAFTS, Clayton E., lawyer, was born at Auburn, Geauga Co., O., July 8, 1848. He is a descendant of Puritan stock, his early ancestors having come to this country from England, in 1630, with what was known as "Gov. Winthrop's Colony," and settled in Massachusetts. His father, Edward Crafts, was a prosperous farmer of Ohio, a son of William Crafts, one of the pioneers of that state, and a grandson of Maj. Edward Crafts, of revolutionary fame. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and at Hiram College, and read law at the Cleveland State and Union Law College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1868, and was in that year admitted to the bar at Cleveland, O., after which he spent a year in the law office of John J. Van Allen, at Watkins, N. Y. In 1869 he removed to Chicago, where he has since continued in the successful practice of his profession. In politics Mr. Crafts is a democrat. He has been a member of the state central committee for many years, was chairman in 1888 of the democratic campaign committee of Cook county, and succeeded in carrying that county—which includes Chicago—for Gen. John M. Palmer for governor, and Grover Cleveland for President. He was elected to the state legislature in 1882, has been five times re-elected, was speaker of the house in 1891, and during his entire service has been the acknowledged democratic leader in that body. He was conspicuous in the Morrison and Logan senatorial contest, and in 1891 successfully conducted the Palmer, Oglesby and Streeter contest, which resulted in the election of Senator Palmer. Mr. Crafts is an excellent parliamentarian and a ready debater. At the same time he is noted for his "patience and silence," showing that his eloquence never outruns the dictates of his better judgment. Mr. Crafts gives strict attention to his legal business, and is regarded as one of the best lawyers and safest counselors in Chicago, especially on real estate and corporation matters, an important factor in the practice of western courts. He is extremely guarded in giving his legal opinion, a fact which causes it to be sought by many of the largest real estate dealers as well as by the profession. He married, in 1869, Cordelia E. Kent, of Aurora, O.

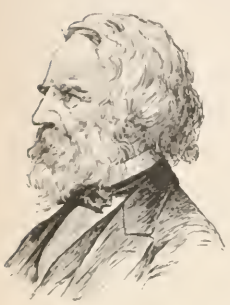
Clayton E. Crafts

SNELLING, Josiah, soldier, was born at Boston in 1782. When the West was endangered by the schemes of Tecumseh, he volunteered at the first call for troops, and was made a lieutenant of the 4th infantry in May, 1808, and a captain in June, 1809. He showed great gallantry in the battles of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811, and Brownstown, Aug. 9, 1812, and for the latter received the brevet of major. He refused to raise the white flag at Hull's surrender, Aug. 15th, and to take off his hat to Nelson's monument, when being marched a prisoner through Montreal. Just before these disasters he had married a daughter of Col. T. Hunt, having repulsed a superior force of British and returned in time for the ceremony. After his exchange he had more congenial service under Gen. Scott, bore a part in the victories at Lundy's Lane, Chippewa and Fort Erie, became lieutenant-colonel of the 4th rifles in February, 1814, inspector-general in April, and was transferred to the 6th infantry in June, 1815. He was a chief witness against Gen. Hull when a court-martial tried that officer for cowardice in 1814, and published, in 1825, "Remarks on Hull's Memoirs of the Campaign of 1812." He owned the sword of Charles Carroll, the signer of the declaration of independence, and never went to the field without it, liking to have a memento of the spirit of '76 about him. In 1819 he was made colonel of the 5th infantry and sent to the West. He built Fort St. Anthony on the upper Mississippi in 1823–24, and had command there for a time. Gen. Scott changed its name to Fort Snelling in his honor. He died at Washington Aug. 20, 1829.

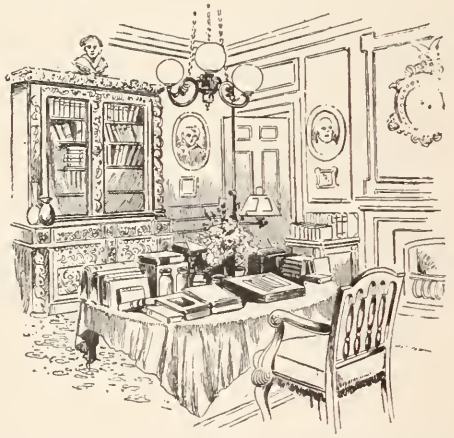
SUTRO, Otto, musician and merchant, was born at Aix la-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, Feb. 24, 1833, the son of Emanuel and Rosa (Warendorf) Sutro. His father was a large cloth manufacturer, and a man of culture, which had been broadened by extensive travel. Young Sutro early evinced a talent for music, which was in every way encouraged and fostered by his parents. By the advice of the renowned Mendelssohn he was sent to the Conservatory of Music at Brussels, where he studied composition, the piano and organ. His improvement was so rapid and his talent so marked that in a short time Prof. Lemmens, the celebrated organist, made him provisional assistant with the proffer of a permanent engagement. About this time his father died; his family emigrated to America, and Mr. Sutro followed his mother to Baltimore, Md., where she had temporarily settled. The gold fever in California was then at its height, and he was carried thither by the excitement then prevailing. The rough life of the early pioneers of the mines jarred harshly with his musical disposition, and he was eventually induced to locate in San Francisco, where he could have an opportunity to pursue his art. His talent was soon recognized, and he was successively organist of the Catholic cathedral, Dr. Scott's Presbyterian church, and Bishop Kipp's P. E. church. In 1858 Mr. Sutro returned to Baltimore, where he permanently located, and has since been identified with the musical development of that city. Most of the charity entertainments at Baltimore during the civil war were held under his supervision, and for a number of years he took part in every concert of note. He thus became well known and very popular with the public, and when, in 1868, he decided to engage in the piano, organ, music and musical merchandise business, his success was at once assured. Starting, as he did, without means, the large business that he has established is a monument to his ability and the trust reposed in him by the public. His Wednesday evenings at his bachelor quarters were a social and musical centre, where Bohemians, amateurs, professors, artists, and distinguished strangers met. These gatherings led to the formation, in 1869, of the famous "Wednesday Club." In 1880 Mr. Sutro founded the Oratorio Society of Baltimore. To assure its success he made himself personally responsible for all expenses incurred. This society has done more for the development of musical culture in Baltimore than any other organization; it is strictly undenominational, and its educational influence has been marked. Mr. Sutro has been president of the body since its organization. In 1882 he took 650 members of the society to New York to assist in the musical festival held in the metropolis in that year. He is chairman of the Wagner Society of Baltimore, and president of the Maryland Society of California Pioneers, and a member of various clubs, art, charity, and commercial associations. Mr. Sutro was married, in 1869, to Arianna, the eldest daughter of Alexander H. Handy, late chief justice of the supreme court of Mississippi.

Otto Sutro

LONGFELLOW, Henry Wadsworth, poet, was born in Portland, Me., Feb. 27, 1807. His first American ancestor, William Longfellow, emigrated from England to Newbury, Mass., in 1675, thus becoming a townsman of Percival Lowell, the ancestor of James Russell Lowell; and it is a noteworthy circumstance that the two most eminent of their descendants should also have been near neighbors and intimate friends in another Massachusetts town —Cambridge—two hundred years later. His grandson removed to Maine, then a province of Massachusetts, some time prior to the war of the revolution, and there in the fourth generation, Stephen Longfellow, the father of the poet, was born in 1776. Having been graduated from Harvard in 1798, he was admitted to the bar of Portland, and became a successful practising lawyer. He represented his district in the Massachusetts legislature, and was for one term a member of congress. He was also president of the Maine Historical Society, and received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin College (of which he was for many years a trustee) when such honors were not bestowed indiscriminately. He married, in 1804, a daughter of Gen. Wadsworth, of the army of the revolution, and their union was blessed with eight children, the second of whom was the poet. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow received his first instruction at the Portland schools, and there, even when very young, attracted attention by his bright countenance, his gentle manners and good disposition, his master speaking of him when he was but six years old as "one of the best boys in school." He was a studious lad and very fond of reading, though not neglectful of boyish play. The one book that most fascinated his young imagination, and gave him, perhaps, a first glimpse of the power that lay slumbering within him, was Irving's "Sketch Book," the first number of which, containing the sketch of Rip Van Winkle, fell into his hands when he was twelve years old. The succeeding numbers, as he afterward said, were read by the school-boy of twelve years "with ever increasing wonder and delight." Within the following year his first printed verses appeared in the poet's corner of the Portland "Gazette," entitled "The Battle of Lovell's Pond." But this early dallying with verse was not allowed to interfere with the pursuit of solid knowledge, for at the age of fourteen he passed the examination required for admission to Bowdoin College. But this does not imply that he was at that time a miracle of erudition, for all that a successful examination involved was a fair knowledge of "Morse's Geography," and "Walsh's Arithmetic," and the ability to read the Greek Testament and some portions of Virgil and Cicero, and translate them into grammatical English. Among the thirty-eight young men who passed this ordeal on this occasion were John S. C. Abbott, the historian; George B. Cheever, the eminent clergyman; James W. Bradbury, United States senator from Maine when Clay and Webster sat in the senate; Joseph Cilley, who closed, when only two years out of college, what promised to be a brilliant congressional career, in a duel with William T. Graves of Kentucky; Nathaniel Hawthorne, and his friend, Horatio Bridge of the U. S. navy. But this constellation of nebulous stars young Longfellow did not join until the following year, when, entering the sophomore class, he found the circle of his college companions increased by the addition of William Pitt Fessenden, Franklin Pierce, Luther V. Bell, Sergeant Smith Prentiss, John P. Hale, and Calvin E. Stowe, subsequently the husband of the famous Harriet Beecher Stowe. There is no direct evidence that the youthful poet shone with any especial brilliancy in this gathering of future greatness. His letters to his father show that he even then aspired to eminence in literature, which he knew could be attained only by diligent study. He writes, "Whatever I study, I ought to be engaged in with all my soul, for I will be eminent in something." And again, in his Junior year: "I most eagerly aspire after future eminence in literature. My whole soul burns most ardently for it, and every earthly thought centres in it. . . . Nature has given me a very strong predilection for literary pursuits, and I am almost confident in believing that if I ever rise in the world, it must be by the exercise of my talent in the wide field of literature." At graduation, he stood fourth in his class, and delivered an oration on "Our Native Writers," at the commencement in 1825. Among fourteen poems written while in college before he was nineteen, and published in the "Literary Gazette" of Boston, were seven, including his well-known "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns," "The Spirit of Poetry," "Woods in Winter," and "Sunrise on the Hills," which he thought worthy of insertion in his first volume of poems—"The Voices of the Night," published in 1839. Immediately after his graduation there came to him the offer of a position suited to his genius, a position which became the stepping-stone to his future eminence as a poet. A chair of modern languages was established at Bowdoin, and the authorities bethought them of young Longfellow, and tendered him the position on the condition that he should first qualify himself for it by three years of study in Europe. He gladly accepted the proposal, and after six months' reading at home, set sail for France in the spring of 1826, having then just passed his nineteenth birthday. He spent the



Henry W. Longfellow



better part of a year in Paris, studying the French language and literature, and making some acquaintances in French society. He then went to Spain, where at Madrid he was introduced by the United States minister, Alexander H. Everett, to Washington Irving, who was at that time attached to the legation, and nearing the completion of his work on the "Life and Voyages of Columbus." The "Sketch Book" had been the most delightful reading of Longfellow's boyhood, and he looked upon his intercourse with its author as among the most agreeable of his European experiences. After spending eight months in Spain he visited Italy, where he remained a year, and then went to Germany, where he studied at Göttingen; from there he returned to

Henry W. Longfellow.

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America, arriving in August, 1829. During his absence he had eschewed all literary composition and engaged in study with "all his soul," thoroughly mastering the French, Spanish and Italian languages, and acquiring enough of the German to read it readily. Though still but twenty-two years of age, he was probably as well equipped for the duties of his new position as any of the much older professors in the country, and this was owing to his having followed the rule he observed throughout his life, of doing with all his might whatever his hand found to do. In September, 1829, he entered upon his new duties, and began a career of almost unvarying success. In this career whatsoever he aimed at he achieved—whatsoever he desired of earthly good he enjoyed. He was attended throughout its course by "honor, love, obedience, troops of friends," and at its close he held such a place in the universal heart of his own country, and of England, as has not yet been held by any American who has been merely a writer, and not an actor in the affairs of his time. But there was nothing in Mr. Longfellow's present position to give promise of his subsequent eminence. He was merely a junior professor in what Oliver Wendell Holmes has termed a "fresh-water college," which had begun its existence but twenty-seven years before, and at this time numbered only seven professors, three tutors, and about 150 under-graduates. The students paid an annual fee of but $24, and what little endowment the college possessed yielded a still smaller revenue. Consequently, hard work and plain living were in order among the tutors and professors, but there was also "high thinking," for in this small faculty there were some men of marked ability. President William Allen, who was the author of the first biographical dictionary published in this country; Professor Cleveland, the distinguished mineralogist; Alpheus S. Packard, Sr., who for sixty-five years gave instruction in Latin and Greek; and Samuel P. Newman, who wrote a "Practical System of Rhetoric," which passed rapidly through ten editions in England and sixty in this country, and is still one of the best works of the kind in existence. At this time the young professor occupied rooms in the college. Two years later he married Mary Potter, of Portland, and brought her to an old-fashioned house shaded by a single magnificent elm, which is still pointed out on the main street of Brunswick. There the two lived in contentment on his salary of $1,000 and such inconsiderable additions as he received for occasional scholarly articles written for the "North American Review." Sketches of his European experiences, contributed to the "New England Magazine," were never paid for. He wrote no poetry at this period, his almost undivided energies being given to the prescribed duties of his position, to which he added courses of written lectures and the preparation of several text-books. He also wrote and published "Outre Mer," a volume of sketches of his European travels. In these ways he won such distinction that his name went abroad, and he was invited, when not yet arrived at his twenty-eighth year, to accept the chair of modern languages at Harvard which was about to be vacated by that eminent scholar, George Ticknor. This involved another visit to Europe, with special reference to the study of the German and Scandinavian literatures. Accompanied by his wife, he set out for Europe in the spring of 1835, proceeding by the way of England, where he made the acquaintance of Carlyle, Browning, Lockhart and others, into Sweden, and in the fall of that year was traveling toward Germany when his wife fell sick at Rotterdam, and died there after a short illness. The blow was a severe one, for she was the choice of his youth, the one with whom he had hoped to share the congenial life that was opening before him; yet he lost no time in unavailing regret, but even more energetically than ever pursued his studies, seeking in them relief from his despondency, which in a sensitive mind is inseparable from such a bereavement. He spent the winter and spring in Heidelberg, and the following summer in the Tyrol and Switzerland, where he met the lady who was subsequently to share for eighteen years his fame and prosperity. She was a daughter of the Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, Mass., and he has described her under another name in "Hyperion," which was published nearly four years prior to their marriage. Some allowance should be made for the warmth of expression permissible in a romance, but it is evident that, though clouded as his mind was by his recent bereavement, he then conceived for the lady a genuine admiration. She was, he says, of "majestic figure;" her "every step, every attitude, was graceful, and yet lofty, as if inspired by the soul within," and that soul was "like the Pantheon at Rome, lighted only from above." "There was not one discordant thing in her; but a perfect harmony of figure, and face, and soul—in a word, of the whole being." He returned from Europe in the fall of 1836, and at once entered upon his duties at Harvard. The next year he took lodgings at the "Cragie House," which is on the street leading to Mount Auburn, and about a fourth of a mile from "Elmwood," the residence and birthplace of James Russell Lowell. It is a fine old colonial mansion which had been Washington's headquarters while in command at Cambridge in 1775–76. Here amid congenial surroundings his poetic genius resumed its natural

activity, and he produced the "Footsteps of Angels" and the "Psalm of Life," which were at once recognized as from the hand of a genuine master of poetry. In the following year (1839) he published his prose romance, "Hyperion," and the "Voices of the Night," the latter establishing his rank as one of the first of American poets. These were succeeded in 1841 by "Ballads and Other Poems," and in 1842 by "Poems on Slavery." In the succeeding year, he married the lady he had met in Switzerland, and took her to live in the old "Cragie House," which had become his property, and which thenceforward was his home until his death. Surrounded now by all that is most to be desired by a man of cultivated mind and warm affections, his genius became a perennial spring, pouring out a constant stream of song, and in such volume as may be estimated by the mere mention of his works. In 1843 appeared

his "Spanish Student;" in 1845 his edition of the "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" in 1846 "The Belfry of Bruges;" in 1847 "Evangeline;" in 1849 "Kavanagh;" in 1850 "The Seaside and the Fireside;" in 1851 "The Golden Legend;" in 1855 "Hiawatha;" and in 1858 "The Courtship of Miles Standish." After this last a break occurs, caused by the distressing death of his wife, whose light summer dress was ignited while she was amusing her children with some lighted sealing-wax, and she was fatally burned before help could reach her; this occurred in July, 1861. Two years later he collected some scattered poems into the volume "Tales of a Wayside Inn," but he did not resume regular work until he took up again the translation of Dante, begun some years before, which task he finished in 1867. His later volumes are: "Flower de Luce" (1867); "The New England Tragedies" (1868); "The Divine Tragedy" (1871; these two were the next year joined to the "Golden Legend" and published under the title "Christus"); "Three Books of Song" (1872); "The Masque of Pandora and Other Poems" (1875), containing the poem "Morituri Salutamus," read by him at the semi-centennial of his class at Bowdoin College; "Keramos and Other Poems" (1878); "Ultima Thule" (1880). After his death were published "In the Harbor" (1882); and "Michael Angelo" (1883). In 1868, accompanied by his family, he went abroad for the fourth and last time, visiting England and the continent. In London he was received with unbounded hospitality and respect by people of all classes; Cambridge and Oxford Universities conferred on him their Doctor's degree. After his death his bust was placed in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey, an honor then for the first time bestowed upon an American. If Longfellow is not the greatest, he is certainly the most popular of

American poets, and he is so because he addresses the great heart of humanity—interprets to the common mind the noblest thoughts of the noblest men of every age and country. He has the broadest sympathies and the keenest perception of the beautiful, in nature and in human life, but he fails to detect the hidden springs of action, and to sound the deeper passions of man. He is an interpreter, not an originator. His nature was so keenly sympathetic that it caught the tones of other ages and races as readily and naturally as the musician recalls the popular melodies of to-day; and the spirit of that old world of history he has translated to the new world in which we are living, showing us that in those vanishing ages were the seeds from which the present has sprung. In his verse, the arbitrary and the accidental fade away, and the life of our race becomes one continuous stream, freighted with enduring memories, and lighted by immortal hopes. Walt. Whitman called him: "Poet of the mellow twilight of the past; . . . . poet of all sympathetic gentleness, and universal poet of women and young people." Mr. Longfellow died March 24, 1882.

BUTLER, Pierce, senator, was born in Ireland July 11, 1744, being the third son of Sir Richard Butler, fifth baronet of the family of the Dukes of Ormond, and M.P. for Carlow, 1729–61. He was entered in the British army at a very early age, holding a commission as lieutenant in the 22d foot, before he was eleven years old. In 1761 he became captain in the same regiment. He exchanged into the 29th foot in July, 1762, and of this regiment became major Apr. 20, 1766. For some years Capt. Butler was stationed at Boston, Mass., but he sold his commission in 1773 in South Carolina, where he had married, in 1768, a daughter of Col. Middleton. When the revolution was over he took an active part in politics. Early in 1787 he was appointed a delegate to the Continental congress from his adopted state, but did not take his seat until Aug. 2d, having meanwhile been chosen a representative of the state in the convention for framing the federal constitution. Maj. Butler was prominent in the debates of that body, favoring the "Virginia plan," saying he had been opposed to granting new powers to a single body, but would support their distribution among different bodies. He also spoke against the plan of a triple executive, and maintained that property was the only true basis of representation. He was U. S. senator from South Carolina, 1789–96, and then resigned. In 1802 he was again chosen, and resigned again in 1804. He was usually in opposition to President Washington's administration, but voted in favor of Jay's treaty, and was, in consequence, much taunted in the lampoons of the day with his noble birth, of which he was vain. He was a director in the First and Second U. S. Banks. A son of the same name, born in 1807, married, in 1843, Fanny Kemble the actress, from whom he separated two years later. Pierce Butler died at Philadelphia Feb. 15, 1822.

GARRETT, Andrew, conchologist, was born in Albany, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1823. His mother was Joanna Van Noah Campaneaux, a native of Belgium, of good education and speaking several languages, and his father was Franco Garrett, a native of Canada. His early life was spent in Vermont. He had a great fondness for travel, and to satisfy the longing he went to sea at the age of eighteen years. As a shell collector he made his first acquaintance with the South Pacific in 1848, and in 1852 he ultimately adopted that island-studded ocean as his especial field of research. Mr. Garrett subsequently visited almost every island of note in the various groups of the South Pacific, spending considerable time in each group. His studies not only embrace shells of the marine fresh-water land orders, but also birds, fishes and other objects of natural history. For one period of ten years he was professionally engaged in the interest of the Godefroi Museum, Hamburg, during which time was published "Andrew Garrett's Fische de Sudsee," in six parts, edited by Dr. Albert Gunther, of the British Museum. Mr. Garrett was also for a time associated with Prof. Agassiz. In addition to visiting and residing in every group of islands of the South Pacific, Mr. Garrett explored many of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America, the East and West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, and various unfrequented parts of the United States. He died on the Island of Hanbine, Society Group, South Seas, Nov. 1, 1887.

BINGHAM, Joel Foote, educator and clergyman, was born at Andover, Conn., Oct. 11, 1827. He was fitted for college by private tuiton, and was graduated from Yale in 1852, first in his class with specialties in Greek and mathematics. Then he was for six years proprietor and principal of a boys' preparatory school of high grade in the city of New York carrying on, meanwhile, at the Union Theological Seminary in that city the study of theology. He also acquired at that time a mastery of the four principal modern languages of western Europe and a partial knowledge of Arabic. In 1860 he was elected to but declined the professorship of rhetoric and homiletics in a theological seminary then being founded in Chicago, and became a pastor in Buffalo, N. Y., remaining there seven years. In 1867 he was called to the First Parish church (Congregational) at Augusta, Me. In 1869 he was invited to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa address at Western Reserve College then located at Hudson, now removed to Cleveland, O., and received there the degree of D.D. Following the traditions of his maternal ancestors in the year 1871, he passed into the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has since then had charge as rector of St. John's church, Portsmouth, N. H., St. John's church, of Waterbury, Conn., and St. James's church, New London, Conn. Besides many occasional printed discourses a volume from his pen "The Christian Marriage Ceremony" was published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York, in 1876. The "Atlantic Monthly" and other periodicals have contained his poems and fugitive articles in prose. Retiring from ministerial work in 1880 he built a home in Hartford, Conn., where he has since devoted his leisure to literary pursuits, and to the delivery of lyceum lectures. In 1887–89 he prepared and delivered in the principal cities of New England, and later in the West, two series of lectures entitled "Mediæval Myth, Melody and Mirth" and "Historic Cameos of Gaul, Celt and Saracen." In 1890 he made an extended sojourn in Germany, and finished a new standard translation of Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther."

WOLLE, Sylvester, educator, was born near Nazareth, Pa., March 1, 1816; nephew of Bishop Peter Wolle. His parents soon removed to Bethlehem, where he had his early training. Graduating from the seminary in 1835, he taught five years at Nazareth Hall, ministered at Schöneck, Pa., 1840 to 1843, and at Gnadenhütten, O., 1843 to 1849, and then returned to Bethlehem as principal of the girls' school. This post he held till 1861, when he became a member of the provincial elders' conference. He died at Bethlehem, Aug. 28, 1873.

DRAKE, James Madison, journalist and soldier, was born in Somerset county, N. J., March 25, 1837. At the age of six years he was placed in his father's printing-office in Elizabeth, N. J. At the age of twelve he was a rapid and correct compositor. When about fifteen years old he held a position upon a morning newspaper in Trenton, N. J., being noted for his skill and diligence. The year following, he began the publication of "The Mercer Standard," a literary paper, and later on, he started "The Evening Express," which was continued by an association of journeymen printers. He was also a reporter on the "Evening Gazette" of Trenton. He issued "The Wide-Awake," a campaign sheet, in 1864. At the age of twenty-one, he was elected an alderman in Trenton, and was re-elected at the expiration of his term. In April, 1861, he organized the first company of U. S. volunteers which was raised in New Jersey for three months' service, but refused its command, going with its regiment, the 3d New Jersey volunteers, to Washington, D. C., as color-bearer, with the rank of ensign. When Gen. Runyon's New Jersey brigade crossed the Long Bridge into Virginia, on the night of May 24, 1861, the 3d regiment led the advance towards Alexandria, and as Drake stepped on the bridge, he unfurled his colors, and so carried them until near daybreak, when word was received that Capt. Ellsworth, of the New York Ellsworth Zouaves, had landed at Alexandria, and had been killed. The subject of this sketch has therefore the distinction of having unfurled the first Federal flag on Confederate soil. When the three months' campaign was ended, Drake resumed the printing business, but soon enlisted in the 9th New Jersey volunteers, with which regiment he remained until the war closed, save for the time he passed in Confederate prisons. He was wounded in an engagement at Winton, N. C., in 1863, and at the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, was captured, with most of the command, and confined at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., at Danville, N. C., at Macon, and Savannah, Ga., and at Charleston, S. C. Oct. 6, 1864, with three comrades, he jumped from the car which confined him, under a guard of seven armed Confederates, and after many hardships and a fatiguing tramp through South Carolina (the Appalachian range being crossed in a blinding snowstorm) and East Tennessee, he succeeded in reaching the Federal lines at Knoxville, Tenn., forty-seven days being consumed in the trip. On the recommendation of Gen. Grant, Capt. Drake was presented with a congressional medal, which was accompanied with a complimentary letter from the secretary of war. When mustered out Capt. Drake settled at Elizabeth, N. J., and began the publication of "The Daily Monitor." In 1889, he started "The Sunday Leader," and in August of the same year began the issue of "The Daily Leader." He has written the "History of the 9th New Jersey Volunteers"; "Fast and Loose in Dixie," and "Across the Continent." In the year 1866 Capt. Drake organized the veteran zouaves, every one of whom had stood the fiery ordeal of many battles. They soon revived the military spirit among the young men of Elizabeth, and a regiment — the 3d — was formed, Capt. Drake being elected colonel. He commanded the regiment for five years, and was created brigadier-general by brevet. In 1878 he reorganized the veteran zouaves, and the company has aroused such interest in various sections of the Union, that it has been invited to visit almost every part of the country, receiving ovations in the principal cities. As a disciplinarian and drillmaster, Gen. Drake possesses qualities of a high order.

TAYLOR, Charlotte de Bernier, entomologist and author, eldest daughter of William Scarbrough (q.v.), was born at Savannah, Ga., in 1806. She came of distinguished English ancestry. Her father was a planter of South Carolina, and a merchant prince of Savannah, who, in 1819, sent the first steamship across the Atlantic, and her mother was Julia Barnard, a North Carolina beauty. She was taught at Madame Binze's fashionable school in New York, and, speaking several languages, she crowned her education by a tour of Europe. On her return she married, in Savannah, Ga., Apr. 27, 1829, James Taylor, of the firm of Low, Taylor & Co., of Savannah. A devoted wife and mother, the handsome mistress of a luxurious home, and a social queen, she yet found time to exercise her literary and scientific talents, and became so well known as a writer and student of insects and flowers that she was induced to give to the world the fruits of her genius. She became an accomplished entomologist, the only one of her sex in the world, and mastered the wonders of insect life. Her writings were in demand, and published in the leading periodicals of the country. She was able to embellish her scientific articles with microscopic drawings, etchings, and paintings, skillfully made by herself, with the aid of her daughters, Virginia and Agnes. She spent the years of the civil war in Europe, keeping up her literary work. She published in 1853–54, while in New England, her first contributions to the "School Fellow," a Boston magazine for boys and girls, edited by Fred. K. Parker. In 1858–59 and 1860 she wrote "Microscopic Views of the Insect World" for Orange Judd's New York "American Agriculturist," and a paper for the Hartford (Conn.) "Homestead" (1859), edited by Clift. In September, 1858, she became a contributor to "Harper's Magazine," with an article, "The Unwelcome Guest of Insects," the first of a series of papers on insect life which appeared in subsequent numbers of the magazine. The war compelled her to visit Europe, and, while crossing the Atlantic she wrote "The Soundings," which appeared in "Harper's." While visiting the Isle of Man, she began and illustrated a romance, "The Fair Maid of Peel," and some entomological papers, but while engaged in their preparation she was called to her heavenly home. This noble and gifted woman was inspired by a Christian spirit in the study of scientific truth. To the sweetest graces of womanhood she added a genius for natural science and intellectual work. She never wore glasses, and though she often used the microscope for six and eight hours at a time, she never complained of impaired sight. She wrote a fine hand, and her manuscript was noted for neatness. Her eldest daughter, Virginia T., wife of Isaac H. Trabue, of Trabue City, De Soto Co., Fla., has a superb oil portrait of her, taken in Savannah as a young lady after her return from abroad, but her modesty denied her family a likeness in her advanced years. She left an incomplete manuscript, with beautiful colored drawings, which her family intend to some time publish. She died in November, 1861.

SLOAT, John Drake, naval officer, was born in New York in 1780. After a year's service (1800–1), he was discharged on the reduction of the navy to a peace footing, but entered it again in January, 1812, was assigned to the frigate United States, and was voted thanks and a medal for his part in the capture of the Macedonian, Oct. 25th. He was made a lieutenant in July, 1813, but saw little more of active service during the war, for his vessel was blockaded and kept idle near New London, Conn., by a British fleet at the mouth of the Thames. His next notable service was against the pirates in the West Indies 1823–25; here he had a share in taking some of their vessels, destroying their town of Foxhardo in Porto Rico, and ending the career of one of their leaders. He became a master in March, 1826, and a captain in February, 1837; had command of the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., 1840–44, of that at Norfolk, Va., 1847–51, and, in the interval, of the Pacific squadron. The expected occupation of Monterey in 1846 was prevented by his timely arrival and raising of the United States flag there; and soon after, on the declaration of war with Mexico, he seized San Francisco and other places on the coast. For his part in this important chapter of history see the Californian papers in the "Century Magazine," 1890–91. In 1851–55 he was at Hoboken, N. J., seeing to the construction of the Stevens battery. He was yet in active service at the age of seventy-five, and was not formally retired till Dec. 21, 1861, after which he was raised to the rank of commodore in July, 1862, and to that of rear-admiral in July, 1866. He died at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1867.

JOHNSON, Henry Clark, educator, was born at his father's country residence in Homer, N. Y., June 11, 1851, into a family eminent for learning and prominent in educational matters in this country and in England for three centuries. His early education was obtained in private schools and at Cortland Academy, where he was graduated in 1867. He then spent two years studying Roman law under Prof. James Hadley of Yale College. Entering Cornell University in 1869 he was graduated with honors in 1873, and then studied law with William H. Shankland, judge of the supreme court of New York, and at Hamilton College, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1875, and was admitted to all the courts of the state. It had always been his intention to engage in teaching as a profession. He was head master of the Ury school, Philadelphia, 1875–77; of St. Paul's (Cathedral) school, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., 1877–79; principal of the City High and Normal schools, Paterson, N. J., 1879–81; professor of the Latin language and literature in Lehigh University, 1881–88, when he was elected president of the Central High School and City College of Philadelphia, which position he has since held. Prof. Johnson is a contributor to several periodicals and has edited a number of valuable text-books: the "First Three Books of Homer's Iliad" (1879; second edition, 1885); the "Satires of Aulus Persius Flaccus" (1884); the "Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil" (1885); the "Agricola and Germania of Tacitus" (1885); the "Satires of Juvenal," and numerous monographs on various classical subjects. Hobart College in 1877 gave him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He is a member of several learned societies, of various Masonic bodies, of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Psi Upsilon fraternities, and was the editor of the "Monumental Catalogue" of the latter. In his professional work Prof. Johnson has remarkable administrative abilities and is an enthusiastic and successful teacher, taking high rank among the educators of the day.

SCRUGGS, William Lindsay, journalist and minister to Venezuela, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1834. The tradition is that his remote ancestor, Schroggs, emigrated from Normandy to England in the days of the Conqueror, the name becoming Scroggs, and then Scruggs. His great-grandfather came to Virginia in the time of Cromwell. His grandfather, William, was a revolutionary soldier, who, liberating his slaves, removed to Jefferson county, Tenn., then North Carolina. His father, Frederick, was a farmer and stock-raiser. His mother's ancestors, Lindsays, were Scotch, and settled in Virginia before the revolution. William was sent to college at fifteen, and admitted to the bar at twenty-one, but did not practice. In 1856, at twenty-two, he was appointed a school commissioner of Tennessee; six months later was elected principal of Hamilton Male Academy; in 1861 was made chief editor of the Columbus (Ga.) "Daily Sun;" and in 1866 established in Atlanta, Ga., with Col. John S. Prather, the Atlanta daily "New Era," of which he was editor until 1872, except eighteen months of Dr. Bard's editorship, when he was appointed by President Grant to the uncongenial office of United States assessor of internal revenue for Georgia. He was a founder of the Young Men's Library Association, and of the present admirable public-school system of Atlanta. In 1873 he was appointed minister to Colombia, succeeding Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut; in 1878 United States consul to China, first at Chin Kiang, and then at Canton; in 1882 he declined the general consulship at Panama, and two weeks later was appointed, unsought, minister to Colombia a second time, resigning in 1886, and in 1889 was made envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Venezuela. Mr. Scruggs has been an able and successful journalist and diplomat. Intellectual and scholarly, his editorial writing was strong and finished. In politics a federalist whig, and opposed to Jeffersonian democracy, he found his views rather inconvenient in Georgia, but he maintained them with marked power and dignity, winning respect and friendship from the democrats. Mr. Scruggs has shown a decided capacity for diplomatic service. Tactful, courtly and well versed in international law and diplomatic usage, he is an able minister, and in his nineteen years of diplomatic service has never had a suggestion of complaint from any source. While first at Colombia he was arbitrator in an old and vexatious dispute between that country and Great Britain, and his arbitrament pleased both governments, and was commended by his own, and has been a precedent in disagreements between South American republics and European powers. The Colombian and British governments gratefully presented him silver souvenirs of appreciation, accepted in 1877 when he was temporarily out of commission. Mr. Scruggs has been an able contributor to leading American and European magazines, such as the "Law Review," "Magazine of American History," "North American Review," and the "Political Science Quarterly," and has two volumes ready for the press. He married Judith Ann, youngest daughter of Col. John H. S. Potts, of Virginia.

William L. Scruggs

SNETHEN, Nicholas, clergyman, was born at what is now Glen Cove, L. I., Nov. 15, 1769. He was brought up on a farm, became a Methodist minister at twenty-five, and preached in New England, at Charleston, Baltimore, New York, Georgetown, D. C., and elsewhere, earning much reputation for eloquence, and serving mostly as an itinerant until 1814, except the years 1806–9, when he lived on his wife's farm at Largamore, Frederick Co., Md. He was for a time secretary to Bishop Asbury, and later chaplain of congress. He advocated a general conference, before its formation in 1808, and from 1821 pleaded strongly for the admission of the laity into that body. This being rejected, he took a prominent part in organizing the Methodist Protestant church in 1828, and in 1834 was co-editor of the paper of that name. In 1829 he freed his slaves, and migrated to the West, laboring much in Cincinnati. He wrote a "Reply to O'Kelly's Apology" (1800); "Lectures on Preaching the Gospel" (1822); "Essays on Lay Representation" (1835); and "Lectures on Biblical Subjects" (1836). Twenty-two of his sermons, with a memoir by his son, appeared in 1846. He died at Princeton, Gibson Co., Md., May 30, 1845.

WITHERS, Frederick Clarke, architect, was born at Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, Eng., Feb. 4, 1828. He was educated at King Edward's School, Sherborne, Dorsetshire. After pursuing his architectural studies in London and other places for eight years, in 1852 he came to America. He practiced architecture at Newburg, N. Y., and at the commencement of the civil war joined the army as first lieutenant in the New York volunteer engineers. He returned invalided in the latter part of the year 1862, and the following year resumed the practice of his profession in New York city. Among the buildings designed by him are: the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie; the Deaf Mute College, Washington, D. C.; the Jefferson Market court-house and prison, New York city, which was decided by a vote of architects to be one of the ten best buildings in America; the Astor reredos and rear building of Trinity church, and the Chapel of the Good Shepherd on Blackwell's Island, N. Y.; the Vassar Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; New York City Asylum for the Insane, Central Islip, L. I., and a number of private houses and churches in different parts of the country; among the churches may be named St. Luke's, Matteawan, N. Y.; St. Thomas', Hanover, N. H., and the Church of the Advent, Louisville, Ky. He is the author of "Withers's Church Architecture," a valuable treatise on the subject. In 1857 he married Emily A. De Wint, a great-granddaughter of President Adams. She died in 1863, and he afterward married Beulah Alice, daughter of Rev. Dr. Higbee, and great-grandniece of Martha Washington. She died in 1888.

Frederick C. Withers

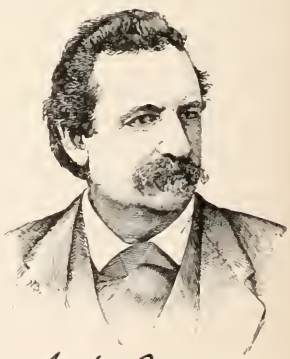
O'CONNOR, William D., author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1833. He at first studied painting, but from the necessity of winning his own livelihood, entered, at the age of nineteen, the office of the Boston "Commonwealth," as associate editor. From 1854 to 1860 he was an assistant editor of the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post," and in 1861 was appointed to a position on the lighthouse board of the treasury department at Washington. He afterward became chief clerk of the board and assistant superintendent of the life-saving service. He wrote much for the leading magazines, but probably the best known of his works is his "Hamlet's Note-Book." He was an admirer of Walt Whitman, and a believer in the Baconian authorship of Shakspere. He died May 12, 1889.

BRANDRETH, William, capitalist, was born at Sing Sing, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1842. He is of English descent, his family tracing its origin to Edward, second son of John Brandreth, of Weeford and Lees, England, who was born in 1645. Through several succeeding generations, the family was represented by prominent physicians, and medical scientists. William's father, Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, was one of the first and most successful manufacturers of proprietary medicines in this country. The maternal grandfather of Benjamin Brandreth, was a skillful physician, and enjoyed a large practice near Liverpool, and at an early age Benjamin was employed under his direction in compounding pills for gratuitous distribution among the poor. The latter came to this country in 1834, and for more than half a century his name has been a household word. William was educated at Mount Pleasant Military Institute, and when sixteen years of age went to New York, where he gained a thorough knowledge of his business as a pharmaceutist and druggist, becoming connected after a time with the wholesale drug trade in the Spanish firm of Palanca & Escalante. He subsequently traveled extensively, visiting South America, remaining for some time in Venezuela, and afterwards passing a year in the British, Dutch and Danish West Indies. He went thence to the Pacific coast, and remained four years in California, where he engaged successfully in introducing and selling medicines. Returning to Sing Sing in 1868, he became interested in insurance and real estate transactions, and established the firm of Howland & Brandreth, which did a large and successful business. In 1876 he disposed of his interest in this firm and removed to New York, where he opened an office for the purpose of dealing in mines and mineral lands. In the prosecution of this business he became acquainted with the mineral resources of various portions of the country, and acquired a practical knowledge of metallurgy. While thus engaged, he interested himself in the discovery of a method of manufacturing iron and steel directly from the ore by the action of flame, at a cost less than that of the ordinary methods of production. Experiments demonstrated its entire practicability, and resulted in the formation of the Carbon Iron Co. This company operates an extensive plant in Pittsburgh, Pa., in which he is a large stockholder. He is also interested in mineral lands in North Carolina, containing mines of iron, copper and mica. He has done much toward the improvement of his native village, the introduction of steam fire-engines and reservoirs being due to his efforts. He still retains his interest in his father's business, and has the charge of compounding the medicines. He has been for more than a quarter of a century prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, and has done much to promote the objects of the order. He is a member of Westchester lodge, F. and A. M., Buckingham chapter, R. A. M., and eminent commander of Westchester commandery, K. T., as well as of the New York Masonic veteran association.

William Brandreth

WOLFE, Charles Spyker, lawyer and politician, was born at Lewisburg, Pa., April 6, 1845. His father, Samuel Wolfe, was of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, his ancestors having settled in Pennsylvania before the revolution, and his mother was of Huguenot parentage. His early training was in the common schools, and in 1861 he entered Lewisburg University, of which his father had been the principal founder. During his college course he was a member of a cavalry company, and served in the famous Fishing Creek and Cumberland valley campaigns, where he acted as orderly to Gen. Couch. After being graduated from college he entered the Harvard Law School, taking the complete course. Upon the completion of his law studies in 1868 he married Martha E. Meixell, and returning to his native town engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in which he soon achieved success. He also took part in politics, and in 1872 was elected to the Pennsylvania house of representatives as a republican. He was re-elected, and from that time dates his predilection for temperance reform. He offered a resolution against the sale or use of liquor in the cloak-room in the house. He was re-elected in 1874. In the debates of this session Mr. Wolfe bore a conspicuous part, securing the reputation of being one of the best-informed men in the state. He was re-elected in 1875 and 1876, and from the latter date became known as a political reformer. He led an investigation that resulted in the expulsion of two members of the house. In 1878 he again offered himself as a candidate upon the issue that if elected he would oppose the election of Don Cameron as U. S. senator. He was elected, but was unable to defeat Mr. Cameron. He led a committee to investigate bribery, the result being the conviction of the accused. In 1880 he was one of the fifty-six independent legislators who refused to enter the republican caucus for U. S. senator, and aided in the election of John I. Mitchell. This independent course was continued the next year when Mr. Wolfe became an independent candidate for state treasurer, and although receiving a large vote was defeated. In 1886 he was the prohibition candidate for governor, polling 32,422 votes, the largest number given to any candidate on the ticket

BARNES, George Thomas, lawyer and congressman, was born in Richmond county, Ga., Aug. 14, 1833. He was graduated at the Georgia State University, Athens, in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, and served during the war in the Confederate army as an officer of artillery. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1860, 1861, 1863 and 1865, a member of the national democratic executive committee in 1876 and 1880, a delgate-at-large to the national democratic conventions of 1868, 1876 and 1880, and was elected a national representative in the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first congresses (1885–91). From his entrance into political life he has shown himself one of the most useful legislators and leaders of the South. A remarkably practical man with earnest convictions and an iron will, he has been proof against all attempts at undue influence, and has exerted a strong and healthy force on legislation. Probably no representative in congress has adopted better or more straightforward methods in securing legislation for his constituents. Certainly none has been more successful. He is a commonsense statesman, a forcible and eloquent speaker, and a model of rectitude in private life; and he has rounded his public career by nobly refusing to invite re-election by the surrender of his opinions.



Geo. T. Barnes

BURROWS, Lansing, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 10, 1843, the son of Rev. J. L. Burrows, well known in the Baptist circles of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Lansing was graduated from Wake Forest College at the age of nineteen, after interrupting his studies by two enlistments, having been for some time a prisoner of war. After graduating he again enlisted, and served until 1864. During his college vacation, when not in the field, he reported the proceedings of the Virginia legislature for the "Enquirer," writing later for the "Times" and the "Bulletin," until Gen. Terry suppressed the latter for condemning reconstruction abuses. He then taught for a year in the Stanford Academy. He had experienced religion at fifteen, and determining to enter the ministry, was ordained in 1867, and became pastor of the Stanford Baptist church. He then married Lulie, the daughter of Col. C. H. Rochester, of Danville, Ky., and after preaching in Missouri, accepted a call to Bordentown, N. J., to the church of the gifted Wm. Staughaton. After five years' service there he went to Newark, N. J., thence to Lexington, Ky., and in 1883 located in Augusta, Ga. In 1871 he received A.M. from Princeton College, and Madison University, N. Y., and D.D. from Bethel College, Ky., in 1883. Dr. Burrows is one of the leading pulpit orators of the country, and has won repute as a powerful minister in the best churches North and South. In all religious work he has led. He draws large memberships, and has raised great church funds. He has added hundreds to his present church and increased every one he has served. He lifted $25,000 debt from his Newark church, raised $5,000 to remodel the Augusta church, and in 1882 secured $5,000 at the South Baptist convention for the Colosseum church in New Orleans. He has devised new financial and working methods, thus showing himself a model of the modern clergyman, who must be not only a preacher, but also a man of business. Dr. Burrows has a genius for statistics, and was a useful secretary to the Ky. R. R. Commission: he prepares the church figures for the convention, and is editor of the "American Baptist Year Book."

Lansing Burrows

ALBAUGH, John W., actor and theatrical manager, was born in Baltimore, Sept. 30, 1837. Although not educated for the stage, nor descended from a dramatic family, he had an early *penchant* for the stage, and while quite young took part in amateur performances. His first regular appearance was at the Baltimore museum, under the management of Henry C. Jarrett—Joe Jefferson, stage manager—on Feb. 1, 1855, as Brutus, in "Brutus; or, The Fall of Tarquin." A Baltimore paper of the week stated that he "acquitted himself in the most creditable manner, and that it was universally acknowledged that his was the best 'first appearance' on the stage there for years." The following month he appeared as Hamlet, at a complimentary benefit to himself. His regular engagement was as second walking gentleman, at the Holliday street theatre, Aug. 20, 1855, John T. Ford, manager, at a salary of $8 per week, pretty good pay in those days. The season of 1856–57 he was at Troy, with Charles T. Smith, as first walking gentleman, and up through the regular to leading business. In 1858–59 he played juvenile parts in Pittsburg, and then went to the Gayety, in Albany, N. Y., as heavy man, where he became immensely popular. Just as the war broke out he went to Montgomery, Ala.; the next year to Boston, Washington, and Philadelphia, and the West; and for three years was leading man at Louisville. In 1865 he supported Charles Kean at the Broadway theatre, New York, in his last famous engagement. In 1866 he starred for a while, and in 1868–69 was manager of the Olympic, St. Louis, being associated with Bidwell and Spalding. In 1870 he returned to Albany, and was stage manager of Trimble opera house; from thence he went to New Orleans, and was a partner of Ben. De Bar in managing the St. Charles theatre; next, a season of management at Montreal, and then he became manager of the Leland opera house, Albany, in 1873, and sole lessee for some years afterward. He won almost universal praise as Louis XI., in what is now Daly's theatre, New York. Since then he has been manager and sole lessee of the Holliday street theatre, and sole proprietor of the New Lyceum, Charles street, Baltimore, and the lessee of the popular Albaugh grand opera house, Washington, D. C., and is the possessor of the most varied and extensive dramatic library in America. In 1881 Mr. Albaugh purchased 250 acres of land, eight miles north of Washington. When it came into his possession it was little better than a ruin, covered mostly with briers and sassafras bushes. He immediately went to work, and improved it: stocked it with the best breeds of Jersey cattle, thoroughbred horses and hogs. His place, "Sade's Dale," named after his daughter, is now a thing of beauty, and he makes it yield him an ample profit on the investment. Besides his farm home, he has one in Baltimore, and one at Long Branch, "Dot's Cot"; the "Cot" having twenty-three rooms in it, with fifteen acres of land surrounding it. In 1866 Mr. Albaugh was united in marriage to Mary Mitchell, a sister of Maggie Mitchell, and two daughters and one son have been born to them.

WARNER, William Richard, chemist, was born in Caroline county, Md., Dec. 25, 1836. He traces his descent from Rev. Richard Warner, of Warwickshire, Eng., a relative of Mildred Warner, who married Lawrence Washington, the great-grandfather of the first president of the United States. His mother's maternal grandfather was Dr. George Washington Pratt, of Maryland. The parents of Mr. Warner died when he was quite young, and he was thrown upon his own resources. He was educated in the academy at Easton, Md., and at sixteen became a clerk in a drug store in that town. He inherited a strong taste for learning, which he cultivated by making use of a well-selected private library. During his spare time he studied standard scientific works, and made practical application of his knowledge thus gained by experiment and investigation. The local *fauna* and *flora* became as familiar to him as the books he studied or the drugs he dispensed. Prof. Agassiz of Harvard, and Spencer F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, with whom he corresponded on questions of natural history, encouraged him in his investigations, and complimented him on his achievements. He was graduated from the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia in 1856, and the same year delivered a course of lectures on chemistry, illustrated with experiments, in various towns and cities of Pennsylva-

William R. Warner

nia. In 1860 he was a member of the committee to revise the United States pharmacopœia. Mr. Warner embarked in the retail drug business in Kensington, near Philadelphia. In 1866 he established a wholesale business at 154 North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa. Ten years later, 1876, he removed to his large six-story building at 1228 Market street. In 1879 Mr. Warner conceived the idea that medicine administered in doses, often repeated, would act more efficaciously, and induced prominent physicians to decide favorably as to the value of his theory. He is a pioneer in the manufacture of sugar-coated pills and many other pharmaceutical preparations now used all over the world. The production of pills is hundreds of millions annually. The firm erected a large seven-story building covering a wide area at Nos. 639, 641, 643 North Broad street, and 1320 Wallace street, for additional manufacturing departments. In 1887 this firm had a large exhibit at the meeting of the International Medical Congress held in Washington. The elaborate display of their preparations at the Paris Exhibition in 1889 was under Mr. Warner's personal supervision, and won several first-class medals. He is a member of various pharmaceutical societies, and a director in several banks and trust companies in Philadelphia.

CURTIS, Frederic C., physician, was born at Unionville, S. C., Oct. 19, 1843. He is of New England parentage, a descendant in the seventh generation of Henry Curtis, who was born at Stratford-on-Avon, Eng., in 1621, and came to America in 1643, settling in Wethersfield, Conn. For three generations the family resided in Connecticut, and subsequently removed to Stockbridge, Mass., where they have since lived. The father of the subject of this sketch, Rev. L. W. Curtis, went South on account of his health when he was a young man, and soon after settling in South Carolina was married to Elizabeth Colton, of Lenox, Mass., a descendant of the Colton family of Longmeadow. Two sons were born to them—the eldest, Frederic C. Curtis, passed his early days in South Carolina, but while a lad removed to Canaan, N. Y., and subsequently entered Beloit College, Wisconsin, from which he was

graduated in 1866, and in 1869 was awarded the degree of M.A. In 1864 he entered the U. S. Army as a private in the 41st Wisconsin Regiment, of which company B was chiefly composed of Beloit College students. After completing his college course, Mr. Curtis began the study of medicine at the University of Michigan, and completed it at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, from which institution he received his degree of M.D., and subsequently pursued his medical studies for a year in Vienna. In 1872 Dr. Curtis began the active practice of his profession in Albany, N. Y., in partnership with Dr. W. H. Bailey. He also, the same year, became a member of the Medical Society of the County of Albany, was its secretary from 1872–74, and its president in 1878, and in the latter year was elected by the county society a delegate to the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he was made secretary in 1889, and still (1892) retains the office. In 1883 he was made a member of the American Public Health Association. Dr. Curtis has filled a number of important positions; was appointed physician to the Albany Hospital Dispensary in 1872; a member of the medical staff of St. Peter's Hospital in 1874; of the medical staff of the Albany Hospital in 1876; lecturer in the summer course of the Albany Medical College in 1877; professor of dermatology in the college in 1880, etc. He is a trustee of the Albany Female Academy, and of the Albany County Savings Bank. In 1884 Dr. Curtis was married to Charlotte E. Bancroft, a daughter of Royal Bancroft, of Albany. He has given a number of valuable contributions to current medical literature.

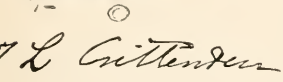
BUSH, Stephen, clergyman, was born at Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., May 30, 1818. His parentage on both sides was of New England descent. His father, Orry Bush, a farmer, was a staff officer in the war of 1812. His mother, Fanny Goold, was the daughter of David and Rebecca (Granger) Goold, who came from Connecticut to Rensselaer county early in married life. His father's father, Abijah Bush, was a major in the revolutionary war. He was born at Sheffield, Mass., and came to New York at the close of the revolution. He was the son of Obadiah Bush who was born in Westfield, Mass., May 30, 1713, and removed to Sheffield about 1743. Obadiah was the son of Samuel Bush, who was born in Sudbury, Mass., 1677, and was the oldest child of Samuel and Mary Bush who removed from Sudbury to Suffield, Conn., and in 1682 settled at Westfield, Mass. Tradition says that he was the son of John Bush who came from England, but no such record has been found, except that the "History of Wells, Me." says, "John Bush came from England, May, 1635, and about 1640 settled in Wells." Stephen Bush was graduated from Union College in 1845 and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1848, and was then ordained by the presbytery of Albany. Having already been accepted as a missionary by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, he was married to R. Annabella Fassett of Albany and they soon sailed from Boston for their field of labor, Bangkok, Siam. On their arrival at that capital they were honored by a visit from Chow Fa Yai, the heir apparent, who succeeded to the throne shortly after. Two years later Mrs. Bush died, and in 1852 disease compelled Mr. Bush to return to America. The king summoned him to the palace and gave him substantial tokens of his regard. In 1853 he returned home. He was invited to preach for the Presbyterian church at Cohoes, N. Y., and to make a home in the family of Joshua Bailey, a wealthy manufacturer. Here he continued for over a year, when he married Jennie H., the only daughter of Mr. Bailey, and was regularly installed pastor of the church. Having served this church seven years and the church at Greenbush two years he resigned his charge to travel in Europe. Returning in 1868 he was for six pastor of the Presbyterian church at Green Island, N. Y. Mr. Bailey, his wife's father, died in 1875 and the settlement of his business devolved on Dr. Bush who thereafter resided at Waterford, N. Y., devoting much of his leisure to the study of the sciences. For many years he has been a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as well as of local scientific societies. His alma mater in 1848 conferred on him the degree of A.M., and in 1880 Maryville College in Tennessee, honored him with the degree of D.D.

Stephen Bush

SHARSWOOD, George, jurist, was born in Philadelphia July 7, 1810. He was named after an ancestor in the sixth degree, who came from England to New London, Conn., about 1660. A posthumous child, he was reared by his grandfather,

Capt. James Sharswood (1747–1836), who served in the war of independence, acquired wealth in the lumber trade, was much in local politics, and wrote against the U. S. Bank in 1817. George was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, read law in the office of J. R. Ingersoll, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and for a few years gave his abundant leisure to study and to writing for the "Law Review" and other journals. He was in the legislature in 1837–38 and 1842–43. As secretary of a committee of stockholders to look into the affairs of the U. S. Bank, he drew up a report which is preserved in T. H. Benton's "Thirty Years' View" (1854, Vol. II., p. 370). In 1845 Gov. Shunk appointed him a judge of the city district court, of which he was made president three years later. When the judiciary became elective in 1850, he was the nominee of all the contending parties. This post he held until 1867, and during the twenty-two years of his connection with the city court delivered over 5,000 opinions. The law department of the university, which had been long in abeyance, was started again in 1850, and he was its senior professor till 1867, when he was elected to the Pennsylvania supreme court. He became chief justice in 1878, and retired in 1882, receiving a banquet from the city bar. In his long career on the bench he won and maintained the highest repute for learning, ability, fairness, and uniform courtesy. He was a strict constructionist, and denied that greenbacks could be legal tender. From 1835 to 1853 he was vice-provost of the Law Academy of the city, and from 1853 its provost. He received the degree of LL.D. in 1856, at once from Columbia College and the University of the City of New York. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1872. His edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries" (1859) is the standard one in the United States, and his notes on several other legal works by Byles, Russell, Leigh, Starkie, Roscoe, etc., have been much valued here and reproduced in England. He wrote also: "Professional Ethics" (1854); "Lectures on Commercial Law" (1856), and "Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law" (1870). His opinions given in the Pennsylvania supreme court are included in Vols. LVII.–CII. of the State Reports. He died in Philadelphia May 28, 1883.

CRITTENDEN, Thomas Leonidas, soldier, was born at Russellville, Ky., May 15, 1819. He was the son of John Jordan Crittenden, the eminent statesman (1787–1863) and the brother of George Bibb Crittenden, major-general Confederate army (1812–1880). He received a classical education, studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1840. In 1842 he was elected commonwealth's attorney for his district. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he helped to recruit a regiment of infantry of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. He served until the close of the war and for a time was on the staff of Gen. Taylor, who, when he became president in 1849, appointed him consul to Liverpool, where he remained for four years. He returned to the United States in 1853, practiced his profession for some years in Frankfort, Ky., and then became a merchant in Louisville, Ky. He opposed slavery and secession and at the opening of the civil war entered the Union army as a volunteer. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on Oct. 27, 1861, rendered gallant and notable service at the battle of Shiloh, and in reward therefor was promoted to be major-general of volunteers on July 17, 1862. He commanded the left wing of the Army of the Ohio, operating under Gen. Dan Carlos Buell, and later, as commander of the second corps under Gen. Rosecrans, took a conspicuous part in the battles of Stone river and Chickamauga. He was then transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and was the commander of a portion of the 9th corps during all of the operations of 1864. He resigned his commission and retired from the army on Dec. 13, 1864. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed by President Johnson colonel in the regular army and on March 2, 1867, was brevetted brigadier-general for his services at Stone river. He commanded the 32d infantry until 1869, when he was transferred to the 17th infantry. He served with the latter mainly in the West until May, 1881, when he was placed on the retired list on account of age. He resided at Sea Side, Staten Island, N.Y., until his death, which occurred Oct. 23, 1893.



CHEADLE, Joseph B., congressman, was born in Perrysville, Ind., Aug. 15, 1842. He received an academic education, and was a student at Asbury College (now De Pauw University) when the war of the rebellion opened in 1861. He enlisted as a private in the 71st Indiana volunteers and served until the close of the war. Upon his return home he commenced the study of law in Rockville, Ind., and was graduated from the Indianapolis Law School in March, 1867. Following his admission to the bar, he engaged in practice with success in Newport, Ind. In 1873 he became the editor of a weekly journal published in Rockville, Ind., and has since followed the profession of a journalist. He took an active part in politics as a republican, and in 1888 was among the warm supporters of President Harrison. He was elected to congress from the ninth Indiana district in 1886, and was re-elected in 1888, serving until March, 1891. He was a member of the committees on post-offices and post-roads, and alcoholic liquors, and proved a diligent and efficient legislator. He was elected department commander G. A. R. of Indiana, at Fort Wayne, Apr. 7, 1892.

SHELBY, Evan, soldier, was born in Wales, in 1720. In 1735 the family crossed the sea and settled near the site of Hagerstown, Md., where the boy became skilled in the arts of the frontier. He served in the French war, and was a captain under Gen. J. Forbes at Fort Du Quesne in 1758. Moving South and West, he was a farmer and Indian trader near the Virginia line until 1774, when he raised a company in the Watauga Valley, and bore a prominent part in the battle of Point Pleasant, Oct. 10th. After this he served both on the border and with the main army to the east; had command in Lewis's expedition against the Chickamaugas in 1779; captured some stores of the British in that region, and was promoted to the rank of colonel and brigadier-general. After the war he returned to a farm which he had cleared in 1771, in what is now Sullivan county, Tenn., near the site of Bristol. His services, though important, have been obscured by those of his more famous son, Isaac Shelby (q. v.). He died Dec. 4, 1794.

ZINZENDORF, Nicholas Lewis, Count von, reviver and leader of the Moravian church, was born at Dresden, Saxony, May 26, 1700. His father, a Saxon minister of state, dying when the child was six weeks old, he was taken to Lusatia and piously brought up by his grandmother, the Baroness von Gersdorf, a friend of Spence, the pietist. At ten he was sent to Francke's school at Halle, and at sixteen to Wittenberg, where he studied law and divinity. His strong impulse toward the ministry being opposed by his relatives, he became a judicial counselor in 1721, and the next year settled at Berthelsdorf in Upper Lusatia, married a sister of the Count of Reuss, and charitably gave an asylum to the refugees from Moravia, who settled at Herrnhut on his estate. He had no special knowledge nor interest in their faith until 1727, when, having given up his post at Dresden, he read the "Ratio Disciplina" of the Bohemian Brethren and was deeply impressed by it. He soon became much more than a patron of the Moravians, and exercised a formative influence on their polity, aiming at first simply to constitute a church within the Lutheran communion, such as the Wesleyan body soon after became within the Church of England. Persecutions soon arose; he was banished in 1736, and preached and formed congregations wherever he went. On May 25, 1737, he was consecrated a bishop by Bishops Tablonski and Nitschmann, as advised by the King of Prussia and approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury. After much work in Germany, Holland, England and the West Indies, he reached New York in December, 1741, and remained in the country until January, 1743. He visited the Moravian tract on the Lehigh and gave it the name of Bethlehem, labored among the Indians as far west as the Wyoming Valley, where his was, perhaps, the first white face seen, and strove to harmonize the German sects, but met with misconception and suspicion. The rest of his life was spent in similar service in Europe. He was allowed to revisit Saxony in 1747, and to return permanently in 1755. Of his very numerous works his hymns are best remembered: several of them were translated by his friend and disciple, John Wesley, and at least one of these versions, "Jesus, Thy blood and righteousness," has been very widely used. His life has been written in German by Bishop Spangenberg (3 vols., 1772–74); Verbeek (1845); Von Ense (1846); Schrauterbach (1851); Burkhardt (1866) and others, and in French by Bovet (1865). English translations of the first (abridged) and last of these appeared in 1838 and 1865. His best memorial is the Moravian Church, on which, while seeking simply to preach and serve his Master, he stamped his own impress deeply. He died at Herrnhut, May 8, 1760, leaving the memory of a devoted and large-hearted evangelist of ideas far more catholic than those of his time.

BURGESS, Neil, actor, was born in Boston, June 18, 1851. He was for some years in an art store in his native city, but not making a success of the business and having a taste for theatrical life, he decided to test his fortune on the stage. He made his *début* in Boston, and from the start success attended his efforts. For the first few years of his life on the stage he appeared in the vaudeville houses and went on tours with minstrel troupes throughout New England. While playing at Providence, R. I., Mr. Burgess was unexpectedly cast for a female character in a sketch. He made such a pronounced success that he henceforth resolved to make a specialty of the representation of eccentric female characters. By his natural delineation of the part of Mrs. Benjamin Bibbs in the farce of "A Quiet Family," he attracted much attention, and soon attained such a high measure of popularity that he began to look about for a play particularly suited to his style of acting. Two were written for him, one of them being "My Mother-in-Law," afterward called "Vim." While performing this play at Toledo, O., the late D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) was attracted by his natural and humorous acting and sent for Mr. Burgess to make an agreement for the latter's taking the title character in the play "Widow Bedott's Papers," that Mr. Locke had dramatized. In due season a company was secured and a theatre engaged at Providence, R. I., where, on March 28, 1879, Mr. Burgess first appeared as Widow Bedott. He made a marked success in this character, and for the subsequent seven years it was one of the most valuable pieces in his repertoire. Later, he revived "Vim" in a reconstructed form, and it proved even a greater success than when it was first produced. Doubtless Mr. Burgess's increasing popularity had much to do with the cordial reception the reproduction of "Vim" received. His latest comedy, Charles Barnard's "The County Fair," was first produced by Mr. Burgess at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1888, and March 5, 1889, was played at the opening of Proctor's Twenty-third street theatre, New York city, where it ran the season out. It subsequently had a phenomenal run of four years at the Union Square theatre, New York.

Neil Burgess

RATHBONE, Justus Henry, founder of the Knights of Pythias, was born in Deerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1839. His father, Justus Hull Rathbone, was a prominent lawyer of Utica, N. Y., and his mother, Sarah Elizabeth Dwight, was a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, and a member of the famous Dwight family of New England. The name first given him was Henry Edwin Dwight, but in 1849, by striking out Edwin Dwight and prefixing his father's name, Justus, his name became Justus Henry Rathbone. Mr. Rathbone was married in 1862, to Emma Louise Sanger, of Utica, N. Y. They had five children, two boys and three girls, only two of whom survived their father. While living in Washington in 1864, he was a member of a glee club, the members of which were J. H. Rathbone, D. L. Burnett, W. H. Burnett, Dr. E. S. Kimball, and Robert A. Champion. The ritual of the Knights of Pythias was read by Rathbone to the gentlemen named on Monday, Feb. 16, 1864, on F Street, near the corner of Ninth, Washington, D. C. The ritual of the three degrees as read at that meeting was approved. The first lodge was formed on Friday night, Feb. 19, 1864, at Temperance Hall, Washington, and was known as Washington Lodge No. 1, but it is now out of existence. Those present were requested to subscribe to an oath laid down afterward in the initiatory. All present having signified their willingness to do so, the same was administered to them by J. H. Rathbone. After taking the oath, it was resolved that this order be styled the "Order of the Knights of Pythias." The first officers were: J. H. Rathbone, worthy chancellor;

Joel R. Woodruff, worthy vice-chancellor; Jos. P. K. Plant, venerable patriot; D. L. Burnett, worthy scribe; A. Van der Veer, banker; R. A. Champion, assistant banker; George R. Covert, assistant scribe; M. H. Van der Veer, worthy guide; A. Roderique, inside steward; Brothers Kimball, Roberts, D. L. and W. H. Burnett, choral knights. The Endowment Rank and the ritual of the Uniformed Rank were afterward written, and became parts of the order. There were in 1890 forty-seven grand jurisdictions, 3,006 lodges, 208,949 members, with a capital of $2,515,792.45. Since 1866 the sum of $6,217,903 has been paid out by lodges for the relief of sick and distressed members, and $4,624,374 have been paid out to widows and orphans of the Endowment Rank. Mr. Rathbone became a member of the Oriental Lodge No. 6, of Alexandria, Va., and organized there a division of the uniformed rank which the members named Rathbone Division, in compliment to Mr. Rathbone, who was the first supreme chancellor of the order. Until 1864 he lived near Lanham's, Prince George's Co., Md., and was a member of Cecilian Lodge, No. 97, at Bowie, but withdrew during the year 1888 and joined the lodge in Alexandria, Va. He was, at the time of his death, the lecturer of the supreme lodge, and had been on a tour through the West in that capacity, lecturing before the lodges and exemplifying its works. He died in Lima, O., in 1890.

LEYBURN, John, clergyman, was born at Lexington, Va., Apr. 25, 1814, the descendant of an old English family which settled in Ireland during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He received a classical education at Washington and Lee University, Va. (then Washington College), and at Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1833. He then took a course of theological study at Union Seminary, Va., and Columbia, S. C. He began preaching at Gainesville, Ala., in a vacant store-room, the little band of Presbyterians then being without a church building. After a few years of service, during which a church was built and a large membership gathered, he accepted a call to the Tabb street Presbyterian church, of Petersburg, Va., with which he continued until 1844, in which year he was elected secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication. He filled this position for sixteen years, acting during the most of that time as editor of the "Philadelphia Presbyterian," of which he became part proprietor. In 1860 he made an extensive tour of the Old World, publishing his experiences in a series of letters to the "Presbyterian." At the outbreak of the civil war, his sympathies with the southern cause constrained him to resign his position and leave Philadelphia for Virginia. This he did, though at great personal sacrifice. Soon after his arrival he was elected secretary of Domestic Missions and Publication by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, South, and acted in this capacity until the end of the war, carrying on and adapting the work of the church to the trying conditions of that period. In 1865 he became pastor of an independent Presbyterian church of Baltimore, Md., of which he is now (1892) pastor *emeritus*, having been relieved of active duties since 1888. Under his direction the sphere of usefulness of this church has been greatly enlarged. He is a trustee of Princeton College, and the author of several religious works, some of which are reminiscent of his travels in the Holy Land. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Hampden-Sidney College in 1849.

FIELD, William Hildreth, first president of the Catholic Club, New York, was born in that city on Easter Sunday, Apr. 16, 1843. His father, William Field, who married in America, having emigrated about the year 1837, was a native of London, and is descended from an old English Catholic family. William Hildreth Field entered Mount Washington Collegiate Institute at an early age, and was a fellow-pupil of Julian T. Davies, Courtlandt Palmer, and other well-known men. He was graduated and entered Union College, where he distinguished himself as a diligent student, graduating in 1863 with high honors, especially in mathematics and philosophy. He adopted the profession of law, and entered Columbia College Law School, graduating with the degree of B.L. in 1865. He was admitted to the bar in New York city in the same year, and became a partner of Judge J. W. Edmonds. In 1867 he married Lottie E. Miller, at Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y. He continued his business connection with Judge Edmonds until the latter's death in 1874, when he continued to practice alone for several years, but in 1881 organized the firm of Field & Harrison, to conduct the real estate department of his business. In 1888 he formed another association for general practice with Charles A. Deshon, his former managing clerk. Mr. Field has been peculiarly successful in the practice of his profession in several directions. His education was comprehensive, covering the classics and logic, in which he was specially well grounded. His mastery of language and keenness of analysis made him prominent among his colleagues at the bar. Mr. Field edited the ninth volume of Edmonds's "Statutes," and has tried many cases in which his construction has settled the law of the state by the decision of the court of appeals. Mr. Field is a member of the Catholic church, and prominently identified with a number of its institutions. In 1887 he was president of the Xavier Union, which, under his administration, was transformed into the Catholic Club of the city of New York. For some time he has been a member of the board of managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, and is highly esteemed by the priests and prelates of that faith. On March 6, 1889, he was appointed by Mayor Grant a member of the supervisory board of the municipal civil service commission.

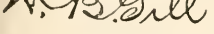
SMYTH, Thomas, clergyman, was born in Belfast, Ireland, July 14, 1808. He was educated at Belfast College, studied divinity at Highbury College, London, and at Princeton after his emigration in 1830; entered the Presbyterian ministry, and was pastor of the Second church at Charleston, S. C., from 1832. He made a number of contributions to the controversial and doctrinal literature of his communion, among them "Lectures on Apostolic Succession" (1840); "Ecclesiastical Catechism" (1841); "Presbytery and not Prelacy the Scriptural and Primitive Polity" (1844); "The History, Character, and Results of the Westminster Assembly" (1844); "Ruling Elders" (1845); "Rite of Confirmation" (1845); "Union to Christ and His Church" (1846); "The Unity of the Human Race" (1850); "Young Men's Christian Associations" (1857); "The True Origin and Source of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," and several books of a devotional nature, or relating to missions. Mr. Smyth gathered a large library, received the degree of D.D. from Princeton in 1843, and died Aug. 20, 1873.

STEVENS, John Leavitt, journalist and minister to the Hawaiian Kingdom, was born at Mount Vernon, Me., Aug. 1, 1820. His paternal and maternal ancestors were of English stock, making a part of those who came from the mother-country to America in the earliest days of New England. He is the son of John and Charlotte Stevens, who were natives of Brentwood, N. H., whence they removed to Mount Vernon, Me., where they settled in 1805, and where the father was known for half a century as an enterprising farmer and a leading citizen of sterling character. His mother, a woman of delicate physique, but possessed of rare qualities of mind and heart, died soon after he passed his tenth year. The strong common sense and uncompromising integrity of the father and the deep religious sensibilities of the mother were imparted in so strong a degree to the son that they have continued a guiding force in his private and public life. His early education was such as could be obtained in the common schools of his native town, where he seldom failed to be the first in his class, and this was supplemented by about two years' study at the Waterville Liberal Institute and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. Before reaching the age of twenty-two he began a course of reading in a clergyman's library in preparation for the Christian ministry. Beginning work in his chosen profession at the age of twenty-four, he continued it with energy and success until ill health rendered it necessary to enter another field of activity. Having previously had some experience in writing for the press, in January, 1855, he became, with James G. Blaine, one of the owners and editors of the Kennebec "Journal," this paper having been established thirty years before by Luther Severance, an eminent whig editor.

The Kennebec "Journal" has been for over half a century a leading political newspaper at Augusta, the capital of Maine. Mr. Blaine sold his interest in, and closed his brilliant and able editorial connection with, this paper in 1857, when Mr. Stevens became its chief editor. Having been from boyhood ardently anti-slavery in his opinions, he was led to accept with enthusiasm the leadership of William H. Seward, Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, and other eminent men of like views, in the exciting years dating from 1850. Thus he was among the first of the young men of his native state to aid in organizing the republican party, of which the Kennebec "Journal" became a conspicuous advocate. He was the chairman of the republican state committee of Maine from 1855 to 1860, and in the latter year one of the four delegates-at-large to the national convention at Chicago which first nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He was honored by the same position in the republican national convention at Cincinnati in 1876. Commencing with 1865, he was a member of the Maine legislature for five years —three in the house and two in the senate—making in the latter body an elaborate and able speech against capital punishment, which aided to educate the public sentiment of the state to the abolition of the death penalty subsequently accomplished. His editorial service continued nearly sixteen years, including the momentous decade which ended in 1865. His writing in the stirring political times preceding, during and after the civil war, was marked by ability and force. His style of composition was direct, nervous, often brilliant, and always high-toned. His knowledge of men was remarkable, and his skill as an organizer was recognized by the republican party in making him its chairman during the period of the anti-slavery movement, the civil war, and reconstruction. Devoted as he has been to the principles of the republican party, Mr. Stevens has always been widely consulted regarding its policy. The calm decisions of his well-balanced mind have many times found expression in platforms and resolutions by which his party has sought support from the people of Maine. He has been eminent as a friend of the state, and in legislative halls, upon the popular platform, and through the press, has devoted voice, pen and energies to whatsoever in his judgment would best promote her good, and the moral, social and intellectual welfare of her people. His diplomatic career commenced in 1870, when he was appointed by President Grant minister resident to the republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, with residence at Montevideo, which position he held three years. His arrival in South America occurring during the tumult of one of the civil wars, which at that period so often afflicted the countries of the Rio de la Plata, his influence was promptly recognized and appreciated in the protection of American interests, and in aiding to bring about peace between the opposing factions. He returned to Maine in 1873, though the government desired him to remain in South America. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes minister resident to Sweden and Norway, and he resided in Stockholm nearly six years, resigning in 1883. In June, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison minister resident to the Hawaiian Kingdom, and soon after assumed the duties of the legation at Honolulu. In July, 1890, his official title was changed to envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, the Hawaiian mission having been raised to this grade by act of congress, in view of the increasing importance of the islands and the greater responsibilities imposed upon the American diplomatic representative at Honolulu. In his several diplomatic stations Mr. Stevens has represented the country with dignity and credit, keeping the approval of his government in his service under five presidents, and maintaining an excellent record for sagacity, prudence and ability. During his official residence at Stockholm he wrote a "History of Gustavus Adolphus," a subject which required extensive reading and patient research. The book, published in 1884, is an able treatise on the causes and history of the thirty years' war, and an elaborate study and a well-written biography of the great Protestant leader. It has received high praise from competent critics as a masterly historic composition, and is justly regarded a standard work. Mr. Stevens has the high qualities of the finished scholar, in recognition of which Tufts College, Massachusetts, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1883. He has collected an extensive library particularly rich in works relating to history and diplomacy, many of which are in the French language, of which he is master. He has been an earnest reader of the best books of history, biography, religion and literature. It is a frequent remark of his among intimate friends that "It is not well for one to allow his mind to rust as he advances in age." After his fiftieth year he learned two foreign languages, and he has been much of the time as close a student as in his school days.

COIT, Joshua, member of congress, was born in New London, Conn., Oct. 7, 1758. He was graduated from Harvard in 1776, studied law and began his profession in his native town in 1779. For several years he was a member of the state legislature, and a representative from Connecticut in congress from 1793 till 1798, when he was attacked by yellow fever, and died in his native place on the 5th of September of that year.

GILL, William B., telegraph manager, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1847. His first earnings came by selling newspapers before school hours. At fourteen he entered the service of the Independent and Inland Telegraph Co., and soon after became a messenger boy for the American Telegraph Co. From 1866 to 1881 he was with the Western Union Co., rising through all the grades to the superintendency. On the reorganization of the companies in 1881 he resigned and accepted a contract to build the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph line between Philadelphia and New York. Completing this within four months, he took another to erect a line to Pittsburg for the American Rapid Co. After a few months as manager of the Mutual Union Co., he became, in July, 1882, general superintendent of the Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone Co. This post he resigned on assuming, early in 1884, the superintendency of the sixth district of the Western Union Telegraph Co. This district embraces Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and extends from Jersey City to Cumberland, Md., and Altoona, Pa. Mr. Gill is also vice-president and general manager of the Philadelphia Local Telegraph Co., vice-president of the Philadelphia Bell Telephone Co., and a director in a number of local telegraph and telephone companies in sundry towns within his district. To attend to so much business requires some knowledge of common law, and no little executive ability. An instance of the latter was afforded by the great fire in the Western Union building in New York, July 18, 1890. Two hours after it broke out Mr. Gill had loaded a special car at Philadelphia with machinery for an operating-room outfit, and while the engines were still playing on the flames, he arrived on the ground with a large force of men ready with their switch-boards, quadruplex instruments, etc., to be placed wherever designated. For this service he received the thanks of the company. He has been director of the board of state charities, commissioner from the state to the Paris Exposition of 1889, and controller of the Board of Public Education from the 32d ward of Philadelphia.



McDOWELL, Joseph, member of congress and soldier, was born in Winchester, Va., Feb. 25, 1756. His father, Joseph McDowell, who had emigrated from Ireland in 1730, finally settled at Quaker Meadows, N. C. Joseph, who was distinguished from a cousin of the same name as "Quaker Meadows Joe," entered military service at an early age in the campaigns against the Indians on the frontier. In the revolutionary forces he served under his brother Charles, commander of the district, and fought in all the battles of western North Carolina that followed the invasion of the British in 1780. His brother's troops having disbanded, Joseph was made major and commanded the North Carolina militia in the battle of King's Mountain. He was subsequently made general of militia. Entering the service of the state at the close of the war, he was sent to the house of commons in 1787, serving until 1792. In 1788 he was a delegate to the North Carolina constitutional convention, in which he was a leader of the opposition that rejected the federal constitution. He passed from the house of commons to congress in 1792, where for seven years he was an active opponent of the federalists, serving in 1797 as a commissioner for settling the boundary line between Tennessee and North Carolina. He wielded a strong influence as a republican leader in his section of the state and died in Burke county, August, 1801.

BURKE, John William, clergyman and publisher, was born in Watkinsville, Ga., Oct. 1, 1826. His father, Richard E. Burke, was born near Clonmel, Ireland, and his mother, Mary Elliott, was a native Georgian. He had an academic education. He began business life at fifteen years of age, with work in Athens, Ga., in the newspaper office of the "Southern Banner," of which Albon Chase was proprietor. When twenty-two years old he went to Cassville, Ga., and started the Cassville "Standard." This was in the time of such leaders as Gen. W. T. Wofford, Judges James Milner and A. R. Wright, Hon. Warren Akin, Abda Johnson, Dr. Underwood and Dr. Word, and when the supreme court was held at Cassville. He ran the paper until 1854, when he sold out and joined the Georgia Methodist conference, and traveled as an itinerant preacher until 1857, when he was sent to Macon by the conference, and placed in charge of the book and publishing department, and has been there ever since. He published the "Christian Advocate" for twenty-five years. Mr. Burke has built up the largest publishing house in the South, and has had a branch house in Atlanta for five years. He has done this while doing regular and laborious church work, holding every position up to presiding elder, and yearly performing ministerial labor. He was grand master of the order of Odd Fellows in Georgia for three years, and was an alderman in the city council of Macon for two years, and mayor *pro tem.*, and chairman of the finance committee. His house has published a large number of important works including "Georgia Supreme Court Reports," the "Georgia Code," Bacon's, Harris's and Jackson's Digests, the legislative records and public laws for years, Mr. Burke being public printer of the state, besides publishing religious, musical and educational books and a host of volumes for noted authors, like Goulding's "Young Marooners," Sparks's "Memories of Fifty Years," Judge Longstreet's "William Mitten," Dagg's "Christian Works," Mell's "Parliamentary Practice," Dickson's "Farming," etc. Mr. Burke is one of Georgia's remarkable business men, of vast energy and tireless enterprise, thoroughly practical, of unvarying suavity, and never abating his ardent Christian zeal and interest. He married, in 1848, Caroline A. White, of Athens, and has six children.

BROOKS, David, member of congress, was born in 1756. He entered the revolutionary army in 1776, commanding the Pennsylvania line as lieutenant, and was made prisoner at Fort Washington the following Nov. 16th. At the close of two years he was exchanged, and was given the responsible position of assistant clothier-general, in which his valuable services secured him the friendship of Gen. Washington. After the close of the war he represented New York city, and later Dutchess county, in the legislature, serving for six years. He was elected to congress in May, 1797, and served until the following June, when he was appointed commissioner for making a treaty with the Seneca Indians, which was signed where Utica now stands. During the sixteen years following he was first judge of Dutchess county, and was an officer of the customs at the time of his death, which occurred Aug. 30, 1838.

DUTCHER, Silas Belden, banker, was born July 12, 1829, at Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y. On his father's side he is of German and Puritan ancestry. His mother's ancestors were from Holland. His grandfather, John Dutcher, removed from Dover, Dutchess Co., to Cherry Valley soon after the close of the revolutionary war. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Capt. Peter Low, removed from New Jersey to Cherry Valley about the same time, having received a tract of land in that heavily wooded country for his services in the war. Here his father, Parcefor C. Dutcher, and his mother, Johannah Low Frink, were born. Soon after their marriage his parents removed to Springfield and purchased a farm on the shore of Otsego lake, where Silas B. Dutcher was born. His education was acquired in the common schools and one term at Cazenovia Seminary. From the age of sixteen to twenty-two he taught school winters and worked on the farm summers. From 1851 to 1855 he engaged in railroad business. In the latter year he removed to New York city and engaged in mercantile business, in which he remained until 1869, doing a large and profitable business, and possessing at all times the friendship and confidence of his customers. During this period he had but one lawsuit and that was decided in his favor. He believed that he could generally settle questions in dispute in which he was interested better than a court and jury. In 1860 he was chosen a supervisor of the city and county of New York. He held the office a year and a half, and then resigned because he could not give the time requisite for a faithful discharge of the duties. Before his resignation was acted upon he removed to Brooklyn, to make its acceptance certain. In November, 1868, without his solicitation, he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue. With great reluctance he accepted the office, which he held for four years. In 1870 he was nominated as a candidate for congress in the second district of New York. Although not elected, the majority of his democratic opponent was about 4,000 less than at the previous election. Near the close of 1872 President Grant appointed him pension agent in New York city. On the first day of the quarter he usually opened the office at two o'clock in the morning, that he might accommodate the veterans who gathered at the office door soon after midnight. This office he resigned in 1875 to accept a position in one of the prominent life insurance companies. Early in 1877 he was appointed appraiser of the port of New York by President Grant, which office he held until called by Gov. Cornell in 1880 to the office of superintendent of public works of the state of New York. At the close of Gov. Cornell's administration he returned to Brooklyn. President Arthur desired to appoint him commissioner of internal revenue, but he declined the position, alleging as a reason that he must devote the remainder of his life to business that would enable him to better provide for his family. He was soon after elected president of the Union Dime Savings Institution in New York, of which he had been a trustee from the date of its charter in 1859. The institution was very prosperous under his administration, and he continued in the office of president until he was called to the presidency of the Hamilton Trust Co., of Brooklyn, in 1891. At an early age he took an active interest in politics, and was a speaker, at the age of nineteen, for Gen. Zachary Taylor in the campaign of 1848. From the organization of the republican party he was a zealous republican, and was engaged as a speaker in every campaign down to 1888. His duties as president of a large financial institution prevented him from taking an active part in that canvass, but an earnest appeal from the interior of the state was responded to by his making a few speeches. He was chairman of the young men's republican committee of the city of New York in 1858 and 1859; president of the Wide-Awake organization in that city in 1860, and for four years chairman of the Kings county republican committee. He was for many years a member of the state committee, and in 1876 chairman of its executive committee. He was several times a delegate to republican national conventions. For four years he was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education. He was never an applicant for any office he ever held, either city, state or national. He has always taken an active interest in church and Sunday-school work, and for ten years was superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Twelfth street Reformed church of Brooklyn, which grew during his superintendency to be one of the largest schools in the state. He has been favored with good health, and during forty years of business life has not taken a vacation.

S. B. Dutcher

SIBLEY, Solomon, pioneer and jurist, was born at Sutton, Worcester Co., Mass., Oct. 7, 1769. He became a lawyer, migrated to Marietta, O., in 1795, next to Cincinnati, and in 1797 settled at Detroit, of which there was then little more than the fort, erected in 1778. The first legislature of the northwest territory met in 1799, and he was one of the members. Michigan was set off as a separate territory in 1805; Sibley was a delegate to congress from it in 1820–23, and a judge of its supreme court 1824–36. He died at Detroit Apr. 4, 1846.

BRADFORD, Ellen Knight, author, was born at Ypsilanti, Mich. When quite young her parents removed to Mt. Clemens, Mich., and later to Detroit. Here and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., she received her education. She attained great proficiency in music, and taught in the Young Ladies' Institute in Marshall, Mich., in the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum, and in the Hudson Vale Institute in Lansingburg, N. Y. Following the death of her mother she became a member of the family of her uncle, H. G. Knight, of Easthampton, Mass., and was there married in 1865 to Rev. J. H. Bradford, who entered the army from Yale College and served as chaplain during the civil war. Mrs. Bradford wrote her first poem at the age of ten, and was for many years a frequent contributor to various newspapers and magazines. Among the best known of her poems are the hymn "Over the Line," "Wearing the Blue," "Elberon," written at the death of President Garfield, and the Easthampton "Centennial" poem. "Songs of Real Children" was a collection printed, but not for general circulation. Mrs. Bradford's name is also well known in connection with the celebrated and original Ben Hur Tableaux, which, being suggested as an entertainment for the First Congregational church in Washington, D. C., were first arranged by her for its benefit. From this she was prevailed upon to present throughout the entire country these unique scenic representations which have been pronounced "the most classically artistic work ever seen upon the amateur stage." Mrs. Bradford's residence since her marriage has been in Hudson, Wis., in Westboro and Palmer, Mass., in Middletown, Conn., and during the past ten years in Washington, D. C.

Ellen Knight Bradford

RICHARDSON, Charles H., manufacturer, was born at Northfield, Mass., Jan. 21, 1843. The youngest of nine children, he was early orphaned, and began to be self-supporting at nine. From 1854 to 1859 he worked on a farm near Lowell, and in 1859 entered a machine-shop as an apprentice. In April, 1861, he threw down his tools, enlisted in the "Old Sixth" Massachusetts, and was with them in the famous march through Baltimore Apr. 19th. He was in the army four years and five months, serving in the department of the Gulf under Butler and Banks until ordered north in 1864, and then before Petersburg, in the defence of Washington when threatened by Early, and in the Shenandoah Valley campaign under Sheridan. Mustered out in September, 1865, as a lieutenant, he returned to the Lowell machine-shop, where he finished his apprenticeship and worked for two years as a journeyman. He began his manufacturing life as an overseer of the Lawrence Corporation in September, 1869, and rose by degrees, becoming assistant superintendent in 1881. After some months in charge of a mill at Newark, N. J., he went back to Lowell as agent of the Appleton Co. He became a Mason in 1867, and has held the highest offices in lodge, chapter, council and commandery, with sundry posts in the grand lodge, chapter, and council of Massachusetts. He is also honorary past-grand master of the grand council of Louisiana F. and A. M. He has been twice an alderman of Lowell.

Chas. H. Richardson

SMITH, Mary, soldier, was born in Ohio in 1843. At the beginning of the civil war she was employed in a farmer's family in Ohio. During the fall preceding the attack on Fort Sumter, her father, with his family, had removed to Iowa, with the understanding that Mary was to join them in the spring. She did not start, however, for home until in September. When she reached Muscatine she found an infantry regiment in the barracks in that city, and she suddenly decided to go to war. She assumed male attire, burned her feminine garments and papers, and, without notifying her family, enlisted in the 24th Iowa. She was then eighteen, of large and heavy figure, and though her girlish appearance excited some comment, she was so prompt in the performance of her duties, and so useful in cooking and the nursing of the sick, that she soon became a favorite with officers and men. She went through all the campaigns with the regiment, and received only one slight wound in the hand, caused by a minie ball at Sabine's Cross Roads. She voted for president in 1864, and was mustered out of the service with her companions in arms at the close of the war. Upon her discharge she procured female apparel, obtained work in Illinois, and when the tan of five years' exposure in soldiering had worn off, and she had become used to woman's ways again, she returned to her family. From them she received a most joyous welcome, and to their questions she replied that she had been honestly employed. Of her story of soldier life they were most incredulous, until her father wrote to, and called on, Adjt.-Gen. Baker of Des Moines, when he found the records confirming Mary's account in every particular. When in the army she had saved her pay, several hundred dollars of which she invested in land which has rapidly increased in value, so that to-day she is very well off. The remainder of the money she used to educate herself. She has since married a man who was in the same regiment.

PARKER, Amasa Junius, jurist, was born at Ellsworth, parish of Sharon, Litchfield Co., Conn., June 2, 1807, where his father, Rev. Daniel Parker, was for twenty years pastor of the Congregational church and parish. His parents removed to the state of New York when he was about nine years old, and he was trained under the personal supervision of his father. In 1823 he was appointed principal of the Hudson (N. Y.) Academy. In 1825 he presented himself at Union College, and successfully passed all the examinations for the degree of B.A., and was graduated with the class of that year. In May, 1827, he resigned his principalship, and devoted himself to the study of law under the direction of John W. Edmonds, at that time a celebrated lawyer, and later a judge. Mr. Parker then removed to Delhi, N. Y., and completed his legal course in the office of his uncle, Amasa Parker, a leading member of the Delaware county bar. In October, 1828, he was admitted to practice and became a partner of his uncle. The firm of A. & A. J. Parker proved to be one of the most eminent and successful in the state. The junior member practiced in all the state courts, and was familiar with the circuits in Delaware, Greene, Ulster, Schoharie, and even Broome, Tioga and Tompkins counties. In fact, it was said of him, when he was called from the bar to the bench, that he had tried more cases in the circuit courts than any lawyer of his age in the state. Mr. Parker was a democrat all his life. His remarkable skill as a lawyer, his great eloquence, and his personal popularity, fitted him for political leadership. In 1833 he was elected to the state assembly without opposition. Here he distinguished himself especially by his scholarly attainments, which led to his being chosen by the legislature a member of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York, a post which he held for ten years, being the youngest person ever elected a member of that body. In 1834 he was appointed district attorney of Delaware county, and served three years. In 1836 he was nominated for the twenty-fifth congress to represent the counties of Broome and Delaware, and was elected. His congressional career was marked by boldness, firmness, fairness, accuracy and dignity. In 1844 he became judge of the third circuit and vice-chancellor, and removed to Albany, N. Y., where he continued to reside to the time of his death. Judge Parker was on the bench during the celebrated anti-rent trials, when at one time, in 1845, 240 persons, who had been arrested and indicted, were in custody and awaiting trial at the oyer and terminer at Delhi. Judge Parker disposed of all these cases in three weeks. He was elected to the supreme court, serving one term, during one year of which he sat on the bench of the court of appeals. In 1856 Judge Parker was nominated as the democratic candidate for governor, being opposed by John A. King, republican, and Erastus Brooks, native American. The combination of a third party candidate and a republican tidal wave defeated Judge Parker, who, however, ran about 10,000 ahead of the Buchanan electoral ticket. The president later appointed him U. S. district attorney for the southern district of New York, but he refused the position, as he also did that

Amasa J. Parker

of U. S. minister to Russia. In 1858 Judge Parker was again nominated as the democratic candidate for governor, being opposed by Edwin D. Morgan, republican. Mr. Morgan was elected by a majority much less than that of his predecessor, Judge Parker's increasing vote in the two years being about 35,000. Throughout his life Judge Parker has been recognized as a friend of the cause of education, having been president of the board of trustees of the Albany Female College, a trustee of Cornell University, and one of the governors of Union College, for upward of forty years a trustee of the Albany Medical College and president of the board about fifteen years, besides performing service in the board of regents. With the late Judge Ira Harris and Amos Dean, he founded the Albany Law School, in which he filled an important professorship. Geneva College made Judge Parker an LL.D. in 1846. He was also appointed by Gov. Fenton a trustee of the state hospital for the insane at Poughkeepsie, the treatment of the insane being a subject to which he had devoted many years of careful study and benevolent attention. This position he held nearly fifteen years, and resigned in 1881, to be succeeded by his only son, Amasa J. Parker. Judge Parker married, in 1834, Harriet Langdon Roberts, of Portsmouth. He died at Albany, N. Y., May 13, 1890.

PARKER, Amasa Junius, lawyer, was born at Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., May 6, 1843. His parents removed to Albany when he was but a year old, and he was fitted for college in the Albany Academy. He was graduated from Union College in 1863, and after studying law in the office of Hill, Cagger & Porter two years, and one year during that time at the Albany Law School, he was admitted to the bar. He became law partner of his father, Judge Amasa J. Parker, in May, 1865, since which time he has continued in the practice of his profession. He kept up the connection with his father until the death of the latter in May, 1890, and is now the head of the firm of Parker & Fiero, of Albany, N. Y., which has a large practice in the state and federal courts. He has always taken an interest in military science and discipline. At college he and his companions formed a corps called the "Union College Zouaves" which furnished over sixty commissioned officers to the armies of the Union. In 1866 he was appointed aide-de-camp and major of the 3d division, N. G. S. N. Y. In 1875 he was elected lieutenant-colonel, in 1877 colonel of its 10th regiment, and in 1886 general of its 3d brigade. He resigned this position in December, 1890. He was president of the National Guard Association from 1878 to 1880, being the only officer who has as yet served in this position more than one year. Mr. Parker takes an active part in politics, and after serving one year in the house and one in the senate, was again elected to the senate in 1892 and 1893. During his service in the assembly he compiled the military code now in force in the state. He was president of the Albany Young Men's Association in 1875 and in 1876, and a trustee of the Albany Law School and the Albany Medical College, a governor in the board of governors of Union College, a life trustee of the Young Men's Association, of Albany; a trustee of the Union Trust Company of New York, and a manager and president of the board of managers of the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Amasa J. Parker

GUNCKEL, Lewis B., lawyer, was born at Germantown, Montgomery Co., O., Oct. 15, 1826. His father and grandfather were early settlers, and leading citizens of that region. Graduating from Farmers' College in 1848, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1851, he has ever since been in active and successful practice at Dayton, O. He was a delegate to the republican national convention of 1856, and a stump speaker for Frémont in the canvass. As a state senator in 1862–65, he introduced and carried many bills in the interest of the soldiers and their families. His speech of 1863, in support of the war, was much praised, and widely circulated as a campaign document. In 1864 he was a presidential elector, and canvassed the state for Lincoln. The State Soldiers' Home, which he had long urged, was established near Columbia in 1864, and he was one of its trustees. When congress took up the idea in 1865, he was for ten years one of the twelve managers of the National Home, and secretary of the board. No man did more than he in establishing and successfully managing the Soldiers' Home at Dayton; at the close of his long term of service, he was thanked by the board, which included the president, chief justice, and secretary of war. In 1871, as special commissioner to investigate frauds practiced upon the Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw Indians, he asked the government to prosecute the guilty parties, and make important reforms. As a member of the forty-third congress, he favored a reduction of the army, cheap transportation, equalization of soldiers' bounties, and a more honest and economical administration of public affairs. He opposed jobs, extravagant schemes, and the $3,000,000 appropriation for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition; voted to repeal the "salary grab," and refused to draw his increased pay. In 1874 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated, as was his party throughout the state. In 1884 he declined a nomination for congress, and has since declined office of every kind. For some years past he has confined himself to his practice, making occasional public addresses. Though one of the first jury lawyers in southern Ohio, he has habitually acted the peacemaker's part in discouraging litigation. He has been president of the local Bar Association, a prominent member of the State, and American, and National Bar Associations. At the session of congress, 1891–92, the senate passed a resolution to reappoint him manager of the National Soldiers' Home, but Mr. Gunckel peremptorily declined the honor.

Lewis B. Gunckel.

REINKE, Amadeus A., Moravian bishop, was born in Lancaster, Pa., March 11, 1822. He was the son of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Samuel Reinke, Moravian bishop at Bethlehem, Pa. Dr. A. A. Reinke was graduated from the Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., and then went as missionary to the West Indies. Later he was sent on a missionary exploratory tour on the Mosquito coast. He returned to this country and was made pastor at Graceham, Md., then at New Dorp, S. I. Subsequently he was transferred to the Moravian church in Philadelphia, and afterward to the one in New York city. In 1870 he was consecrated bishop. In the spring of 1889 he went to Herrnhut as a delegate to the Moravian general synod of the world, and while there sickened and died. At his death he was senior bishop of the Moravian church in this country. He died Aug. 11, 1889.

ADAMS, Henry Herschel, iron merchant, was born at Collamer, O., July 9, 1844, in the eighth generation from Henry Adams who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1634, and from whom John Adams of the revolution was directly descended. Henry Adams, eldest son of the first Henry, was born in England in 1604 emigrated to Medfield, and was killed by the Indians in his own doorway during their attack on Medfield, in 1676. His lineal descendants, Moses, James, James 2d and Benoni, settled in Sherborn, Mass. The family was connected with the artillery service in the revolutionary war. Lowell L. Adams, son of Benoni and father of Henry Herschel, was born at Dudley, Mass., served in the militia during the war of 1812, and removed to the Western Reserve of the Connecticut Land Company in Ohio. Henry Herschel, the subject of this sketch, attended Shaw Academy for a time, but owing to the death of his father was compelled to leave school at the age of thirteen and seek employment, which was obtained at Cleveland, O., where he remained until the civil war broke out. He entered the volunteer service at seventeen years of age, enlisting in Company G of the 125th Ohio volunteers, Col. Emerson Opdyke commanding. While at the front, two days before the battle of Chickamauga, he was bearer of the first despatch from Col. Anderson, apprising Rosecrans that Longstreet had joined Hood. After the battle of Chickamauga he was stationed at Nashville, Tenn., and appointed special agent in charge of the military mails for the division of the Mississippi; and in 1864, having been taken prisoner at Athens, Ala., by the Confederate Gen. Forest, he was sent to Cahaba, Ala., a Confederate prison pen sixty miles from Andersonville, where he remained three months. At the close of the war he returned to Cleveland, O., and engaging in the iron business, soon distinguished himself as an expert, and won a national reputation as an iron merchant. His report to the Cleveland Board of Trade on "American Shipping and England's Trade Policy" was ordered printed by the board. The report was an elaborate review of American shipping and England's tariff legislation and impost laws. He was a member of the board of education at Cleveland, O., was delegate in 1881 to the Boston "free ship" convention and was chosen one of a committee to lay the proceedings of this convention before the senate at Washington—by which presentation the famous "free ship" bill was defeated. In 1882 he removed to the East and became associated with the Coleraine Iron Co. at Redington, Pa., and three years later settled in New York city, engaging there in the iron business. He is a member of the Ohio Society, Lawyers' Social Club, Thatcher Chapter and Forest City Blue Lodge of Cleveland, O., and La Fayette Post of New York, and in 1890 was elected president of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co., representing a syndicate of six of the largest coal and iron companies in Ohio, with an output of one million tons of coal per annum. In June, 1891, he was elected president of the Henry H. Adams Co. (incorporated), a stock company carrying on a large iron business. In October, 1891, he was appointed general Eastern agent for the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., of Alabama for the disposition of the product of their seven modern blast furnaces. He established a national reputation for the celebrated "Norway" iron which he handled for twenty years. In 1867 he married Helen E. Redington, of Cleveland, O. His eldest daughter, Mrs. J. D. Barrett, is a graduate of Wellesley College. He has one younger daughter living and a son, H. H. Adams, Jr.

HINTON, John Henry, physician, was born in New York city Jan. 1, 1827. His mother belonged to the old Holland stock, which was conspicuous in the colonial days. She was a Frazer, and her mother was an Edsall. His maternal great-uncle, Col. Richard Edsall, was an officer in the war of the revolution. Com. De Kay, who took the Macedonia to Ireland during the famine there, was another relative on his mother's side. Dr. Hinton, after receiving a thorough education in the elementary branches, became a clerk in his father's drug-store. A promise made to his mother at the age of fifteen that he would adopt the medical profession, led him to use every means to accomplish this end, and while serving in other capacities he continued his medical studies. He studied and practiced dentistry for three years, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1852. He was for two years an assistant in the New York Hospital, and after practicing for two years, went abroad, and continued his medical studies in Paris. On his return he resumed his connection with the New York Hospital as resident surgeon. He then accepted the position of assistant in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary with Dr. Agnew, and remained with him for several years. He was prosector with Prof. Alfred C. Post in the Medical Department of the New York University for several years, attending surgeon in the Presbyterian Hospital for four years, and consulting surgeon for two years; has been consulting surgeon in the Institution for the Blind since 1858. In 1884 he treated successfully a case of a pistol-shot wound of a young man who was shot through the body from behind, the ball passing through the stomach, of which there is no similar case of recovery on record. Special mention is made of this case in the "Transactions of the New York State Medical Association," Vol. I., p. 482. He was among the first to treat diseases of the eye as a specialty, and particular mention is made of his work in the Institution for the Blind "Annual Report for 1858," where he was attending surgeon. He has been connected with both the Northern and Eastern Dispensaries, also with the Lying-in Asylum. A man strongly sympathetic in his nature, and deeply affected by the suffering of others, he has always been reluctant to accept any payment for his services, and his life has been largely devoted to the amelioration of the sufferings of others, for which he has declined to receive any compensation. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association; life member and treasurer of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; treasurer of the Pathological Society since 1876. He was acting assistant surgeon of the United States army for ten months during 1863. He was one of the original members of the Union League; a life member of the New York Historical Society; life member of the Geographical Society; life member of the Academy of Sciences, and was its treasurer for twenty years; member of the Players' Club, of the Grolier Club, St. Nicholas Society; member and treasurer of the Folk Lore Society, and member of the Society for the Advancement of Science.

BLISH, George William, elocutionist, was born at Rome, Ill., March 1, 1837. His father, Joseph Blish, was born at Sandwich, Mass., Jan. 5, 1810, and died Jan. 20, 1887. His mother, Abigail Ingersoll Champney, was born in Boston Feb. 22, 1810. Her father's death is historic, as he was killed at the launching of the old Independence, in Charlestown navy-yard. The family possess the Blish coat-of-arms, and can trace their ancestry back for several generations. George William passed his early life on the prairies of Missouri and Illinois. He received such an education as could be obtained at the La Salle Institute of Illinois and Hamilton Academy of Hamilton, N. Y., and then went on the road with different theatrical companies, taking such parts as others of the troupe could not assume. No matter what the characters, he played them well. This ability, together with his ambition, led him to success. He is an acknowledged artist in his line, and is the founder of the Blish School of Elocution, the oldest established school of the kind in Boston. He is a fine interpreter of dramatic, humorous and dialect sketches, and is pronounced peerless in this portion of his art. He was one of the original organizers of the Royal Arcanum, its first supreme orator, a life member of the supreme council, a Mason in good standing, and a member of Post 68, G. A. R., having served as lieutenant in the 14th Mo. Vol. Regiment (Birges sharp-shooters), afterward the 66th Ill. Vol. Reg., and also as paymaster's clerk on the U. S. S. Romeo. The motto on the coat-of-arms on his mother's side is "Pro Patria non Timidus Perire." He married, Jan. 21, 1878, Lauretta Hayden Wheelock, a descendant of New England Pilgrim stock, the emigrant ancestor being John Whitman, who settled in 1642 on land in Weymouth, which remained in the Whitman family until 1830. This family boasts a long line of ministers of the gospel, there being no generation since 1670 in which there has not been a well-known divine, beginning with the Rev. Zechariah Whitman, who accepted the pastorate of the first church in Hull soon after his graduation from Harvard in 1668. He retained this position until the time of his death in 1726, a period of fifty-six years. At the present day the clerical representative of the family is the Rev. Isaac Robinson Wheelock, brother of Mrs. Blish, who in Fitchburg and Meriden for fifteen years has ably filled the pastorate of the First and Main street churches.

Geo. W. Blish.

SHIELDS, James, soldier, was born in Dungannon, county Tyrone, Ireland, Dec. 12, 1810. He emigrated to the United States in 1826, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Kaskaskia, Ill., when he was but twenty-two years old. He subsequently turned his attention to politics, in 1836 was elected to the state legislature and in 1839 was made state auditor. In 1843 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court and in 1845 was appointed commissioner of the U. S. land office. He served during the Mexican war, being severely wounded both at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec, and for meritorious and gallant services on this occasion was commissioned brigadier-general and brevet major-general. He served under Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande and under Gen. Wood at Chihuahua. After resigning from the army he was appointed governor of Oregon in 1848. He served as U. S. senator from Illinois 1849–55, and was U. S. senator from Minnesota from 1858–60, and afterward settled in California. He was in Mexico at the outbreak of the civil war, engaged in superintending a mine, and at once went to Washington and offered his services for the cause of the Union. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on Aug. 19, 1861, assigned to the command of Gen. Lander's brigade after the latter's death, and was placed at the head of a division of Gen. N. P. Banks's army of the Shenandoah, March 29, 1862. He took a leading part in the battles of Winchester and Port Republic, and resigned from the service in 1863. Gen. Shields then settled in Wisconsin, whence he removed to Carrollton, Mo., where he practiced law and served as a railroad commissioner. In 1874 he was elected to the Missouri legislature and in 1879 was appointed to the U. S. senate to serve out the unexpired term of Senator Bogg. He died at Ottumwa, Ia., June 1, 1879.

KING, John Pendleton, senator and railroad president, was born near Glasgow, Ky., Apr. 3, 1799. His father was Francis King, of Virginia, and his mother Mary Patrick, of South Carolina. His parents removed soon after his birth to Bedford county, Tenn., where he went to school, and in 1817 he began the completion of his education at Richmond Academy in Augusta, Ga. He read law under Maj. F. Walker and was admitted to the bar before he was of age. He practiced successfully, taking the large business of Mr. Walker, when that gentleman was elected United States senator. In 1821 he went to Europe for two years, returning on the same vessel with Lafayette, with whom he formed a lasting friendship, and who visited him in Augusta in 1825, and to whom he made an address of welcome for the city. He became wealthy by his law practice and retired from it in 1829; in 1830 he was a member of a state convention to reform the constitution, in which he advocated equalization of representation: was appointed in 1831 judge of the superior court; was elected member of the state constitutional convention of 1833 as a Jackson democrat, becoming a leader of the body in discussions with William H. Crawford; and was the same year, although absent, and not a candidate, elected United States senator for two years to fill the vacancy when George M. Troup resigned, and in 1835 was re-elected, resigning in 1837. In 1841 he assumed the management of the Georgia railroad, then completed from Augusta to Madison. He finished the road to Atlanta and Athens, built the road from Atlanta to West Point, and with his own means rebuilt the railroad, which was almost destroyed during the war, retiring from active control of these roads in 1878, having been president nearly forty years. His retirement had long beeen decided on by himself and family, and he latterly held the office only at the wish of friends. No doubt this fact inspired the convention which chose his successor. He was a projector of the Augusta canal, begun in 1845, and early a director of the Augusta Cotton Factory and member of the constitutional convention of 1865. As a lawyer, senator and railroader, Judge King was one of the pre-eminent men of Georgia, and left a deep impress upon his time. In the United States senate he took a prominent place. He held his own in the discussions of the questions of the time with

the ablest statesmen of the republic, and such men as Benton and Calhoun complimented his abilities. He was only thirty-four when elected to the senate, and the youngest in that august body, if not of any time in the history of the senate. He had an adamantine integrity that never failed to assert itself. He opposed his own party openly when he thought it wrong. He fought nullification, the pre-emption of public land, Jackson's removal of bank deposits and the efforts of Forsythe, his colleague, to buy documents for the senators. He made strong speeches upon finance, tariff, public lands, Indians, internal improvements, French spoliation, and other questions. His conscience knew no compromise and his high spirit revolted at the wrangling of politics, and when some of his party press in Georgia censured him, as he thought unjustly, for a speech against measures of Van Buren's administration, he promptly resigned, the only instance, said Alee Stephens, in the United States of "abandonment of politics from personal disgust." He married, in 1842, the only daughter of John M. Woodward, of New York. He died March 19, 1888.

HUBBARD, Thomas Hamlin, soldier and lawyer, was born Dec. 20, 1838, at Hallowell, Me., the youngest son of John Hubbard (q. v.). He was prepared for college at the Hallowell Academy, and entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1853, graduating high in his class in 1857. He chose law as his profession and was admitted to practice in the courts of Maine in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he came to New York and during the following winter and spring continued his studies at the Albany Law School. On May 4, 1861, he was admitted to practice in the courts of New York. In the fall of 1862 he returned to his native state for the purpose of offering his aid in the suppression of the rebellion. He was mustered into the service of the United States, Sept. 29, 1862, as first lieutenant and adjutant of the twenty-fifth Maine volunteers, and served with his regiment in Virginia until the expiration of its term, July 11, 1863. During part of this time he was acting assistant adjutant-general of brigade. After the regiment was mustered out he assisted in raising the 13th Regt. of Maine volunteers of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 10, 1863. He went with his regiment to the department of the Gulf, served through the Red river campaign, had command of his regiment after the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., and led it in the battles of Cane river crossing, or Monett's Bluff and Marksville. He assisted in the construction of the dam across the Red river at Alexandria by means of which the fleet of Federal gunboats was saved, and was mentioned with special commendation for this service in the report of Adm. Porter. He assisted in bridging the Atchafalaya river with a fleet of transports for the rapid passage of the army, May 18, 1864, when its progress had been checked by the destruction of bridges. He was commissioned as colonel of his regiment May 13, 1864, and mustered into the United States service with that rank June 2, 1864, in Louisiana. In the autumn of that year he was transferred with his command from Louisiana to Virginia, his regiment being part of the third brigade, first division, of the nineteenth army corps. During 1864 and 1865 he was on different occasions in command of the brigade. He served in the Shenandoah Valley in the fall and winter of 1864 in Gen. Sheridan's army. On June 7, 1865, he was ordered with his command to Savannah, Ga., and there presided for a time over a board for the examination of officers desiring to enter the regular service. He was commissioned brigadier-general by brevet with rank from July 13, 1865, and was mustered out of the service soon after that date. Gen. Hubbard returned to the practice of law in New York city in the fall of 1865 and for a year was associated in business with Charles A. Rapallo, afterward judge of the court of appeals. For many years he has been a member of the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, and has had a large and varied clientage and conducted many causes involving great financial interests. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Union League Club of New York; is a trustee of Bowdoin College, Maine, and a member of numerous societies, but has held no political office. Gen. Hubbard was married Jan. 28, 1868, to Sibyl A. Fahnestock, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Thos. H. Hubbard

DARLINGTON, Thomas, Jr., physician and journalist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1858. After preparatory studies in New York and Newark, N. J., he took the scientific course in the University of the City of New York, and then attended for three years the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated. After a year or two of private practice in Newark, N. J., where he was on the staff of St. Michael's Hospital, he removed to Kingsbridge, New York city. Here he became surgeon to the new Croton aqueduct and other public works, in connection with which he discharged important duties. He was also a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York. In 1888 he was appointed surgeon to the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, located at Bisbee, Ariz., and the Arizona and Southeastern Railroad Company Hospital. He is the author of various articles which have appeared in the "Medical Record," "Scientific American," and "Youth's Companion," some of which have been printed in pamphlet form. His experience in connection with the building of the New York aqueduct qualified him for the very high position of influence and responsibility which he held in the Southwest. He was married in 1885 to Josephine A. Sargeant, of New York city. Since the death of his wife in Arizona, he has resigned his position and returned to his practice in New York city, and also assumed the editorship of the "Hygienic World" on the staff of the "Mail and Express."

Thomas Darlington

WYNNS, Thomas, soldier, was born in Hertford county, N. C., in 1764. He had three brothers, all of whom served in the revolutionary army, for which, however, he was too young. In 1780, being at sea in a vessel called the Fair American, he was captured by the British and carried to London, where he remained until the end of the war. After peace was declared he returned to America, and settled down in his native county, where he started a plantation. In 1788 he was a delegate to the North Carolina convention which took under consideration the proposed constitution of the United States. In 1790 he was made state senator, and in 1802 a member of congress, and he was in one or the other of these positions until 1807. He was also a member of the executive council and a brigadier-general of militia. The city of Winston, S. C., is named after him. He died in Hertford county, N. C., June 3, 1825.

MARTIN, Artemas, mathematician, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1835, the only son of James M. and Orenda (Bradley) Martin; grandson of Artemas and Elizabeth (Glover) Martin; great-grandson of Aaron Martin, a soldier of the revolution, and his wife, Olive (Harding) Martin, both of Sturbridge, Mass.; great-great-grandson of Aaron Martin, one of the earliest settlers of Sturbridge, who was drowned in Quinebaug river in 1751; also grandson of Jonah and Rosanna (Weaver) Bradley; great-grandson of Solomon Bradley; also great-grandson of Samuel Glover, of Sturbridge, a soldier of the revolution, and descendant of John Glover, of England, brother of Robert Glover, who suffered martyrdom by being burned at the stake in 1555. In 1837 he removed with his parents to the vicinity of Franklin, Venango Co., Pa., where they lived until 1869. Artemas attended school very little until he was fourteen, but learned to read and write, and acquired some knowledge of geography, at home. He began the study of arithmetic in his fifteenth year. He attended a district school three winters, studying algebra the last, and then went to a select school in Franklin for six months, where he engaged in the study of algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, and chemistry. Three years later he spent two and one-half months at the Franklin Academy, studying algebra and trigonometry. This ended his opportunities of acquiring an education in school, but he diligently pursued his mathematical studies during his leisure hours, while he engaged in teaching school, working on a farm, and drilling oil wells in Venango county. In 1869, with his parents, he moved to the vicinity of Erie, Pa., residing there until 1885. During that period, when not occupied in pursuing his mathematical studies, and editing and printing his magazines, Mr. Martin devoted much time to cultivating vegetables and conducting a market garden. In his eighteenth year he began to contribute solutions to the "Pittsburg Almanac." For twenty years he sent problems to the "Riddler Column" of the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post;" from 1864 to 1875 contributed problems and solutions to "Clark's School Visitor," being its mathematical editor from 1870, until it was merged into "St. Nicholas" in 1875. He edited the department of higher mathematics for two years in the "Normal Monthly," published by Dr. Edward Brooks, at Millersville, Pa. To this journal he contributed a series of papers on "Diophantine Analysis," the most extensive that had ever been published in this country. In 1877 he started the "Mathematical Visitor," and in 1882 the "Mathematical Magazine," both of which he continues to publish. Although not a printer, he has done the typesetting for his publications, and printed several numbers of them on a self-inking lever press, six and one-half by ten inches inside of chase. They are fine specimens of mathematical printing. Dr. Martin has contributed problems, solutions, and papers, to the "Analyst," "Annals of Mathematics," the "Illinois Teacher" (1865–1867), the "Iowa Instructor" (1865–1867), the "National Educator," the "Yates County Chronicle," "Barnes's Educational Monthly," "Educational Notes and Queries," "The Wittenberger" (1876–1880), "Maine Farmers' Almanac," and the "Mathematical Monthly." He contributed to "The Wittenberger" in 1877–79 a series of thirteen articles on "Average," which are believed to be the first articles published on that subject in this country.

He has also been a contributor to English mathematical periodicals, including the "Lady's and Gentleman's Diary" (1868–1871), the "Messenger of Mathematics," the "Educational Times" and its "Reprints" (1868–). The "Reprints" contain a large number of his solutions of difficult "average" and "probability" problems. In June, 1881, he was elected professor of mathematics in the Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo., but did not accept the position. In recognition of his ability as a mathematician, Yale gave him the degree of A.M. in 1877; Rutgers, Ph.D., in 1882, and Hillsdale, LL.D., in 1885. He was elected a member of the London Mathematical Society in 1878; the Société Mathématique de France in 1884; the Edinburgh Mathematical Society in 1885; the Philosophical Society of Washington, D. C., in 1886; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1890; and member of the New York Mathematical Society in 1891. In 1885 Dr. Martin was appointed librarian of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and has since resided in Washington, D. C. He owns a large and valuable library of mathematical works, many of which are rare and interesting. His collection of American arithmetics and algebras is one of the largest in this country.

SEYFFERT, or SEIFFERTH, Anton, Moravian missionary, was born at Krulich, Bohemia, Aug. 15, 1712. He went to Georgia with the first emigrants of the Unitas Fratrum in 1734, intending to labor among the Indians, an enterprise soon thwarted by troubles with Florida. After five years at Bethlehem, Pa., and in its vicinity, he went back to Europe. His ordination by Bishop D. Nitschmann, at Savannah, Feb. 28, 1736, is supposed to have been the first act of the kind by a Protestant bishop in America. He died at Zeist, Holland, June 19, 1785.

SHEPPARD, Isaac A., manufacturer, was born in Burlington county, N. J., July 11, 1827. He left school when he was eleven years old, and began to provide for himself. At the age of sixteen he entered a brass and iron foundry in Philadelphia, to learn the moulder's trade, which he thoroughly mastered in all its branches. After thirteen years of study, labor, and saving, as an employee, he accumulated sufficient means and information to establish himself in the foundry business. He prospered in this enterprise, and steadily increased his facilities of manufacture through successive years, until now, in association with his two sons as partners, he owns and operates an extensive foundry in Philadelphia and one in Baltimore. In 1859–60–61, Mr. Sheppard was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. He was chairman of the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives, in 1861, when the movement which resulted in the civil war was gathering force. In that position he advocated and was greatly instrumental in securing the passage through the legislature of many important measures, especially the act to strengthen the credit of the national government, and the act to raise the fifteen regiments of Pennsylvania reserves, which did such valiant service in the war. During the sickness of the speaker he was unanimously chosen speaker *pro tem.*, and presided over the deliberations of the house the last half of the session of 1861. Since 1879 Mr. Sheppard has been a member of the Board of Public Education of Philadelphia. He did

most efficient work as chairman of the committee on night schools, member of the committee that organized the School of Industrial Art, now so prosperous, and member of the committee whose deliberation resulted in the establishment of the two excellent manual training schools in connection with the educational system of Philadelphia. He was chosen president of the Board of Education in 1889, and has been twice re-elected. He is a diligent student of the advanced thought and improved method in educational matters, of which the tone and character of his published reports give evidence. He was one of the founders of the National Security Bank of Philadelphia, and is its president. For twenty-five years he has represented the interests of Philadelphia in the Northern Liberties' Gas Co. He is a past grand master in the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and is treasurer of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. In charitable, Sunday-school, and church work he has taken an active interest since early manhood. Mr. Sheppard's career affords a conspicuous illustration of the possibilities which lie within the grasp of any young man who combines high moral principles with untiring energy, enterprise, and industry.

MACKEY, Ansel Elliott, educator, was born at Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y., June 3, 1836, the son of Alexander and Clarissa Mackey, and grandson of Maj. Alexander Mackey, one of the early settlers of the town. He received an academic education, and began teaching at the age of eighteen, working successfully in the public schools of New York state for five years. He subsequently took a business course at Albany, N. Y., and, receiving a state certificate, was soon after graduation appointed principal of the business department of the Albany College, where he remained for several years. In 1873 he established a commercial school in the city of Hudson, N. Y., and adopted teaching as a permanent profession. In 1880 he established the well-known Geneva Business College and Shorthand Institute at Geneva, N. Y., which has become one of the famous institutions of the country for business training. Mr. Mackey was married Nov. 7, 1867, to Carrie E. Hoag, daughter of Casper F. and Anna C. Hoag, of Schenectady, N. Y. They have two children—a daughter, Anna C., and a son, Casper A. At the age of ten he experienced religion, and has ever since taken an active part in church and Sunday-school work as scholar, teacher and superintendent. He is a strong advocate of temperance, and maintains strict fidelity to the principles of true nobility and progressive Christianity. He has also been an active and honorary member of the Young Men's Christian Association, rendering valuable services to it, as to all other organizations having for their object the temporal and spiritual welfare of the human race.

Ansel E. Mackey

DAVENPORT, James, member of congress, was born in Stamford, Conn., Oct. 12, 1758, a descendant of John Davenport, the celebrated English Nonconformist, who settled in Boston in 1637. He was graduated from Yale in 1777, and afterward served in the commissary department of the revolutionary army. He subsequently studied law, and became a judge of the court of common pleas. He was a representative in congress from Connecticut from 1796 until 1797, and a member of the corporation of Yale from 1793 until his death, which took place at his home Aug. 3, 1797.

DAKE, Dumont Charles, physician, was born at Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 11, 1838. He came of a race of distinguished physicians, who were noted for their progressive spirit. His grandfather, Dr. Jabez Dake, was the first to substitute the bath for the old system of blood-letting, and his uncle, Dr. J. P. Dake, has a national reputation as a practitioner of the new school of homeopathy. His father, Dr. C. M. Dake, was also an eminent physician. Dumont received a thorough academic education, studied medicine with his father and uncle, and was associated for some years with the former in practice. He abandoned his profession for a brief season during the war, and served in the Union army for three years, being afterward appointed to the revenue service under Secretary Chase. In 1868 he commenced practice in Rochester, N. Y., as an homeopathist, but gradually enlarged his sphere of action, adopting more advanced, liberal, and, in many respects, original ideas, his specialty being magnetic therapeutics. He traveled extensively for several years, achieving an enviable reputation throughout the West by his peculiar method of diagnosing disease, and his marked success in the cure of "Incurables." A prominent medical journal said of him: "His methods are novel, his analysis clean-cut and convincing, and he is mentioned as a modern evolution of the distinguished Dr. Abernethy; courageous, determined, and an uncompromising foe to all shams and to charlatanism." He removed to New York in 1879, and was graduated from the United States Medical College in 1882. He rapidly acquired an extensive practice, his peculiar methods receiving due recognition among his professional brethren of the various schools of medicine, by whom he is frequently called in for consultations. Although regularly established in New York city, his practice includes patients from Maine to California. He married, in 1885, Florence Nightingale Middleton, a daugter of W. H. Middleton, of Brooklyn.

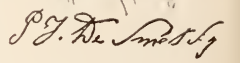
Dumont C. Dake.

SEDGWICK, Robert, colonist and soldier, was born about 1590. He emigrated to America and was one of the first settlers of Charlestown, Mass., in 1635, and represented it for years in the general court. An active man of business, he joined the younger Winthrop in 1643 in starting the first iron-works in America. He had been a member of the Artillery Company of London; in 1638 he was prominent in organizing The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and two years later became its captain. He had command of the Castle in 1641, of the Middlesex regiment in 1643, and of the forces of the province in 1652. Under orders from Cromwell he went to the Penobscot region in 1654 to drive off the French, and took several of their forts. The next year he bore part in the expedition to the Spanish main and in the capture of Jamaica, and was made one of the commissioners for its government, and presently major-general. Carlyle called him "very brave, zealous, and pious." He founded a New England family which in the fifth and later generations won much eminence. He died in Jamaica May 24, 1656.

GARRISON, William Dominick, was born at Garrison's, Putnam Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1838, the son of John Garrison, who was born at Garrison's, N. Y., in 1797. His mother was Martha Dominick, of New York city. On his grandmother's side Mr. Garrison's ancestry came to the "Philipse Precinct," which was the name of the place at that time, in 1734, being among the first settlers. On his father's side he belongs to the Staten Island Garrisons who came to this country in 1658 in the Dutch ship the Gilded Beaver, under the name of Gerret Gerretsen; the name soon became anglicized, but some branches of the family still spell it Garretson. He received his education at the common school of his neighborhood, and at the academy in Greenwich, Conn. In 1855 he went to Chicago, Ill., as a clerk in a hardware store, but his health giving way he returned to his home at Garrison's in 1858, and entered the hotel business in 1859. He has since been an active hotel man, having built the Highland House at Garrison's, which is a renowned summer resort, and he is also one of the proprietors of the Grand Union hotel, New York city, with which he has been connected as manager and proprietor for the past eighteen years. He is recognized as one of the most prominent of hotelmen, it being known throughout the entire country that he possesses rare executive ability and untiring energy. He was founder and is president of the New York State Hotel Association, the largest association of its kind in the world. He is a member of the Holland Society; Sons of the Revolution; a veteran of the 7th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.; a member of the Old Guard; has taken all the degrees in both branches of Masonry, having reached the 33d, and is a member of the supreme council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America; is a member of the Royal Order of Scotland; and is connected with many other orders and clubs. He is an active man and takes deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of New York state and city. He is a genial friend and a man who is not afraid to do his duty. He died in New York city Dec. 2, 1892.

UPJOHN, Richard, architect, was born at Shaftesbury, Eng., Jan. 22, 1802. He was given a good common education, and afterward apprenticed to a builder and cabinet-maker. He subsequently became a master mechanic in this trade, in which he engaged until 1829, when he emigrated to America, first settling in New Bedford, Mass. Here he pursued his trade until 1833, when he went to Boston, and made some of the architectural drawings for a city court-house. The first work upon which he was engaged after settling in his new home, was upon the gateways forming the entrances to the Boston Common. His next work of any note was a church in Bangor, Me. Mr. Upjohn was called in 1839 to assume charge of a work that was to be one of the crowning glories of his life, and which was to establish his reputation as an architect. This work was the alterations that were proposed to be made in Trinity church, New York city, and the building of the new church edifice. There he had an opportunity for his genius to show itself, and when the church was completed in 1846 it was conceded to be the finest and grandest church edifice in this country, and Mr. Upjohn had gained for himself a reputation as a church architect that since has made his name famous. The churches built under his designs were principally of the Gothic style of architecture. His other edifices in various architectural styles are seen in all parts of the United States. Mr. Upjohn built the Corn Exchange bank and Trinity building in New York city. Christ and Grace churches, and the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, N. Y., were erected under this direction and from his designs. He built St. Thomas's church, Trinity chapel and the Church of the Holy Communion in New York city. Though most of his public buildings were in the Italian renaissance, his taste always inclined toward the Gothic, which, in prescribed lines, shows itself in St. Philip's church, a small edifice on the Highlands, near Garrison's-on-the-Hudson, where Mr. Upjohn passed the closing days of his life. He was for many years president of the American Institute of Architects. He died at Garrison's, Putnam Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1878.

SMET, Peter John de, missionary, was born at Dendermonde, Belgium, Dec. 31, 1801. He was educated at Mechlin, came to America with Rev. C. Nerinckx in 1821, entered the order of Jesuits, and spent the years 1823–28 at Florissant, Mo., under the care of Bishop Dubourg, who ordained him. He had a share in organizing the University of St. Louis in 1838–39, and taught in it for ten years. From youth he had desired to labor among the Indians, but the opportunity was long delayed. In 1838 he started a mission among the Pottawatomies, on Sugar Creek, Mo., and showed unusual gifts for this kind of work. In 1840 he made his way to the Flatheads of Oregon, who had asked for religious instruction, and was eagerly welcomed. The next year he founded St. Mary's mission on the Bitter-root river. Failing to procure supplies in the neighborhood or at Vancouver, he returned to St. Louis, was sent to Belgium and France to ask for help, and returned in 1844 with five Jesuits and six Sisters of the Congregation of Our Lady. He now established a central mission on the Willamette, from which his labors extended far and wide. His influence over the Indians of the northwest was held to surpass that of any other man; the wild tribes whom he met on his journeys, far from molesting him, revered his person as sacred, and on several occasions he was of much service to the U. S. government in averting or suppressing hostilities. He acted as chaplain to the Utah expedition, and started missions in that region. He made several voyages to Europe, where he was much esteemed, and was decorated by the king of Belgium. Several of his books have appeared in English translations: "Letters and Sketches of a Residence in the Rocky Mountains" (1843); "Oregon Missions and Travels" (1847); "Western Missions and Missionaries" (1863), and "New Indian Sketches" (1868). He received serious injuries by an accident when last in Europe, and died at St. Louis May 23, 1873.



EDMOND, William, member of congress, was born in South Britain, Conn., Sept. 28, 1755, and was graduated from Yale in 1773. He served as a volunteer in the defence of Danbury at the attack on that place by the British, and subsequently became distinguished as a lawyer. He became a member of the state legislature, and was a member of the executive council. He was afterward appointed judge of the supreme court of the state, and represented Connecticut in congress from 1791 until 1801 He died in Newton, Conn., Aug. 1, 1838.

STEWART, William Alexander, jurist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27, 1825, of Irish ancestors on the paternal side, who emigrated to America early in the eighteenth century. His maternal ancestors were refugees from France, who, on account of religious persecutions, fled to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century. William is the son of Joseph J. Stewart, a native of New Castle county, Del. He was prepared for college at public and private schools in Baltimore, and afterward entered Baltimore College, which was at that time one of the departments of the Maryland University. At the conclusion of his course he decided to adopt the profession of law, and after completing the necessary studies was admitted to the bar in Baltimore county May 17, 1847. From the first he took a foremost place among the leading lawyers of his day, and soon acquired a large practice. In 1849–50 he was chief clerk of the first branch of the city council of Baltimore, and was subsequently a member of the house of delegates, in 1854 chief clerk of the house, and in 1867, after returning from an extensive tour in Europe, he was again elected to the house of delegates, and in 1868 chosen speaker of that body. He received unqualified praise for the ability with which he filled the position. In 1852, during the absence of the consul, he acted as commercial agent for the republic of Venezuela at the port of Baltimore, and in 1858, by the authority of the corporation of Baltimore, revised the ordinances and digested the acts of the assembly relating to that city. July 10, 1868, he was appointed by the mayor and city council of Baltimore one of the trustees of the McDonogh educational fund, and is the vice-president of the McDonogh Institute, and for a number of years has occupied the position of president of the board of trustees of the Baltimore Female College. In 1882 he was elected one of the judges of the supreme bench in Baltimore, and under the system of rotation which exists in that city, he has presided as judge over each of the state courts of Baltimore city, and has filled his position with dignity, ability and impartiality. He has been identified with the Sunday-school work of Baltimore for forty years, and has occupied the positions of superintendent and secretary of the Sunday-school society of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member and vestryman of the church to which he belongs, and has for many years represented it as a lay delegate in the diocesan convention, and he has also represented the diocese of Maryland in the last three general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1869 he married Emily Gallatin, daughter of the late Com. Albert G. Slaughter, of the U. S. navy. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society, and stands high in the respect and esteem of the citizens of his native state.

Wm. A. Stewart

CRUMP, M. H., geologist, was born in Culpeper county, Va., Oct. 24, 1849. His ancestors emigrated from Kent, Eng., to New Kent county, Va., about 1620, and one of them, Sir Thomas Crump, was a member of the house of burgesses in 1631. Graduating from the Virginia Military Institute in 1873, he went to Kentucky the following year, and has since been constantly engaged in scientific work. In 1875 he joined the Harvard Summer School of Geology, under Prof. N. S. Shaler, at Cumberland Gap, and has since been more or less connected with the State Geological Survey; during the first half of 1890 he had charge of it in the director's absence. He was professor of geology, mineralogy and chemistry in Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky., from 1880 until November, 1889, when he resigned to become secretary of the Bowling Green and Northern Railroad. Military matters have been his recreation. He organized the first volunteer company of the 3d regiment, Kentucky state guard, in October, 1879, has been captain, major and colonel of the regiment, and later inspector-general. He is a Fellow of the American Geological Society and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

SCHUMACHER, Ferdinand, cereal manufacturer, was born at Celle, Hanover, Ger., March 30, 1822. His father was a prosperous commission merchant, who gave his son a liberal education in the higher schools of his native town. At the age of fifteen the boy was apprenticed, without pay, to learn the grocer's trade, and served for five years. In 1842 he entered his father's office, and a few years later became shipping clerk for the great sugar refining house of Egestoff & Hurtzig, of Hanover. In 1850 young Schumacher emigrated to America, and with his brother Otto, settled upon a farm at Euclid, near Cleveland, O. Two years later he removed to Akron, O., and has since been identified with the progress of that thriving city. His first venture was as a grocer, and so successful was he that in 1856 he began the manufacture of oatmeal, which, up to that time, had been imported. He had not been long at the business when imports almost ceased, and now America is a large exporter. To the business of making oatmeal was added the pearling of barley, for which the demand became so great, that in 1863 he erected a mill, devoted exclusively to this branch, and purchased the Cascade Flour Mills, greatly increasing their power and capacity. The plant having been destroyed in 1872, new and extensive structures were put up from time to time, only to be again destroyed by fire in 1886. Mr. Schumacher then united all his interests with the firm of Cummins & Allen, the consolidated business being known as "The F. Schumacher Milling Co." Mr. Schumacher was president until 1891, when a more extensive consolidation was made with cereal mills in the cities of Chicago, Cleveland, Rockford, Iowa City, Cedar Rapids, and Ravenna, the new corporation being known as the American Cereal Company, Mr. Schumacher being president. This corporation virtually controls the manufacture of all cereals except wheat and corn. It has a capital of $3,400,000, and an annual product of $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. From the small mill of 1852 Mr. Schumacher's energy and business ability has produced this now vast enterprise, with its many millions of capital, giving employment to thousands of men. He is interested in nearly all the manufacturing establishments of Akron, and is president of the Schumacher Gymnasium Co., a patron of Buchtel College, and an active member of the Universalist church. He is a stanch, earnest, and practical temperance man, and was, in 1883, the prohibition candidate for governor of Ohio, receiving the largest vote ever polled by the third party. Although born in Germany, he is truly loyal to his adopted country, and is an American citizen in the fullest sense of the word. Mr. Schumacher was married in 1851, to Hermine Schumacher. They have two sons.

Ferd. Schumacher.

SOMERS, Peter J., lawyer, and mayor of Milwaukee, Wis., was born at Menominee Waukesha Co., Wis., Apr. 12, 1850. His parents, who were both natives of Ireland, emigrated to this country in the year 1837 and after remaining for a brief period in the state of New York, went to Wisconsin. Peter's earlier days were spent with his parents on the farm. His birth, although humble, was highly respectable.

Peter J. Somers

his parents being endowed with those elements of high character and goodness of heart, for the absence of which no amount of wealth can adequately compensate. Along with a moderate amount of this world's goods, they left their children the heritage of a good name and those qualities of moral rectitude for which in life they were distinguished. The surviving members of the Somers family consist of Michael and James, both of whom are farmers; John, who is engaged in the real estate business; Thomas F., a lawyer, and Peter J. They are successful in their vocations. Peter received an excellent common-school education, and also attended the normal school at Whitewater, and an academy at Waukesha, Wis. In 1872 he commenced the study of law in the office of the late Chief Justice Ryan, of Milwaukee, a man of exceptional ability. Upon his admission to the bar Mr. Somers entered into the active practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee. His success was so marked that in the year 1882 he was elected city attorney, a position which he held for two years. He then became actively engaged in real estate transactions, from which, combined with his law practice, he has realized a handsome fortune. Politically, he has always been a democrat, and in the spring of 1890 was elected alderman by a majority of 1,896 in a ward which was then and for many years prior thereto had been republican. Upon his advent into the city council, Mr. Somers was unanimously elected its president, an honor almost without precedent in the municipal history of Milwaukee. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Somers was strongly urged to become a candidate for congress; but he determined not to stand, yet, notwithstanding his emphatic and repeated declarations in this respect, he received thirty-four votes in the democratic convention. In the fall of the year last mentioned, George W. Peck, then mayor of Milwaukee, was elected governor of Wisconsin. This left a vacancy, for which Mr. Somers afterward received the unanimous nomination of his party. Dec. 2, 1890, he was elected by 6,849 votes, the largest majority for mayor ever given in Milwaukee. In April, 1892, Mr. Somers was re-elected by a large majority. He has shown himself to be one of the best mayors Milwaukee ever had. He is honest, fearless and impartial in the discharge of his official duties, to which he brings ability and experience, both natural and acquired, of a very high order. In religion, Mr. Somers is a Roman Catholic, and is a devoted adherent of his church. Although ardently devoted to this country, as the son of Irish parents he cherishes a very kindly feeling for the land in which they were born, and any movement reasonably well calculated to advance the condition of the Irish people always finds in him an ardent and enthusiastic supporter. In 1878 Mr. Somers married Catherine F. Murphy, of Milwaukee. In her love of home, of her husband, of her children, and of all good deeds, she is a model wife, a companion who may be implicitly relied on in times of adversity for assistance and consolation. Mr. and Mrs. Somers have had five children, three boys and two girls, who bid fair to become useful and valuable members of the community. Mr. Somers is still in the prime of life; his constitution is vigorous, habits excellent, faculties likely to continue unimpaired for many years to come, popular and appreciated in the city in which he lives, happy in his marriage, home and children, and blessed with an abundance of this world's goods.

SMITH, Jeremiah, member of congress and jurist, was born at Peterborough, N. H., Nov. 29, 1759. He was a young patriot in the army of 1775, and was wounded in the battle of Bennington, Vt. He then entered Rutgers, from which he was graduated in 1780, prepared for the profession of law, and was admitted to practice at Dover, N. H., where he won distinction as a lawyer and a scholar. He was elected to congress as a federalist in 1791, for the term ending in 1797, supporting with eminent ability the measures of the government. From 1798 until 1800 he was U. S. district attorney, and 1801–2 judge of the U. S. circuit court of New Hampshire. He was then made chief justice, and held office for seven years, when he resigned to become governor. At the close of his term he resumed practice, and served again as chief justice in 1813–16. For nearly forty years Judge Smith was president of the Exeter Bank, trustee and treasurer of Phillips Andover Academy, and a member of the State Historical Society. He was specially distinguished for scholarly acquirements, highly cultivated tastes, and urbane manners. He numbered Daniel Webster among his intimate friends. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1807. He published a life of Judge Caleb Ellis in 1816, and his own life was published by John H. Morison in 1845. He died with his splendid faculties unimpaired, Sept. 21, 1842.

CLUNIE, Thomas Jefferson, congressman, was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, March 25, 1852, while his parents were on a visit. After various removals, the family finally settled in California in 1854, and in 1870 Thomas was admitted to the bar by special legislative act, he being but eighteen years old. He had an academic education. He was chosen state representative in 1875 when but twenty-three years of age; brigadier-general in the California national guard in 1876, delegate-at-large to the national democratic convention at Chicago in 1884, in which he was a member of the platform committee; was state senator in 1886–88, and national representative in the fifty-first congress. Gen. Clunie has been a zealous and capable worker for his state, fully alive to its needs, and eloquently urging its claims. He has been a foe to monopolies; urged the state's control of railroads, and the reduction of high freights and fares; the champion of labor; effecting the reduction of work of street-car employees from sixteen to twelve hours, and has favored the protecting of products by trade-marks, and home artisans from the injury of unfair Chinese competition; prohibiting the false stamping of Chinese goods as of American make; providing for worn-out policemen, and preventing high insurance rates by combination. In congress his work has been equally practical and beneficial. He secured appropriations for San Francisco and other harbors, for fortifications and for government buildings; and pressed measures to pay old war claims; to exclude the Chinese; to protect the forests, and to elect U. S. senators by the people. It was a graceful tribute to his high qualities and service

Thos. J. Clunie

and their grateful popular recognition, that the first political association of his city and state, composed of the best citizens, on his departure for Washington, did honor to him in a magnificent public banquet. It was conceded by the press of California, including the opposition papers, that Gen. Clunie had done more for his state than any other man that had been sent from California, and as a reward for his able and efficient services the leading democratic papers urged his selection for U. S. senator. His election was prevented by the fact of the general assembly being republican.

HURLBUT, Hinman Barrett, lawyer, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., July 20, 1819, son of Abiram, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and Mary (Barrett) Hurlbut. He was educated in the common schools, and first employed in a store at Waddington, N. Y. In 1836 he went to Cleveland, and entered the law office of his brother, H. A. Hurlbut. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar, and removed to Massillon, O., where he began the practice of law. His ability soon secured for him a large and paying practice, and in 1846 he formed a partnership with D. K. Carter, afterward chief justice of the District of Columbia. May 25, 1840, he married Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel E. Johnson, of Oneida county, N. Y. In 1850 he retired from the practice of law and engaged in the banking business. He aided in the organization of the Merchants' Bank, and the Union National bank, of Massillon, being director in each corporation. He was representative of the Union Branch and the Bank of Toledo in the state board of control of the State Bank of Ohio. In 1852, still retaining his interest in the Massillon banks, he removed to Cleveland, and commenced business under the name of Hurlbut & Co.; purchasing the charter of the Bank of Commerce, he reorganized it for business, and a little later, with others, purchased the Toledo branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and assisted its organization into a National bank. In 1865 his health failed, and he went abroad, remaining three years. He did not reengage in business until 1871, when he was elected president of the C. C. C. & I. R. R., which position he retained for ten years, and again went abroad. He has held the high esteem of the citizens of Cleveland for a number of years, and his ample means has given him opportunity to aid in the advancement of science and education, and other kindred worthy enterprises. He founded the Hurlbut professorship of natural sciences at the Western Reserve College of Cleveland, and possessed a large and select collection of paintings. By the provisions of his will he left a large portion of his estate to the building up of art interests in the city of Cleveland. He was originally a whig in politics, but became a warm republican at the foundation of that party. He was one of the delegates to the national convention which nominated Gen. Taylor in 1848. He died March 22, 1884.

SHREVE, Henry Miller, ship-builder, was born in Burlington county, N. J., Oct. 21, 1785. His youth was spent in western Pennsylvania. In 1810 he became a captain on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; during the war of 1812 served under Gen. Jackson, and in 1815 commanded the Enterprise, the first steamboat to make the voyage from New Orleans to Louisville. In 1816 he built the steamboat Washington, which was a great improvement upon the vessels designed by Fulton, and infringement suits brought by the latter and his associates against Mr. Shreve proved unsuccessful. From 1826 until 1841 Mr. Shreve was superintendent of western river improvements, and succeeded in opening the Red river to navigation. Besides improving the steamboat he invented a snag-boat for removing obstructions from the beds of rivers, and a steam marine battering ram for harbor defence. He died in St. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1854.

METCALF, Caleb B., educator, was born at Royalston, Worcester Co., Mass., Feb. 13, 1814. In 1822 the family removed to a farm near Troy, Cheshire Co., N. H., where he remained until 1831, after which he was for two years a clerk in Boston. He was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1838, and from Yale in 1842. In 1843 he married a sister of A. S. Barnes, the publisher. In 1844 he became usher in a Boston school, and, in 1846, master of one in Worcester, Mass., which was his home ever after. In 1856 he founded there the Highland Military Academy, which became one of the first institutions of its class in the country. In 1861, 1868, and 1874 extensive additions were made to its buildings, to accommodate the increasing number of pupils. The military drill was introduced in 1858, under the instruction of a veteran officer, as a means of promoting health, improving the figure and bearing, and aiding discipline. In 1860 the infantry drill had reached such excellence as to win the favorable notice of military writers. Attention was also given to artillery drill, and a large building was erected for riding lessons and cavalry practice. When the civil war broke out, some of the cadets acted as drill-masters in neighboring towns, and others became officers in the army. The military duties of the cadets in no way interfered with their studies; all the common and higher English branches received full attention, and the course in the higher branches, excepting the classics, was more extended than that of the New England high schools, especially in mathematics and the natural sciences. In 1888, after thirty-two years of uninterrupted and successful labor, Mr. Metcalf retired from the active management of the academy, retaining the title of superintendent *emeritus*. In addition to the exacting duties of his school, he found time for public services as a member of the Worcester school board for many years, a trustee of the library, and in other posts. He gave much attention to the raising of thoroughbred cattle, owned several deservedly noted herds, and was the first editor of the "Swiss Herd Book." He died July 31, 1891.

C. B. Metcalf.

BLOUNT, Thomas, member of congress and soldier, was born in Edgecombe county, N. C., in 1760, the son of Jacob Blount, member of the provincial assemblies of 1775–76. One brother, William, was a signer of the federal constitution of 1787, and territorial governor of Ohio. Another brother, Willie, was governor of Tennessee. When the revolutionary crisis came Thomas enlisted, though but sixteen years of age, and was made deputy paymaster-general in 1780. At the battle of Eutaw Springs he was major of a battalion of North Carolina militia, and was subsequently made major-general of the state militia. He represented North Carolina in congress as a democrat, in 1793–99, in 1805–9, and in 1811–12, and died in Washington on Feb. 7, 1812, during his last term of service.

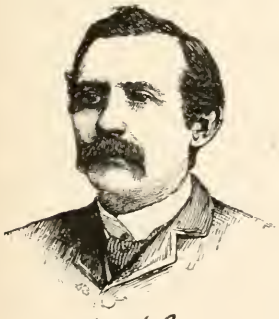
CLARKE, James Freeman, clergyman, reformer, and author, was born at Hanover, N. H., Apr. 4, 1810. He was taken in infancy to Newton, Mass., and cared for by his grandfather, James Freeman, pastor of King's Chapel in Boston, who conducted his early education on a peculiar and admirable plan, described in his autobiography. At ten he was sent to the Boston Latin School, and at fifteen to Harvard, where he had for classmates O. W. Holmes, B. R. Curtis, B. Pierce, W. H. Channing, and others eminent in after life. In his senior year he was intimate with Margaret Fuller, who exercised a deep influence upon him, and to whose memoir (1852) he contributed. Graduating in 1829, and from the Cambridge Divinity School in 1833, he went at once to Louisville, Ky., to assume a Unitarian pastorate. There he remained until 1840, having for his closest companion a brother of the poet Keats, editing from 1836 to 1839 the "Western Messenger," to which R. W. Emerson sent "Good-bye, Proud World," and other poems, and translating De Witte's "Theodore" (2 vols., 1840). Early in 1841 he returned to Boston and became pastor of the Church of the Disciples, a small flock gathered to "co-operate in the study and practice of Christianity." Their church was free, their tendencies conservative yet liberal, and while receiving the impress of their minister's independent mind and most tolerant spirit, they gave him freer scope than he might have found elsewhere. Yet when he exchanged pulpits with Theodore Parker, Jan. 26, 1845, some fifteen of his leading parishioners forsook him. This loss he provoked, as he said, not because he had any sympathy with Mr. Parker's views, for he was always "a supernaturalist in theology;" but he could not sit still and see an honest man tabooed for his opinions. In the same year, though not formally an abolitionist, he drew up the protest which was signed by 173 Unitarian ministers against slavery as unchristian and inhuman. He compiled the service-book and the hymn-book for his congregation, 1844: the enlarged edition, 1856, contained some very beautiful lyrics of his own, and the selections showed delicate taste and the widest catholicity. This charge he held through life, except for the years 1851–52, when failure of health induced a long rest at his wife's home in western Pennsylvania and in Europe. He was a diligent writer, and his books had a wide circulation and great influence. In the "Life and Military Services of Gen. Wm. Hull" (1848), he endeavored to rehabilitate the fame of an unfortunate relative. "Eleven Weeks in Europe" and "The Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness of Sin" (1852) were followed by "Christian Doctrine of Prayer" (1854–56), and a volume of sermons, "The Hour which Cometh and Now Is" (1864). His "Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors" (1866) was said to receive more favor from the "orthodox" than from his own people; he claimed that "a rational Unitarian has no quarrel with a rational Trinitarian." Of his "Ten Great Religions" the first volume (1870) reached a twenty-second edition in 1886; the second volume did not appear till 1883. This book "has done more than any other to increase the popular appreciation of the non-Christian religions." His later volumes were: "Steps of Belief" (1870); "Common Sense in Religion" (1874); "Go up Higher; or, Religion in Common Life" (1877); "Essentials and Non-essentials in Religion" (1878); "Memorial and Biographical Sketches" (1878); "Self-Culture" (1880); "Events and Epochs in Religious History" (1881); "Legend of Thomas Didymus, the Jewish Skeptic" (1881); "Anti-Slavery Days" (1883); "Ideas of the Apostle Paul Translated into their Modern Equivalents" (1884); "Manual of Unitarian Belief" (1884); "Every-day Religion" (1886); "Vexed Questions" (1886). His interest in astronomy, inherited from his father, appeared in "How to Find the Stars" (1878); in 1859 he went to Illinois to see a total eclipse of the sun. For poetry he had a genuine and precious gift, though he wrote too little of it, and published but one volume "Exotics" (1876); in this, seventy-four of the ninety translations are his own, and of great merit. One of his finest lyrics was written on his seventy-eighth birthday, but nine weeks before his death. Dr. Clarke's greatness came largely from the breadth of his sympathies and the manly force of his nature. Strictly speaking, he was not a deep scholar nor a systematic thinker; but his reading was always fruitful, and his thinking was his own. Earnestly devout, and semi-evangelical in his opinions, he took nothing on hearsay or from tradition; and doctrines, whether venerable or novel, came freshly from his lips or pen. If a current of thought might pass beyond him, a recognition of brotherhood could not. His fearless sincerity made him original; as in earlier days he exchanged with Parker, so in later years he invited Charles Bradlaugh to address his Sunday-school, which was done to edification. It was with topics as with men—none were foreign or indifferent to him. He was proud of his great collection of autographs, and especially of a letter of Daniel Boone. He came to the front in politics when he saw occasion, as when he stoutly opposed Gen. B. F. Butler's candidacy for governor. His influence was great, and his activities varied and constant; every good cause found in him an advocate, and he championed whoever was oppressed. He was a trustee of the Boston Public Library; a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education; long an overseer of Harvard, which gave him the degree of D.D. in 1863; its professor of natural religion and Christian doctrine, 1867–71, and its lecturer on Ethnic Religions 1876–77. The forceful beauty and lofty independence of his character won a host of admiring friends, and his unresting diligence found a far larger audience than any man's voice can command on Sundays. He died, deeply beloved and widely honored, at his suburban home in Jamaica Plain, June 8, 1888. In 1883 he had written an autobiography to 1840; this, with selections from his diary and correspondence, was edited by E. E. Hale, and published early in 1891.

DANFORTH, Joshua Noble, clergyman, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Apr. 1, 1798. He was graduated from Williams College in 1818, studied at the theological seminary at Princeton, was ordained in 1825, and became pastor of the church at New Castle, Del., but in 1828 he removed to Washington, D. C., to take charge of a church in that city. In 1832 he became agent of the American Colonization Society, holding this position for two years, and was one of those who sneered at the "men with more blood than brains," who were attempting to abolish slavery. In 1834 he accepted a call to the Congregational church at Lee, Mass., where he remained four years, removing to Alexandria, Va., to take charge of the Second Presbyterian church. He was agent for the American Colonization Society a second time in 1860. In 1855 he received the degree of D.D. from Delaware College. Mr. Danforth has made numerous contributions to both the religious and secular press. He has published "Gleanings and Groupings from a Pastor's Portfolio" (New York, 1852). He died Nov. 14, 1861.

STREETT, David, physician and educator, was born in Harford county, Md., Oct. 17, 1855, both parents being of English ancestry. His paternal and maternal grandfathers fought at the battle of North Point in defence of the city of Baltimore, Md., Sept. 12, 1814. David began teaching at the age of nineteen years, and at twenty-one commenced the study of medicine, being graduated with honor from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March, 1878. Then after serving a year as resident physician at the Maternité Hospital, and another year as resident physician at the Baltimore City Hospital, he began the practice of his profession there in 1880. In 1883 he was elected a member of the first branch of the city council of Baltimore, and at the end of his term (1884) was re-elected. In 1885 he was chosen professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Baltimore Medical College, and in 1888 dean of the college, both of which positions he still holds. He was active and influential in the establishment and support of the Maryland General Hospital, where he has always been an attending physician. He was elected president of the Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore in January, 1891, a vice-president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in May, 1891, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the Baltimore Medical Association, and the Clinical Society of Maryland.

David Streett

COX, Albert Hill, lawyer, was born in Troup county, Ga., Dec. 25, 1848. When sixteen years old he was engaged in the battle of West Point, Ga. He was graduated from the State University, at Athens, Ga., in 1868, and after reading law without a preceptor was admitted to the bar in Lagrange, Ga., the same year. He was solicitor-general of the Coweta circuit from 1872 to 1876, and in 1876 and 1878 was elected state representative in the general assembly; and in 1888 was delegate-at-large to national democratic convention. He married Lula Harmon of Forsyth, Ga., in 1876, and removed to Atlanta in 1882. Mr. Cox is a natural orator, with an eloquence facile, fervent and powerful. As a student, he was junior orator, and delivered an oration on "Obedience to Organic Law," that electrified the state, and caused the university to be closed temporarily by Gen. Pope, military commander in Georgia, who on examination of the speech, and the offer of Mr. Cox to retire from the institution, allowed it to be reopened. In the legislature he was manager of an impeachment trial, and made a memorable speech. In 1890, when the policy was urged of boycotting the North if the force bill was passed, he, in a public meeting in Atlanta, led the opposition to it in a speech of extraordinary strength, and it was overwhelmingly defeated. In the law he has had a brilliant career. He has been one of the successful farmers of the state, running a plantation of 2,000 acres.



A. H. Cox

TEAGUE, Samuel W., capitalist, was born in Newberry county, S. C., Mar. 4, 1849. He was educated in the Furman University in his native state, and afterward became a cotton planter, but found time amid his occupations to fit himself for various positions in life. In 1882, attracted by the climate and resources of Florida, he settled in that state, making his home at Lady Lake, Lake Co., and has given both his time and money to the development of that section, and was actively engaged in the construction of railroads. His position gave him an opportunity to become well acquainted with the lands of the state and their value. He became a member of the Dunn Phosphate Co. soon after the deposits were discovered near Ocala, and assisted in the selection of the large bodies of rich phosphate land purchased by that syndicate. Mr. Teague was also one of the founders and the land commissioner of the Dunnellon Phosphate Co., one of the largest syndicates in the "Hard Rock Region." He is an incorporator and director of the Buffum Loan and Trust Co., for which he has acted as land inspector and appraiser. He is now in partnership with his brother, and the senior member of the real estate firm of S. W. Teague & Co., which does an extensive business throughout the phosphate regions, and owns large tracts of city and suburban property, and extensive timber and grazing lands.

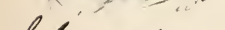
Samuel W. Teague

POWERS, Thomas J., naval officer of customs at Philadelphia, was born in Ireland Jan. 10, 1845, and came to Philadelphia with his parents when he was seven years old. He was educated in the public schools, and when quite young obtained employment in a publishing house. Before he completed his seventeenth year he enlisted in the 49th and 115th regiments of the Pennsylvania volunteers and served throughout the entire period of the war, remaining in the service until September, 1865. He participated in fourteen battles, including Second Bull Run, Sudley Spring Road, and Chantilly. While taking part in a cavalry charge at Bolivar, Tenn., he was wounded and had a horse shot under him. After the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia. In 1877–78 Mr. Powers was a clerk in the city treasurer's office, and later deputy recorder. In 1880 Gov. Hoyt appointed him coroner for Philadelphia, to fill an unexpired term, and in 1883 he was elected to the same office, which he filled with great acceptability. Nov. 22, 1889, President Harrison appointed Mr. Powers naval officer of customs. During his incumbency he has introduced several reforms in the keeping of the records, and the naval office in Philadelphia now ranks with that of New York. Mr. Powers has represented the republican party in many local and state conventions. He was twice a delegate to the republican national convention, and was one of the historic "306" who voted for President Grant thirty-six times for a third term.

Thomas J. Powers

SIMMONS, Thomas Jefferson, jurist, was born in Crawford county, Ga., June 25, 1837. He received an academic education, was admitted to the bar in 1857 and practiced law successfully in Crawford county until the breaking out of the war. He served as lieutenant in the 6th Georgia infantry, and lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 45th Georgia infantry. After the war he resumed practice and was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1865, and state senator in 1866. He removed to Macon, Ga., in 1867, and was elected state senator in 1871 and 1875, and was president of the senate in 1875–76, a member of the constitutional convention of 1877, judge of the superior court in 1878, and associate justice of the state supreme court in 1887, which place he now holds. He served in all the important campaigns in Virginia, up to Appomattox, and was severely wounded at the bloody Seven Days' battles around Richmond, and disabled for some time. As a lawyer, legislator and jurist, Judge Simmons has been distinguished and signally useful. He has a marked capacity for public service and an exceptional tact in popular management; as member of the two most important state constitutional conventions since the war, in the state senate at the head of the vital finance committee to deal with the disordered public money, and as a judge in the two highest legal tribunals of the state, he has been engaged in the loftiest public duties, and has discharged them in the ablest and most patriotic way. Perhaps his most valuable public service was in connection with the issue of illegal state bonds. He was the author of the measure to sift out these bonds, and the head of the committee that did this work, and saved the state $8,000,000, and which has withstood alike legal assault and the vindictive and futile efforts of angry capital to hurt the state's credit. He married, in 1857, Penny Hollis, in 1869 Mrs. Lucile Peek, and in 1889 Mrs. Renfroe.

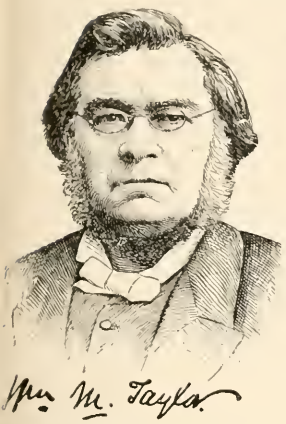
HURST, John Edward, merchant, was born at the family homestead, Ware Neck Farm, a few miles from Cambridge, Dorchester Co., Md., Oct. 21, 1832. He was descended from the Surreys of England, who settled in Maryland in 1765. The homestead was built by his grandfather in old English style, with brick and other materials imported from England. John E. Hurst was educated at the Cambridge (Md.) Academy, and in 1849 went to Baltimore and obtained employment in a retail dry-goods establishment, but preferring the wholesale trade, he entered the house of Hambleton & Thomas, a representative firm of the period. January 1, 1857, he with a cousin, Wm. R. Hurst, succeeded the old established wholesale dry-goods house of Hurst, Berry & Co., under the firm name of Hurst & Co., and so continued until the death of Mr. Wm. R. Hurst in 1868. In 1869 he formed the firm of Hurst, Purnell & Co., since recognized as the largest dry-goods and jobbing house in Baltimore. He was one of the founders of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, the most important trade body of that city; he was elected its first vice-president, and in 1882 president of the association, and has continuously been elected chairman of the most important committee—that on transportation. He is a director in the Baltimore Board of Trade, vice-president of the National Exchange Bank, director of the Eutaw Savings Bank, the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co., trustee in Johns Hopkins Hospital, and fills various other important offices, both commercial and benevolent. He has been for many years both vestryman and warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, near his summer home, and vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, Baltimore, and a man greatly respected and esteemed by his fellow-citizens.



ALLAIRE, Anthony J., soldier and police captain, was born in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 17, 1829. At an early age he came to New York city and was apprenticed to a blacksmith, working for two or three years at that trade after he had served his apprenticeship. He joined the firemen's brigade and was attached to engine company 41, becoming its foreman. In August, 1860, he joined the police force, was made roundsman June 20, 1861, and was promoted to the rank of sergeant Aug. 27, 1861. One year later he resigned to enter the army, being commissioned as captain in the 133d New York volunteers. He served with distinction in the Red river campaign, rising successively to the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel. He was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, and helped to check Early's advance on Washington. At the close of the war he was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious conduct, returned to New York and resumed his service on the police force, becoming patrolman July 10, 1865, roundsman July 14th, and sergeant in the Fifteenth precinct July 18th. On May 23, 1867, he was appointed captain and assigned to the Twenty-first precinct. In July, 1869, he was transferred to the Fourth precinct in Oak street, one of the most dangerous localities in the city. While there he arrested McFarland, the murderer of Richardson, the editor of the "Tribune," and broke up some infamous dens in Water and Chatham streets. In 1877 he was transferred to the Eighteenth precinct, and thence to police headquarters, where he was appointed instructor to the force. After two years in this position, he was transferred to the Tenth precinct, in Mulberry street, and was subsequently placed in command of the Broadway squad. On Aug. 24, 1890, he celebrated the completion of his thirtieth year in the police force, and was decorated with the sixth service stripe or chevron.

LOCKE, Matthew, member of congress, was born near Salisbury, N. C., in 1730. He was a prominent man in the colonial service just preceding the revolution, and an earnest supporter of the actual struggle. In 1771 he was chosen a commissioner by the people of North Carolina to receive the fees of sheriffs and other colonial officers. He was a member of the house of commons in 1775, and a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1776. For thirty years he served his state in the legislature, and voted for the ratification of the U. S. constitution in that body in 1787. He took his seat in congress Dec. 2, 1793, serving until March 3, 1799. He was also a brigadier-general of state troops, and at one time had four sons in the revolutionary army. He died Sept. 10, 1801.

TAYLOR, William Mackergo, clergyman, was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, Oct. 23, 1829. He came of ancestry who were in the line of the Covenanters, and he obtained his earliest education in the academy of his native town. Fortunately, that institution possessed a good library, and there he gratified and fostered his taste for reading. At the age of sixteen he entered the University of Glasgow and was graduated in 1849 with the degree of M.A. He now pursued his theological studies at Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian church, in Edinburgh, where, in 1852, he completed his training for the ministry. There were long intervals between the sessions of the Divinity Hall, and during these he was engaged in teaching, being for one year classical master of the academy in Kilmarnock, where he obtained his first instruction, and also subeditor of the Kilmarnock "Journal." On Dec. 14, 1852, he was licensed to preach, and at once accepted a call to the pastorate of the United Presbyterian church of Kilmaurs, a village near his birthplace, where he continued to labor for three years from June, 1853. He was so successful, and obtained such a reputation for ability, that his fame became known in the adjoining country, and in 1855 he was called to take service as pastor over a newly formed congregation at Bootle, Liverpool, Eng. Here he continued until 1871, by which time the new church, which numbered only forty members at his installation, had increased to a membership of 600, while the regular attendance upon his ministry was nearly 1,000, and his church had become one of the most famous of its denomination in England. A new church edifice had also been erected at a cost of $50,000. In the summer of 1871 Dr. Taylor was invited to fill the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, during the vacation of that celebrated preacher in Europe. It happened at the same time that the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States was about to hold its sessions in Chicago, and Dr. Taylor was accordingly appointed a delegate from the United Presbyterian church of Scotland to attend these sessions. He preached in the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn and made a deep impression, not only upon his immediate audiences, but generally throughout the community. Just at this time Dr. Joseph B. Thompson resigned from the Broadway Tabernacle church in New York, and his congregation, having not even heard Dr. Taylor preach, extended to him a call. Dr. Taylor had returned to Liverpool by this time, and the call was taken to him by Dr. Thompson, and accepted, and on Apr. 18, 1872, Dr. Taylor was installed pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle church; but before leaving Liverpool his church in that city loaded him with gifts and many expressions of their love and esteem, while numerous charitable and reformatory organizations extended to him addresses expressing their regret at his departure. From the very beginning of Dr. Taylor's ministry in New York large crowds filled the Tabernacle, and the approval of a wealthy and intelligent congregation was continuously afforded to him. Besides devoting himself to his labors in the pulpit, Dr. Taylor used the press effectively for the dissemination of his views. He was a valued contributor to the "Scottish" and other reviews, and published a large number of works of interest and importance. In 1876 he delivered a course of lectures in the Yale Divinity School, and in 1880 to the members of the Princeton Theological Seminary another course, and at different times gave special lectures in Yale, Oberlin, and Princeton Theological Seminaries. He received the degree of D.D. on the same day, in July, 1872, from the colleges of Yale and Amherst, and afterward LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in June, 1883. Dr. Taylor was editor-in-chief of the "Christian at Work" for four years. As a pulpit orator he aroused the deepest interest, being skillful and logical in presenting his subjects, and qualified to illustrate them from all departments of literature, and adorning his oratory with bursts of thrilling eloquence, exhibiting great dramatic power. Dr. Taylor's published works number more than thirty.



Wm M. Taylor

CROPPER, John, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1756. Almost a boy at the opening of the struggle of the colonies with the mother-country, and filled with patriotic ardor, he joined the revolutionary forces of 1775, as captain of the 9th Virginia regiment. He was promoted to be major of the 5th, which he led with great gallantry in the battle of Brandywine under heavy losses, and as colonel of the 7th, he took part in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 11th regiment, May 15, 1778, and subsequently its colonel. He died at Bowman's Folly, Va., Jan. 15, 1821.

HOLLY, John I., business man, was born Aug. 19, 1843, at Stamford, Conn. He is a descendant of John Holly, governor of the New Haven colony in 1642. He received his education in the public schools of the town, and at a local academy. Entering on a business career, he evinced integrity, industry, and shrewdness. He became president of the Pittsburgh, Marion and Chicago Railway, a corporation created by the reorganization of the New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway, and has placed it upon a secure footing. He is also treasurer of the Western Air Line Construction Co., whose stockholders are principal owners of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad, and president of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Co. of New York. Since 1874 he has been treasurer of the National Metre Co., and from 1871 a member of the firm of Lockwood Brothers & Holly, important factors in the petroleum trade. In 1890 he was elected president of the South Brunswick Terminal Railroad Company, and also of the South Brunswick and Cordele Railroad. In these positions of honor and trust Mr. Holly has displayed conspicuous ability, and his capacity has been recognized and rewarded in these selections of official preferences by business men, who had no occasion to seek him for his wealth, but rather on account of his sterling integrity and superior merit. In his new field as director of railroads designed as outlets for the developing of the coal and iron fields of the South through rich agricultural regions directly to one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, furnishing a new seaboard outlet direct to foreign ports, he sees a great future for the country and a profitable field for the investment of capital, the effects of which will make itself felt in every quarter of the rapidly developing South. In this field of usefulness Mr. Holly promises to fully live up to the exactions of the present which the standard of the past has put upon him

John I. Holly

SHAPLEY, Rufus Edmonds, lawyer and author, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Aug. 4, 1840. His ancestor, a descendant of the Shapleigh family of England, came to New England in 1668, and subsequently intermarried with the Wentworth family of New Hampshire. His grandfather, Rufus E. Shapley, removed to Pennsylvania about 1799, and settled in Carlisle. His father, also named Rufus E. Shapley, was a wealthy and well-known citizen of that town. The boyhood of Mr. Shapley was spent in Carlisle, where he obtained his preliminary education, and then entered Dickinson College, from which he was graduated in 1860. The following year he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterward removed to Philadelphia, where he speedily acquired a large practice, and within a few years became one of the leaders of a bar noted for its distinguished lawyers. His practice, at first, was mainly in the criminal courts, where he was leading counsel for the defence in a large number of noted murder cases. But he soon abandoned this branch of practice almost entirely, and devoted his attention to civil and corporation business. In 1874 he was leading counsel in the suit of Capt. Brady against the American Steamship Co. for salvage. At midnight on Feb. 27, 1874, a tremendous sea swept over the steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, washing overboard the captain and first and second officers, who were on the bridge, and at the moment the ship was about sinking, Brady, a passenger, rushed to the deck, took command, and brought the vessel safely into port, thus saving over a hundred lives, and a million dollars' worth of property. In the suit for salvage that followed, resulting in an award in favor of Capt. Brady, the company's defence was that its fourth officer, Rivers, was a competent navigator, in verification of which he produced his log, which he claimed was correct. Mr. Shapley, after ten days' cross examination of Rivers, compelled him to admit that according to his log, the ship was three hundred miles on land, near Lake Erie, when in fact she was at the Capes of the Delaware. This case gained a world-wide notoriety, being the only one on record in which it was decided that a passenger could receive salvage money. Mr. Shapley was for many years counsel for the police department of Philadelphia, solicitor under two successive sheriffs, special counsel for the state of Pennsylvania in a number of important suits against various railway corporations for delinquent taxes, which resulted in the recovery of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, which had been considered wholly lost. During this time he published several works on the tax laws of the state. In 1891 he was leading counsel for the auditor-general and state treasurer of Pennsylvania, in proceedings for their removal by the governor, on address of the senate, and after a memorable struggle, lasting six weeks, he succeeded in having the proceedings dismissed by the senate on his plea that it had no jurisdiction. In 1881 Mr. Shapley published anonymously, "Solid for Mulhooly," a political satire of rare merit. This work was aimed at machine politics and boss rule, and produced a strong impression. Col. A. K. McClure, the distinguished journalist, in the editorial columns of his paper, the Philadelphia "Times," said: "What 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was to slavery, and 'The Fool's Errand' to Southern reconstruction. 'Solid for Mulhooly' is to municipal misrule. It is the most polished satire of the age." The work was extensively copied in English journals, and a revised edition of it, illustrated by Thomas Nast, was published in 1889. In collaboration with Ainsworth R. Spofford, librarian of congress, Mr. Shapley edited "The Library of Wit and Humor," in five volumes. In 1889 he delivered an oration, full of thoughtful information, on "The Overcrowding of the Learned Professions," at the 100th anniversary of the literary society to which he belonged as a student at Dickinson College. He has a collection of many valuable paintings by Watteau, Doré, Millet, Diaz, Nasmyth, and other celebrated artists of the ancient and modern schools. In 1877 Mr. Shapley married Annie McCord of Pittsburg, Pa.

Rufus E. Shapley

SMITH, Jane Luella Dowd, educator and author, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., June 16, 1847. She comes of Puritan ancestry, her forefathers having settled in New England about 1630, the family of her father being descended from the Dudleys of Old England and the Fields of New England. On both sides were found officers and privates in the revolutionary army. Her parents were successful educators in New England, and her sister, Alice M. Dowd, is a teacher and writer of note. Luella early showed intellectual ability, accomplishing easily at six years of age studies usually pursued by children of twice her years. She was carefully educated in the select schools of her parents and the high and normal schools at Westfield, and entering the Young Ladies' Seminary at North Granville, N. Y., under the management of her cousin, C. F. Dowd, Ph.D., was graduated valedictorian of her class in 1868. Following the calling of her relatives, Miss Dowd engaged in educational work and achieved noteworthy success. In 1872 she became principal of the academy at South Egremont, Mass., where she remained until 1876, and she also held the same position in the high schools of Southampton 1868, and Sheffield 1877–1879, in Massachusetts, and in Stamford, Conn., 1884. In 1875 Miss Dowd married Henry Hadley Smith, a physician, who subsequently became noted in his profession. They resided in Sheffield, Mass., until 1884, and after a year abroad, settled in Hudson, N. Y., where she became known as an earnest advocate of total abstinence and prohibition, to which work much of her time has been given of late years. Throughout a busy life, Mrs. Smith wrote, as she had opportunity, short stories, sketches and verses for the papers and magazines, generally under her familiar signature, "Luella D. Smith." Her essays are strong, and have always been well received when read in public. Her poems are melodious and pleasing, her stories interesting and helpful. All her writings reveal conscientious endeavor to make the world brighter and better. She published "Wayside Leaves" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1879), a collection of poems and essays that received general commendation by the press, and "Wind Flowers" (Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1887), a collection of original poems and poetical translations from the German, which at once gave its author an undoubted place among the poets of the new world, proving her to be endowed with gifts of imagination and poetic invention of a very high order. Her later poems and translations, including some of her best work, have not yet been put into book form.

Luella D. Smith

HALL, John Hudson, business man, was born in New York city Oct. 15, 1828. He came of ancestors whose lives were closely connected with the early history of his native city. On his mother's side, Mr. Hall sprang from an old Dutch family, the Van Wycks of Long Island. His paternal great-grandfather was an Englishman from Kent, and his great-grandmother was from Inverness, Scotland. It is a peculiarity of the American people that the blood of several races is often commingled in each family. The Hall family forms no exception to this rule, and the Dutch, English and Scotch ancestors all combined to endow John Hudson Hall with the sturdy qualities for which he was distinguished. The frugality of the Hollander, the courage of the Anglo-Saxon and the conscientiousness of the Scot were all his. Mr. Hall in 1842 began his business life as a clerk in the office of Mr. Allen, a banker, an old family friend. He subsequently entered the store of Elliott, Burnap & Babcock, paper manufacturers and dealers, and in 1851 became a partner of the firm, which was styled Babcock, Dubuisson & Hall. In 1854 this firm was dissolved by the death of the senior partner, Mr. Babcock, who with his family were lost on the ill-fated Arctic. Mr. Hall then formed a partnership with John Campbell & Co., the style of the firm becoming Campbell, Hall & Co. The house was soon recognized as a power in the trade, and occupied an important position in the city of New York as paper manufacturers and dealers. In 1860 Mr. John Campbell retired and Mr. Hall took the position as head of the house, which he retained until he retired from the paper business in 1881. Mr. Hall, having invested largely in railroad stocks, gave his attention to their development. He first became interested in railroad stocks in 1866, when he placed his name to the articles of association of the West Side and Yonkers Patent Railroad Co., which built in 1868 a half-mile as an experiment in Greenwich street. Its methods of propulsion proved inadequate to the needs of the metropolis, and the elevated road was conceived. The perfecting of the system was Mr. Hall's constant thought from its inception. He felt sure of its ultimate success, and at his death was the last acting member of the original board of directors of the first elevated railroad in New York city. He was a director of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad; the Richmond and Danville, the West Point and Richmond Terminal and Warehouse Co.; president of the Georgia Company, and vice-president of the Georgia Central Railroad and Banking Co. Mr. Hall was one of the earliest members of the Union League Club, and was one of a sub-committee on building when its present club-house was erected. He served on the executive committee for eight years, was its chairman in 1886 and twice elected one of the vice-presidents of the club. He also became a member of the Union Club in 1865, the Chamber of Commerce in 1871, and the republican county committee of New York; a member in perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a member of the Museum of Natural History in Central Park. He was a liberal patron of art and possessed a valuable art collection. In 1872 Mr. Hall married Cornelia G. Ward, third daughter of Augustus H. Ward. The union was a particularly happy one, and was blessed with four children, J. Hudson, Charles Ward, Cornelia Katharine and Martha J. Hall. From the start Mr Hall's career was marked by energy, perseverance, cool judgment and unerring sagacity. He was not afraid to assume responsibility when he felt he was in the right, and, once he had shaped his course, never faltered in the execution of his plans. Honesty was a law of his life, and he scorned all inducements to benefit himself by methods which endangered those universal principles of action which are the foundations of a strong and effective life, whose chief end is not the mere getting of money. Mr. Hall was for seven years a vestryman of the Church of the Incarnation, from which his funeral took place. He died at Thomasville, Ga., March 3, 1891.

John H. Hall

WADSWORTH, Peleg, member of congress and soldier, was born in Duxbury, Mass., May 6, 1748. He was graduated from Harvard in 1769, and after teaching a short time, engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the opening of the revolutionary war he was made captain of a company of minutemen from Roxbury, and, rapidly rising in command, was afterward adjutant-general for Massachusetts. He served in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 1, 1776; was made brigadier-general in 1777, and was the second officer in command of the expedition sent to Penobscot, in which he was taken prisoner. After the war he settled in Portland, Me., and was employed in surveying. In 1792 he was elected to the state senate from Massachusetts, and in the same year was the first representative from his district in congress, in which he held his seat from Dec. 2, 1793, until March 3, 1807. He then withdrew from public affairs to improve a tract of land, awarded him for his services by the government, in Oxford county, Me. At the same time he developed the resources of that section, and was made major-general of the state militia. He died at his home in Hiram, Oxford Co., Nov. 18, 1829.

WRIGHT, Robert Jefferson, merchant, was born in Flushing, L. I., July 8, 1842. His American ancestor was Richard Wright, of Lynn, Mass., who came over in 1632, and was one of the committee of that town to confer with two others in each town in advising the governor and assistant about raising a public stock. He was in Boston in 1636, and was known as "Captain." The lineage of the family is traced back to 1509, to Wright of Wrightsbridge, Hornchurch, Dogenham, county Essex. Robert J. Wright received a good education, and early in life evinced a fondness for commercial pursuits, and filled various positions as clerk until 1866, when he started in the flour and feed business, achieving success from the start, which continued for a period of twenty years. In 1886 he formed a copartnership under the firm name of Kane & Wright, for carrying on the fertilizing business, it being one of the largest houses of the kind in the country. Mr. Wright is recognized in the business community as one of the most prosperous and enterprising merchants of New York city, who during his long business career, has maintained a reputation for probity and honor. He has been actively engaged in the promotion of various religious and benevolent undertakings, and is prominently identified with the American Legion of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, and the Order of Chosen Friends. Of the latter he is a charter member of council No. 55, and in 1890 had held the position of counselor for four consecutive years. He is a trustee of the Dry Dock Savings Institution of New York, a deacon in the First Collegiate Reformed church of Harlem, and a member of other organizations.

Robt. J. Wright

BURLEIGH, Henry Gordon, congressman, was born at Canaan, N. H., June 2, 1833, of English extraction. His father was one of the pioneers in the abolition movement, and removed to Ticonderoga, N. Y., in 1846. His grandfather, a soldier in the revolution, was present at the battle of Bennington, and at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. Jonathan Cilly (q. v.), who was killed in a duel with William J. Graves, married a member of the Burleigh family. The subject of this sketch was educated at Concord, N. H., where he was a classmate of Senator William E. Chandler. He is preeminently a business man, and has had for many years large lumber, iron ore and transportation interests. His firm, H. G. Burleigh & Brother, is one of the largest forwarding concerns in the Lake Champlain region, and in 1873 shipped over half of the tonnage of the Champlain canal. Mr. Burleigh has always taken an active interest in politics. He was the secretary of the first republican convention held in Essex county, N. Y., 1855, was chairman of the board of supervisors during the civil war, and had charge in Ticonderoga of enlisting and organizing men for the field. He removed to Whitehall, N. Y., in 1868. In 1875 he was elected a member of the New York assembly, in which he was made chairman of the committee on canals, and in 1882 was elected a member of congress, as a republican from the eighteenth congressional district, including Washington and Rensselaer counties. In spite of the democratic tidal wave of that year which elected Grover Cleveland governor, he received a handsome majority. He was elected in 1884 and served in the following congress on the river and harbor committee. He was one of the leaders of the Arthur forces at the republican national convention held at Chicago in 1884, and when Mr. Arthur was defeated, Mr. Burleigh, at Mr. Arthur's request, moved to make the nomination of James G. Blaine unanimous. Mr. Burleigh has been a delegate to almost every republican state convention since the organization of the party, and a delegate to the republican national convention of 1884. In the Miller-Morton contest of 1887 at Albany, Mr. Burleigh was leader of the Miller forces, and came within one vote of re-electing Mr. Miller; but Mr. Hiscock was elected finally as a compromise. The 9th separate company, New York state militia, called "Burleigh Corps," was organized in 1875 and is one of the best drilled companies in the state. Mr. Burleigh took the company to the Yorktown centennial in 1881 at his own expense. Mr. Burleigh married, in 1869, Jennie E. Richards, a beautiful and accomplished lady of Ticonderoga.

OCHILTREE, William B., jurist, was born in North Carolina in 1811, and educated for the law. He removed to Texas in 1840, locating in Nacogdoches, and was appointed by President Anson Jones, in 1844, secretary of the treasury. In 1845 he was a member of the constitutional convention, which was the ablest body of men ever assembled in Texas. In 1846 he was appointed one of the first district judges of the state. In 1855–56 he was a representative in the legislature, and made the nearest approach to Patrick Henry's speech in the house of delegates of Virginia that has since fallen from the lips of man. It was on a bill to pay Samuel Swartcourt, of New York, then old and helpless, interest on $16,000 he had advanced in fitting out expeditions for the relief of Texas in 1836. He convulsed the house, and it looked as though blood would burst through his face. Old "bull dogs" of the treasury stood aghast, and when he depicted that old man (then custom officer at New York, under Gen. Jackson's presidency) hazarding his official head under the neutrality laws and not only presiding at a Texas meeting, but advancing the money to equip vessels and volunteers for her relief, Judge Ochiltree seemed inspired from on high and silenced all opposition. Men who had only heard of him as an old whig from North Carolina rushed from their seats to grasp his hand in loving embrace. It was an outburst of eloquence from a noble heart, never to be forgotten by those who sat entranced by its pathos. When the civil war broke out in 1861, Judge Ochiltree entered the Confederate service as colonel of a regiment, and there remained until ill health compelled his retirement. He was also in 1861 a member of the first Confederate congress at Montgomery and Richmond, as he had been of the secession convention. He died at Marshall, Tex., December, 1867.

TAYLOR, Charles H., journalist, was born at Charleston, Mass., July 14, 1846. His rudimentary education was acquired in that city at a public school, which he attended until he was fourteen years of age. He then went to work in a printing office, doing chores and learning to set type on the "Massachusetts Ploughman" at a salary of $2 a week. He soon changed to the office of the Boston "Traveler," and remained there until the summer of 1862. He then enlisted in the 38th Massachusetts, serving one and a half years, when he was wounded and discharged. Returning to the "Traveler" office he was put on the reportorial staff. At the close of each day's duties he devoted a few hours to studying shorthand, and often assisted in setting type in the composing room when he was properly entitled to leisure. The turning point in Col. Taylor's career occurred in 1866, when he was twenty years of age. At that time he was sent to report a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, and made use of his shorthand to take down the speeches *verbatim*, among them the speech of William Lloyd Garrison, in which the agitator announced his withdrawal from the anti-slavery fight. This speech the Boston papers did not consider sufficiently important to publish, but young Taylor looked at it differently, and, writing it out in full, sent it to the New York "Tribune," which not only published it but sent a cheque by return mail, and offered Mr. Taylor a position, making him the regular Boston correspondent. His articles in the "Tribune" soon gave him prominence, and the next year (his twenty-first) his pen brought him $4,000. His position of newspaper correspondent also put him on terms of intimacy with prominent political characters, and on the election of Gov. Claflin he became his private secretary, in which capacity he served three years. In 1872 he was a member of the house of representatives, and in 1873 was elected clerk of the house over W. S. Robinson, who had held the position eleven years, and was popularly supposed to have a life mortgage on the same. At this time he first took hold of managing the Boston "Globe," which was one year old and

Chas H. Taylor.

had a circulation of 12,000. In 1878 he changed the size and reduced the price from three cents to two cents. This had the effect of immediately increasing the circulation, which soon reached 75,000. Its columns were filled with the brightest and best reading matter, and from the first it was the champion of the people, and in every respect the people's paper. New features were constantly added and surprises came thick and fast in its columns. The older papers, which at first did not deign to notice it, began to bestir themselves, and realizing it was in for a race to the finish, put forth their best efforts to tire out the youngster who was making the pace so hot and was coming dangerously near the post which marked the largest circulation. Soon 100,000 appeared upon the circulation record, and the people had scarcely begun to believe their eyes when 110,000 was hung out, a figure which was soon followed by 125,000. By this time there were only two papers in the race for popular favor. Constantly the gap was being closed up between the "Globe" and first place, and in 1889 Col. Taylor had the satisfaction of seeing his paper win the contest and break the New England record by announcing a daily circulation of 150,000. Nor did he rest content with these figures. In 1890 the "Globe" had a guaranteed issue of 155,937 copies daily, and 143,707 Sunday issue. These figures are all the more remarkable when it is considered that there are only eight newspapers in the United States which have as great a circulation, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sunk, and the best brains in the country been employed in vain, to build up similar newspaper properties. Mr. Taylor is of good stature. He has a pleasing and intellectual appearance, and an expression of determination and business ability which is well borne out by his career in journalism. At a period of life when most men are only beginning to see their way clear to the future, he has attained fame and fortune. He has the rare faculty of seizing opportunities as they occur, of forming quick and intelligent judgments, and acting on them promptly. His success is unquestionably due to this, as well as to his close application to business and unusual pluck and energy, which have enabled him to successfully overcome difficulties as they presented themselves, difficulties which men of less ambition and perseverance would never have the heart to encounter. His son, Charles H. Taylor, Jr., inherits his father's talent for journalism, and is already making a name for himself. He is a Harvard man.

SEALSFIELD, Charles, traveler and novelist, was born at Poppitz, Moravia, March 3, 1793. His true name was Karl Postel, and his history, which was not revealed till after his death, is as romantic as any of his fictions. He received his early education at Zoraim in Moravia, entered the monastery of the Knights of the Cross at Prague, and became a priest as well as a monk. The restraints of this mode of life did not suit him; desiring to see the world, he escaped from the convent and fled to Switzerland, concealing his identity with entire success. About 1823 he came to New York, assumed the name by which he has been known, and was for a time employed on the "Courier des Etats Unis." He returned to Europe three years later, wrote a German book about America, and in London published "Austria as It Is" (1828), which was circulated in several translations. He soon crossed the sea again, acquired a plantation in Louisiana, and visited Texas, Mexico, etc. These wanderings were interspersed with journalistic labors in London and Paris about 1830. From 1832 his residence was at Solothurn, Switzerland, but he was more or less in the United States, of which he had become a citizen; his last visits were in 1850 and 1859. He was a voluminous writer in German and English (chiefly the former), and his books still have value for his descriptions of life on the southwestern frontier half a century ago. "Tokiah; or, The White Rose," appeared at Philadelphia in 1828, and at Zurich, in 1833, as "Der Legitime und die Republikaner," 3 vols.; "The Viceroy and the Aristocrats; or, Mexico in 1812," 2 vols. (1835), is considered his best book. Others are: "Transatlantic Traveling Sketches" (1833); "The Cabin Book; or, Life in Texas" (1835); "Pictures of Life in Both Hemispheres" (1837), reprinted in 1846 as "Morton; or, The Grand Tour;" "Flirtation in America" (1842); "South and North" (1843); "Scenes and Adventures in Central America" (1852). His works were collected in eighteen volumes, at Stuttgart in 1846, and some of them have had the honor of a French version. He is perhaps best known here by a reprint, 1871, of "The Cabin Book; or, National Characteristics," translated by Sarah Powell. His death at Solothurn, May 26, 1864, justified the disclosure of his secret by its sole and faithful custodian, Rev. F. Hemmann, of Zurich, and his story was told by Kertbény in "Erinnerungen an Sealsfield" (Brussels, 1864). His birthplace has a monument erected to his memory in 1875.

SMITH, William Alexander, financier, was born at Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Pa., Sept. 9, 1820. At the age of thirteen, after an ordinary education, he began his business career in Philadelphia. He settled in New York in 1844, and the following year became junior partner in the Wall street house of Coit, Smith & Co. He advanced rapidly in the business world, and is now head of the well-known firm of Wm. Alexander Smith & Co., bankers. He was president of the New York Stock Exchange, 1861–65, and its president in 1866–67. He has risen to distinction in business circles, and is continually being honored with offices of trust and responsibility. In the meantime he has not lost sight of his opportunity to benefit his fellowmen. In 1848 he was elected treasurer of the Bible Society, which office he held until 1851. He is now vice-president of the Sheltering Arms and Protestant Episcopal City Mission, trustee and treasurer of the General Clergy Relief Fund and of the Parochial Fund of the Diocese of New York; trustee of the Permanent Fund of the Orphans' Home and Asylum, and one of the advisory council of that institution; manager of the Home for Incurables of St. Luke's Hospital; the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning, and chairman of the trustees of the Building Fund of the Midnight Mission, and other charities.

SERGEANT, Erastus, physician, was born at Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., Aug. 7, 1742, son of John Sergeant, a nephew of Dr. T. Williams, of Deerfield, with whom he studied medicine after spending two years at Princeton. During the first campaigns of the revolutionary war he was major of the 7th Massachusetts, served on Lake Champlain in the winter of 1776–77, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender. With these exceptions his life was passed in his native region, which under his eye changed from a wilderness to a succession of farms and villages. He was the earliest physician there, and long the most skillful surgeon within a day's drive. In recognition of his services to civilization on the border, Yale gave him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1784. He died at Stockbridge Nov. 14, 1814.

PURSE, Thomas, merchant and railway projector, was born at Winchester, Va., March 6, 1802, of English-Irish ancestry. His father, Thomas, was born in London, coming to Baltimore previous to 1800, and removed to Charleston, S. C., during the childhood of his son. At the age of fourteen, the subject of this sketch was employed as a grocery clerk in Savannah, Ga., where, a few years later, he engaged for himself in the same line of trade. In 1832 he was chosen to the city council, a position he filled many times afterward. He was among the first to engage in the development of railroads in Georgia; among those projected by him, or in which he was interested, being the Savannah & Albany (now the "Plant System"), the Augusta & Savannah, and the Central Railroad & Banking Co., of which he was director and superintendent for a quarter of a century. Mr. Purse was a vital factor in Savannah's prosperity, displaying in its service the zeal and ability which characterized his business ventures. As councilman, he led in all movements for internal improvements, and, against all opposition, induced the city to lend its credit for the building of the Central railroad. As war mayor of the city, he conferred often with Gen. Lee, maintained order, preserved the public health, and gave relief to the poor and the soldiers. Declining a re-election because of ill health, he afterward served as chief of the fire department, which he raised to the highest efficiency, was a charter-member of the Georgia Historical Society, and state senator in 1849–50. His colleague, Joseph E. Brown, spoke of him as "one of the safest advisers in the state senate, freely consulted on important matters, and his advice heeded." In his railroad management he displayed remarkable executive ability. He first originated a time schedule for the running of trains, and, in spite of ridicule and opposition, carried through the plan of running trains on paper, and had the satisfaction of seeing the plan adopted within a short time, even by those who feared to ride on the first train so run. His first church connection was with the Methodists, and he was one of the firmest friends Bishop James O. Andrew had in Savannah, and was his assistant in establishing the first Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school in that city, of which he was superintendent for many years. In the history of Georgia Methodism, to him is ascribed the founding of the first Savannah church. In later years he was a Lutheran, and testified his affection for the church by the gift of an exquisite memorial window. Mr. Purse was a member of the Masonic and other fraternities, being as active in these as he was in all he undertook. His name was a synonym of commercial integrity, and at his funeral all classes did him honor. An extended biographical sketch was prepared in 1892. He died in Savannah, Dec. 18, 1872.

Thos. Purse

SPALDING, Lyman, physician, was born at Cornish, Sullivan Co., N. H., June 5, 1775. He studied medicine under Dr. Nathan Smith, and at Harvard; aided his preceptor to found the Medical School of Dartmouth College in 1798, and gave the first course of lectures on chemistry in the institution. The next year he began practice at Portsmouth, N. H. His degree of M.D. was conferred by Dartmouth in 1804, and by Harvard in 1811. He gained much skill and repute as an anatomist, and on the incorporation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of western New York, at Fairfield, Herkimer Co., in 1812, became its president and professor of anatomy. To this post he devoted a portion of each year for some time, though from 1813 his residence was in New York city. His plan for the United States Pharmacopœia, to be issued by joint authority of the various medical schools and societies in the country, was laid before the County Medical Society in January, 1817, and adopted by that of New York state a year later; its author was one on the committee of publication in 1820. His other works were: "A New Nomenclature of Chemistry" (1799); "Reflections on Fever" (1817); and on "Yellow Fever Periods" (1819); and a "History of the Introduction and Use of *Sentellaria Lateriflora* as a Remedy for Hydrophobia" (1819). He wrote much for medical journals, was a member of several learned bodies; bore a prominent part in introducing the practice of vaccination; was a promoter of Sunday-schools; and a trustee of the public schools in New York. He died in his prime at Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 31, 1821.

VIELE, Egbert Ludovicus, engineer and soldier, was born at Waterford, N. Y., June 17, 1825. He is descended from some of the earliest settlers of New York, who came to America in 1630, he being the youngest son of John L. Viele, one of the judges of the court of errors, and Cathalina Knickerbocker. His grandfather, Col. Johannes Knickerbocker, served in the war of the revolution. Egbert was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, June 17, 1847, when he joined the army at the seat of war in Mexico, under Gen. Winfield Scott, and afterward served under Gen. Zachary Taylor. At the close of the Mexican war he was assigned to duty with his regiment on the Rio Grande, constructing a military road 125 miles long, from Rio Grande city, to Laredo, Tex. He was assigned by Gen. Worth to the command of a battalion of troops at the latter place, and established Fort McIntosh, now an important frontier post. After serving four years in campaigns against the Commanche Indians, he resigned his commission and entered civil life as an engineer. He was appointed state engineer of New Jersey, and conducted a geodetic survey of that state as the basis of the geological survey, which is the most thoroughly scientific work of the kind now extant, surpassing the celebrated ordnance survey of England, and the topographical surveys of France and Austria. After having designed the original plan of the Central Park, he was appointed engineer-in-chief of that important work, and subsequently designed the Prospect Park of Brooklyn. On the breaking out of the civil war he was captain of engineers in the well-known 7th regiment of New York, and commanded a detachment of 300 men, which, with the steamer Daylight, opened the passage of the Potomac river to Washington, raising the Confederate blockade, and were the first troops to reach the national capital by that route; there his command was met at the landing by President Lincoln, and personally thanked by him for their courage. Subsequently he aided in the construction of Fort Runyon, the first fort erected by the Union troops in the war. Having without solicitation been appointed brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln, he organized a camp of construction at Scarsdale for New York troops, and was afterward assigned to duty with the expedition to the south Atlantic, being second in command of the land forces at the capture of Port Royal and chief in command at the investment and reduction of Fort Pulaski, following which he proceeded to Washington and accompanied the president, secretary of war and secretary of the

Egbert L. Viele

treasury to Fortress Monroe, Va., where he planned and led the advance on Norfolk, and on its surrender became military governor, the arduous and responsible duties of which were performed with such satisfaction to the government that the secretary of war would not listen to his repeated application to be relieved to take the field with his troops; when the issue became certain and the final surrender of the Confederates a mere question of months, Gen. Viele resigned his command and returned to civil life, and for the last quarter of a century has been one of the most active men in his profession, more especially in sanitary and municipal improvements. To him more than to any other one man is due the organization of boards of health throughout the country, with the consequent diminution of the death-rate and amelioration of many of the evils arising from the dense population of cities. Gen. Viele is the author of numerous works and papers on military science, physical geography, history and sanitation. His topographical atlas of the city of New York is regarded as one of the most valuable contributions to sanitary science ever published. As a member of the U. S. congress from the city of New York, Gen. Viele accomplished more in one term than many others have accomplished in six terms; among others the Harlem river improvement will be forever associated with his name. Its completion will be an era in the history of the city of New York, and its results will be felt for generations to come.

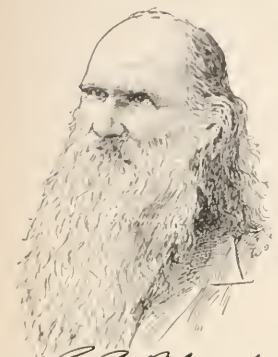
SEGUIN, Édouard, alienist, was born at Clamecy, department of Nièvre, France, Jan. 20, 1812. Sprung from a line of eminent physicians, he studied in Paris, and at the suggestion of his preceptor, Dr. Itard, undertook in 1837 the training of a few idiot children. In the beginning of this task Esquirol was his associate. A commission from the Academy of Sciences tested his method in 1844, and reported that he had attained results entirely without precedent. Of his various works in French, the most important, and the chief authority on this subject, is "Traitement Moral, Hygiène et Éducation des Idiots et des Autres Enfants Arrières" (1846). On the basis of much experience he announced his conclusions that scarcely any cases of this kind are beyond the reach of proper treatment; that nearly half of them can be trained so as to be not much inferior to the average man in understanding and in productive power, and that the remainder are capable at least of conformity to social and moral law, and of usefulness in varying degrees. In 1848 Dr. Seguin came to America, and visited the schools which had been formed or were forming on his model at South Boston, Barre, Mass., and Albany. He brought his family over in 1851, practiced medicine for three years at Portsmouth, O., and then returned to his specialty, working, 1854–57, in the Idiot Asylum at Syracuse, N. Y., which, under the care of Dr. H. B. Wilbur, had grown out of the incipient school at Albany, and helping to found similar institutions in Connecticut, Ohio and Pennsylvania; of the latter he had charge for a time. After a visit to France in 1858–59, he spent a few years in practice at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., and from 1863 made his home in New York city, where he had great repute as a specialist in disorders of the nerves. The U. S. Bureau of Education sent him to Vienna in 1873 as a commissioner to the Exposition there: his report appeared in 1876. During his later years he made a special study of animal heat, and did much for medical science by his inventions, particularly the physiological thermometer, which is extensively used by the profession. On this topic he put forth several books, 1871–76. His most important work in English is: "Idiocy and its Treatment by the Physiological Method" (1866). "New Facts and Remarks Concerning Idiocy" appeared in 1869. "Historical Notice of the Origin and Progress of the Treatment of Idiots" (1856) is a translation by Dr. J. S. Newberry from the French of Dr. Seguin. He died in New York Oct. 28, 1880.

DOUGHERTY, John, man of business, was born near Londonderry, Ireland, Apr. 8, 1840, and was brought to the United States at the age of nine years. He was engaged in the grocery and hardware business until May, 1863, when he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at its general office (Philadelphia), and remained in its employ for eighteen years, during which he was successively chief clerk of disbursements, secretary of the second vice-president, assistant secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, treasurer of the Summit Branch Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Canal Company, Lykens Valley Coal Company, Susquehanna Coal Company, and Mineral Railroad and Mining Company, all of which were under control of Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1881 he became comptroller and assistant treasurer, with office in New York, of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, and its allied companies; of the Mexican National Railway Company, and the construction companies connected therewith; also of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, from which he resigned in 1882. In 1883 he was comptroller of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, from which he resigned, and became in 1884 treasurer, purchasing agent, general accountant, etc., of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company (now Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad Company). During his connection with this company he gave much time to operation and traffic duties in which he was considered very successful. Resigning in 1888, he soon after became temporarily general manager of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company with headquarters at Pueblo, Col. As soon as its business was reorganized and placed on a firm basis, he resigned and returned to New York (1889), not desiring to remain in the West. Mr. Dougherty is well and favorably known in Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo, N. Y., and in Denver and Pueblo, Col. After his return to New York city he gave up railroad business and engaged in the examination and reorganization of various railroad, coal, iron, water, gas, electric, steamship and manufacturing corporations, in the United States, Mexico, and Canada. He is at present officially connected with the Cramp & Sons Ship-building Company, of Philadelphia.

Jno Dougherty

ROBBINS, Royal, author, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 21, 1757; nephew of Ashur Robbins. He was graduated from Yale in 1806, was ordained pastor of a new Congregational society at Berlin, Conn., June 26, 1812, and held that charge for forty-seven years. Besides contributing to the periodicals of his day and to the publications of S. G. Goodrich ("Peter Parley"), he wrote a memoir of J. G. Percival for "Selections of American Poetry," and that of J. G. C. Brainard, prefixed to his poems "The World Displayed"; a sketch of American Literature, 1837, offered as an appendix to R. Chambers's "History of English Literature"; and a text-book, once much used, "Outlines of Ancient and Modern History" (1839). He died at Berlin, Conn., March 26, 1861.

BLECKLEY, Logan E., jurist, was born in Rabun county, Ga., July 3, 1827. His father was of English and Irish descent, and his mother of German. His education was academic, and he has been a wide and studious reader. In his twelfth year he began clerical work in the office of his father, who was clerk of the county courts. At sixteen he commenced reading law in a borrowed Blackstone, going to the next county, where lawyers lived, to be examined by Judge Underwood.



L. E. Bleckley.

He was admitted to the bar in April, 1846, before he was nineteen, and practiced two years, making $50 a year. In 1848 he gave up practice and became railroad bookkeeper in Atlanta at $40 a month, advancing afterward to $60 per month; in 1851 he was secretary for Gov. Towns at $1,200 a year in Milledgeville; in March, 1852, he opened a law office in Atlanta with a small library; and in 1853 was elected solicitor-general for four years. He was a volunteer private in the war, but ill health forced his discharge after a few months' service in West Virginia. Having been appointed supreme court reporter in 1864, he resigned in 1867, and in 1875 was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, which position he resigned in 1880, and in 1887 he was made chief justice of the supreme court, which office he now holds. As a lawyer, Judge Bleckley has taken high rank, and has been an honest, clear-sighted student of the philosophy of law. As reporter of the supreme court the 34th and 35th volumes of the reports show his painstaking correctness and lucid statement. As a judge of the highest law court of his state he stands among the ablest who have graced that august tribunal. Endowed with the judicial temperament, with honesty of purpose, patient zeal, discriminating legal insight, and a scholarly finish in expressing the nicest shades of legal distinction, his opinions have been weighty and useful. He has practically verified as a judge his own happy words, that his "devotion to law is the spiritual consecration of a loving disciple, a devout minister." With his high judicial quality, Judge Bleckley has a capacity for letters, which finds spontaneous utterance in verse, and dainty subtleties of word and thought. His practical life is marked by certain rarities denoting much moral caution, as for instance his fixed habit not to go to sleep in debt. A cheerful amiability of temper and a gentle raciness of humor are twin traits in his personality. He married, in 1857, Caroline, daughter of Gen. Hugh A. Haralson, formerly a member of congress, with whom he lived in tender harmony until her death in March, 1892. They raised three sons and one daughter.

OSGOOD, Frances Sargent, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 18, 1811. She was the daughter of Joseph Locke, a merchant of that city. Her poetical ability was recognized and encouraged by Mrs. Lydia Maria Childs, who was then editing a "Juvenile Miscellany." For this and other periodicals Miss Locke wrote both prose and poetry, under the name of "Florence." In 1834 she married the painter, S. S. Osgood, and went with him to England, where they remained four years, occupied with art and letters. Afterward their home was in New York city, where, in 1841, Mrs. Osgood edited an annual, "The Flowers of Poetry, and the Poetry of Flowers," and in 1847 "The Floral Offering." In 1846 a collection of her poems was published. She contributed a large number of prose articles to magazines, and died May 12, 1850.

TWIGGS, Hansford Dade Duncan, lawyer, was born in Barnwell county, S. C., March 25, 1839, the son of Col. George W. L. Twiggs, of Richmond county, Ga., and his wife, Harriet E. (Duncan) Twiggs, of Barnwell, S. C. His father was one of the largest planters in eastern Georgia. Young Twiggs was graduated from the Georgia Military Institute, and subsequently entered the law department of the University of Georgia, from which he was also graduated with distinction. At the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the Confederate army as first lieutenant of infantry in the 1st regiment of Georgia regulars, served gallantly through the war with his regiment, which was distinguished for its bravery. He was twice severely wounded, and for his gallantry obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Subsequent to the war, he resumed the pratice of law in Augusta, Ga., where he soon took a foremost rank in the profession, and in 1870 was appointed judge of the superior courts of the middle judicial circuit of Georgia. In 1880 Judge Twiggs entered politics, when he was elected to the assembly from Richmond county, and served as speaker *pro tem.* of the house. The Georgia state convention subseqently elected him a delegate to the democratic convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for president. After retiring from the bench in 1879, he practiced law in Augusta, where his success has only been equaled by that attained as a judge. His experience on the bench trained his naturally judicial mind to a ready apprehension of cases, which, combined with his oratorical powers, makes him irresistible as an advocate before a jury. Quick in debate, ready at reasoning, apt in expressing himself, possessed of a pleasing voice, Judge Twiggs is not only one of the ablest jurists of Georgia, but one of the most successful general practitioners in the South. As a criminal lawyer he has attained a great reputation. He is a man of engaging personality, commanding and handsome presence, and is known as one of the most eloquent and powerful public speakers in Georgia. He is still engaged in the practice of law in Augusta, being the senior member of the firm of Twiggs & Verdery, which has a large and lucrative practice. Judge Twiggs's residence is in Summerville, one of the most attractive suburbs of that city.

H. D. D. Twiggs

POTTER, Elisha Reynolds, member of congress, was born in South Kingston, R. I., Nov. 5, 1764. In early life he was a blacksmith's apprentice with but little education, and served as a soldier during the latter part of the revolution. Possessing great natural ability, he studied law, and practiced successfully until he was forty years old, when he entered political life. From 1793 he was a prominent member of the Rhode Island assembly, serving therein for more than forty years with the exception of his congressional career. He was elected to congress as a federalist in 1796, and resigned at the close of the session. He served again in 1809–16 acting upon important committees, and in 1818, having been five times chosen speaker of the house. In the latter year he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor. He was considered in his time one of the most influential political leaders in his state. He died in Kingston, R. I., Sept, 26, 1835.

HOWRY, Charles B., lawyer and legislator, was born at Oxford, Miss., May 14, 1845. His maternal grandfather, Charles Bowen, came from South Carolina, and was one of the earliest settlers in the Chickasaw section of northern Mississippi; his father, Judge James M. Howry, moved there in 1836 from Virginia by way of Tennessee, attained eminence as a jurist and legislator, and was one of the founders of the University of Mississippi. There the son had just begun a literary course when the war commenced. Throwing aside his books, he went to Virginia to join the army, but was rejected as physically unfit. Coming home, he enlisted in the 29th Mississippi, and was in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro' and Franklin, receiving a severe wound while storming the Federal breastworks at Franklin, Tenn. He served through the war, attained the rank of captain, and surrendered with Gen. Johnston's army in North Carolina. Immediately after the war he began legal studies under L. Q. C. Lamar, graduating in the law department of the University of Mississippi in 1867. His first public speech, "An Inflexible Purpose," delivered that year at a society anniversary, gave the keynote of his life. As a practitioner he won such rapid success that he was offered, but declined, in 1870, the appointment of district attorney for one of the largest districts in the state. In 1874 he removed to St. Louis where he was equally successful, but, his health giving way, he returned to Oxford in 1878.

In 1880 and again in 1882 he was elected to the legislature, where he served on the judiciary committee, and was chairman of the committee on state universities. Since 1882 he has been an active trustee of the University of Mississippi, taking much interest in educational matters, and in young men. He has a leading practice in the state and national courts; has been a member of the American Bar Association from its organization, in 1891 was chosen as its vice-president, and is a member of the Mississippi Historical Society. During President Cleveland's administration he was U. S. district attorney for the northern district of Mississippi. He is an ardent and active democrat and was for some years one of the state executive committee of his party; has seen frequent service in its state conventions, and in 1890 represented Mississippi on the national democratic executive committee. He is an indefatigable worker, a forcible speaker and a frequent contributor to the press; is fond of literature and literary pursuits and in the face of great difficulties, superinduced by ill health of several years duration, has accomplished a marvelous amount of work, professional and otherwise. He has been twice married, his first wife was Edmonia Carter, who died in 1878. His second was Hollie Harris of Lowndes county, Miss., widely known for her amiable character and accomplishments.

THACHER, George, member of congress and jurist, was born in Yarmouth, Me., Apr. 12, 1754, a descendant of Thomas Thacher. He was graduated at Harvard in 1776, admitted to the bar two years later, and established himself in practice in Biddeford, Me., in 1782, where he became noted for his legal ability. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1787–88, and, under the new constitution, represented the Maine district of Massachusetts in congress from 1789 till 1801. In 1792 he was appointed a district judge in Maine, and in 1800 judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, over which he presided until 1824. In 1819 he was a member of the constitutional convention of Maine, and a noted wit. He died in Biddeford, Apr. 6, 1824.

SMITH, Solomon Franklin, "Sol," theatrical manager, was born in Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., April 20, 1801. He left his country home when a mere boy, and engaged as a clerk in Albany, N. Y. After three years' clerkship he went to Louisville, Ky., where he found employment in a printing establishment. In 1819 he joined Andrew Drake's theatrical company, and made his first appearance at Vincennes, Ind. He continued on the stage for one year, and then took up the study of law in Cincinnati, and upon reaching his majority was admitted to the bar. In 1822 he became editor of the "Independent Press," a Jacksonian democratic organ. The same year he assumed the management of the Globe theatre, Cincinnati. The next year he traveled with his company and gained a wide reputation as an actor in low comedy, his principal characters being Mawworm in "The Hypocrite," Sheepface in "The Village Lawyer," and Billy Lackaday in "Sweethearts and Wives." He continued to travel as manager and to support his company on the stage until 1853, when he settled as a lawyer in St. Louis, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. In 1861 he was a member of the Missouri state convention. In this convention he was an uncompromising Union man, and took an active leadership in forming a provisional government for the state. As an author he is known by his "Theatrical Apprenticeship" (1845); "Theatrical Journey Work" (1854); and an "Autobiography" (1868), in which he gives interesting incidents of the leading actors of his day and time. He died in St. Louis Apr. 20, 1869.

FINDLEY, William, member of congress, was born in the north of Ireland about 1750. His parents removed to Pennsylvania just before the revolutionary war, and, at the outbreak, he enlisted and served until its close. He then settled in the western part of the state, and entered actively into the political life of that new region. He was sent to the state legislature and to the state constitutional convention, in which, with Albert Gallatin, he opposed the adoption of the Federal constitution, on the ground that it favored centralization. In 1791 he was elected to congress, in which he served until 1799, and again elected in 1803, serving until 1817. As a congressman he was distinguished as an orator, and for his adherence to the Jefferson administration. He published a "Review of the Funding System" in 1794, "History of the Insurrection of Western Pennsylvania" in 1796, and "Observations," vindicating religious liberty against S. B. Wylie, and a number of pamphlets. He died in Unity Township, Westmoreland county, Pa., Apr. 5, 1821.

VALK, Francis, physician, was born at Flushing, L. I., Oct. 28, 1845. His great-grandfather came to America as consul from Holland previous to the war of the revolution, and settled in Charleston, S. C. His father was born in Charleston, and was graduated from the University of South Carolina, and subsequently served as assistant surgeon on the U. S. frigate Constellation. He finally settled at Flushing, L. I., as practicing physician, became interested in politics, and in 1856 was elected to congress from that congressional district. He was surgeon in the 2d Maryland regiment, U. S. volunteers, during the civil war. Francis Valk enlisted as a private in

his father's regiment, being then but sixteen years of age. After serving for a short time he started in New York city in the drug business, which he carried on for about ten years. He then commenced the study of medicine, was graduated from the medical department of the New York University in 1878, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. He made a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear, and has held the following positions: Assistant demonstrator of anatomy, assistant to the chair of ophthalmology, New York University; visiting ophthalmologist to Randall's Island Hospitals; assistant surgeon, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; ophthalmologist to the New York Dispensary, and lecturer on diseases of the Eye and Ear at the New York Post-Graduate School. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society, Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and New York Athletic Club.

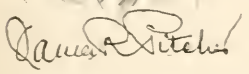
COLTON, Gardner Quincy, dentist, author and inventor, was born in Georgia, Vt., Feb. 7, 1814. He is descended from George Colton, known as "Quartermaster," who came from Sussex, England, about 1650, and was among the early settlers of Springfield, Mass. The latter's son, Capt. Thomas Colton, was a famous Indian fighter. G. Q. Colton was apprenticed to a chairmaker at St. Albans, Vt., and after serving five years came to New York city to work at his trade. While thus engaged, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Willard Parker, with whom he remained about two years. Instead of following the calling of his preceptor, he turned his attention to chemistry, and while experimenting with electricity, he discovered the remarkable properties and made a practical application of the use of nitrous oxide, and commenced a series of public lectures on the effects of nitrous oxide or "laughing gas" upon the human system. While giving an exhibition of this character in Hartford, Conn., on Dec. 10, 1844, a young man named Cooley, who inhaled it, accidentally injured his limb, but felt no pain. Dr. Wells, a dentist, at once suggested the use of the gas for extracting teeth, and became himself the first subject, by having a tooth extracted while under its influence. Dr. Colton administered the nitrous oxide, and thus became the occasion of the discovery of its value as an anæsthetic. He has since for half a century demonstrated its practical use with perfect safety. He continued his experiments and lectures until 1849, when he went to California and was appointed first justice of the peace in San Francisco. His decisions were based on equity and justice, rather than in accordance with the statutes of the state, of which he had no knowledge. He accumulated a small fortune and returned to the East in 1850, and subsequently gave lectures and exhibitions of the gas; and in 1863 established the Colton Dental Association, at Cooper Institute, New York city. Dr. Colton has also achieved some celebrity as a writer on various theological subjects.

G. Q. Colton

DAVISON, Darius, naval and marine architect, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1819. He is decended from English ancestry, who came to America about 1620, settling originally at Cape Cod. Erastus Davison, who was a sea-captain, and one of the three brothers who first came to this country, settled at, and was the owner of Norwich landing. His grandmother was a Morse, a cousin of Rev. Jedediah Morse, father of Prof. S. F. B. Morse. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Darius received his early education at the public schools, and at a very early age learned the trade of mason and builder, being engaged with his brothers from 1837 to 1840 in the construction of the aqueduct for the supplying of the city of New York with water. At the age of twenty-one he cast his first vote for Gen. William Henry Harrison for president of the United States and has been a consistent follower of the tenets and doctrines of the republican party ever since. He saw the first boats on the Erie canal, from Buffalo to Albany, with Lafayette on board. He also saw the first steam locomotive engine that ran from Schenectady to Albany in 1840. For fifty years he devoted his life to solving the problem of rapid transatlantic travel, during which time he has perfected and introduced many improvements in naval engineering, and the development of high speed in sea-going vessels. The plans upon which all of the latest merchantmen and warships have been built, as shown by his own plans and specifications, have been adopted from those of Mr. Davison's. He was the first to suggest the "automatic brake," the "band saw," and the improvement in the manufacture of coal gases, which latter—although a matter that called for much expert study by the leading engineers of England and America—was only solved by the erection of a plant in Providence, R. I., by Mr. Davison, at a comparative small cost, but on which, previously, some $20,000,000 had been spent in experimenting. Mr. Davison is an entirely self-educated man. All his mental training has been accomplished by the study of nature alone, and by adopting the laws of nature, and in working in harmony with them his better results have been obtained. Previous to the rebellion he projected a vessel 700 feet long, with water-tight compartments—the longest vessel at that time being 300 feet long—which was considered a veritable marine monster. In 1861 he received from New Orleans communications requesting specifications of his vessel, which he had designed for the service of the United States government; but, being a strong Union man, he refused to do so. The famous Donderberg, with her projecting prow, followed from Mr. Davison's plans. During the rebellion the United States naval department advertised for plans for war vessels, and Mr. Davison designed the powerful ram Katahdin, which was contracted for by the government. He is also the originator of the whale-back vessel, either for cruisers or merchantmen. His famous model of a blockade-runner was highly and complimentarily endorsed by Admiral Farragut, for the government. All the ram-power vessels since built have been constructed on the principles established by Mr. Davison. His latest accomplishment, however, is one that will make his name one of history: the designing and perfecting of plans and specifications for a mammoth ship 1,000 feet long, which, it is claimed, will cross the ocean in four days, maintaining a speed of thirty miles an hour, and overcoming the discomforts of the steamers in use.

Darius Davison

PITCHER, James Robertson, underwriter, was born at Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., March 5, 1845. He received an academic education and began his business career at an early age, his father having died in 1857. At eighteen years of age he was acting as storekeeper, bookkeeper and manager for the company in which his father's estate held an interest. His manifold duties in this capacity included the measuring for the tannery of the hemlock bark cut each year from over 2,000 acres of timber in the then wild regions of Oneida county. At this time he became interested in insurance and held agencies for various life, fire and accident insurance companies. His success in this line determined him even then to organize at some time an insurance company himself. At twenty-one he sold his interest in the tannery and went to New York. His early business ventures there, first as salesman for H. B. Claflin & Co., and afterward as junior partner in a clothing manufacturing firm, were successful, but he had not forgotten his desire to organize an insurance company. He believed that improvements in the methods of conducting accident insurance were possible, and in 1877 he founded the United States Mutual Accident Association. From the smallest of beginnings the association has grown until, in 1890, it has, in amount of insurance in force, become the greatest of organizations furnishing accident insurance. In the early days of the association its business was conducted by Mr. Pitcher personally. He was secretary, clerical force and office-boy. But Mr. Pitcher was ever on the alert to improve the quality of the insurance offered, and the association grew rapidly. Its home office now covers over 11,000 feet of floor space, and more than 100 clerks are kept continually busy attending to the various details of the business. Mr. Pitcher is best known as the originator of mutual accident insurance, and as the mainspring of the association he has founded; but his activities have not all been employed in this direction. He built greenhouses at Short Hills, N. J., at first simply to gratify his love of flowers. He afterward turned them into a commercial enterprise, which has grown to such magnitude that to-day he has forty greenhouses filled with orchids and choice exotic plants. Mr. Pitcher was one of the first incorporators and directors of the Mercantile Benefit Association. He is the treasurer of the National Mutual Building and Loan Association of New York city, and is engaged in a number of other business enterprises. He is the president of the New Jersey Floricultural Society, a member of the New York Manhattan Club, the Merchants' Club, and a number of other city and suburban clubs. Montview, Mr. Pitcher's residence, is situated in a park of 500 acres in Short Hills, one of the most charming suburbs of New York city. In and about the house everything proclaims it the home of culture and refinement, while the evidences of fine taste and love of beauty are everywhere apparent. In person Mr. Pitcher is tall, erect, with a quick, elastic step, and a carriage that testifies to fine health. In manner he is alert, uniformly courteous, with a personality that makes itself felt by the remotest member of the working force in each of the several enterprises in which he is engaged. Few men are happier in their families than he with his wife and five children, and few men of his age have scored a greater success in the avenues of business.



AMES, Oakes, manufacturer and congressman, was born at Easton, Mass., Jan. 10, 1804, the eldest son of Oliver and Susanna (Angier) Ames. After receiving a common-school education, he entered his father's workshop, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the shovel business. He was a lusty youth, full of energy, and in a few years was made overseer. In 1844 his father turned over the active duties of his business to his sons, Oakes and Oliver; and at that time the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons began its long and successful career. Soon after, the discovery of gold in California and Australia, and the vast increase of railroad building, gave a wonderful impetus to their business. It grew rapidly, was shrewdly managed, and passed through the financial crisis of 1857 without damage. Oakes Ames was elected councilor from the Bristol district in 1860, and was one of War-Governor Andrews's most esteemed advisers. But the people of the second district wanted him at Washington. He was elected by a large majority to the thirty-eighth congress, and continued to represent his district for ten years, during which he was an active and valued member of the committees on manufactures, the Pacific Railroad, revolutionary claims, and roads and canals. He was also a warm friend of President Lincoln, whose personal confidence he enjoyed. As a member of the committee on railroads he became interested in the government project of building a highway across the continent. In 1864, after others had failed, President Lincoln and other prominent men looked to Mr. Ames as the man to put through this great undertaking, and urged him to do it. It was just the work "the broad-shouldered Ames," as Lincoln called him, was capable of doing. After weighing the matter for nearly a year, he decided to build the Union Pacific Railroad. He acted with tremendous energy and decision. He put $1,000,000 of his own fortune into this enterprise, and pledged all the remainder for the same purpose, and urged his friends everywhere, in and out of congress, to join him. Great obstacles were overcome, and May 10, 1869, the Pacific railroad was complete. It is a more enduring monument to its builder than the solid rock which honors his memory at Sherman, Wyo. Then came the Credit Mobilier agitation. A hue and cry was raised against this man of gigantic achievements and sterling integrity, and he was hounded to the death. Congress weakly yielded to popular clamor, and condemned him for "seeking to procure congressional attention to the affairs of a corporation in which he was interested." But the better sense of the people has since asserted itself. In May, 1883, the legislature of Massachusetts passed the following: "Resolved, in view of the great services of Oakes Ames, representative from the Massachusetts second congressional district for ten years ending March 4, 1873, in achieving the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, the most vital contribution to the integrity and growth of the National Union since the war; in view of his unflinching truthfulness and honesty, which refused to suppress, in his own or any other interest, any fact, and so made him the victim of an intense and misdirected public excitement, and subjected him to a vote of censure by the forty-second congress at the close of its session; and in view of the later deliberate public sentiment, which, upon a review of all the facts, holds him in an esteem irreconcilable with his condemnation, and which, throughout the whole coun-

try, recognizes the value and patriotism of his achievement, and his innocence of corrupt motive or conduct. Therefore, the legislature of Massachusetts hereby expresses its gratitude for his work and its faith in his integrity of purpose and character, and asks for like recognition thereof on the part of the national congress." Mr. Ames was a man of great kindness of heart, his charities—including $50,000 to the children of North Easton—being almost numberless. Nov. 29, 1827, he married Eveline O. Gilmore, of Easton, who died July 20, 1882. They had five children: Oakes A., Oliver (for several years governor of Massachusetts), Frank M., Henry G., and Susan E., of whom all but the youngest son survive. Oakes Ames died as the result of pneumonia and paralysis May 8, 1873.

AMES, Oakes Angier, manufacturer, son of the preceding, was born at North Easton, Mass., Apr. 15, 1829. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, at Fruit Hill Classical Institute, near Providence, R. I., and at Leicester Academy, Leicester, Mass. On leaving school he went into his father's shops to learn the shovel business, and in 1856, with his brother, Oliver Ames, and cousin, Fred. L. Ames, was taken into the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons. Soon after the death of Oakes Ames, in 1873, the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons was formed into a corporation with Oliver Ames, Jr., as president of the corporation. In 1877 Oliver Ames died, and the subject of this sketch succeeded him as president. He is a shrewd, conservative business man, and for many years he has given close scrutiny to every detail of the great establishment of which he is the responsible head, and which employs about 500 men and turns out about 1,250,000 shovels per year. His conduct and character command universal respect. He is a director of the First National Bank of Easton, and several other banks; and a trustee of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital. He was at first a strong whig, and is now a stanch republican. He has always taken great interest in politics and town affairs, but has invariably refused to accept office. July 19, 1855, he was married to Catherine, daughter of Judge Hobart, of East Bridgewater. They have four children.

FOSTER, Abiel, member of congress, was born in Andover, Mass., Aug. 8, 1735. He was graduated from Harvard in 1756. He studied theology, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Canterbury, N. H., where he remained for eighteen years. From 1789 until the time of his death he was almost continuously in public life. He served in the New Hampshire legislature during a number of sessions, and from 1783 was a delegate from that state to the Continental congress for two years. In 1784 he received the appointment of judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Rockingham county, N. H., of which he eventually became chief justice. He was elected to the first congress of the United States, where he served from 1789 to 1791. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of New Hampshire, and in 1793 was president of the state senate. From 1795 to 1803 he was again member of congress. He died in Canterbury, N. H., Feb. 6, 1806.

BAKER, Bernard Nadal, business man, was born at Baltimore, Md., May 11, 1854. After attending several private schools of his native city, he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1873. Having made chemistry a specialty at college, he naturally drifted into that line after graduation, receiving a good offer to become the manager of large chemical works near Baltimore. It was while acting in this capacity that the idea of branching out into business more independently first occurred to him. He accordingly began by organizing the firm of Baker, Whiteley & Co. (of which he was the senior member), the business of the firm being to introduce the Pennsylvania coals into Baltimore. It was afterward organized into a stock company, of which he is president. He is also president of the Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Co., which has a capital of $1,500,000, and which owns and controls the Atlantic Transport Line—the only steamship line under the English flag owned entirely in the United States. The vessels of the Atlantic Transport Line ply between Baltimore and London, the fleet at present consisting of seven of the finest and largest merchantmen afloat; they are the Maryland, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Michigan, and Mississippi. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, are building for the line three additional vessels of 8,000 registered tonnage, the new ships to be named Massachusetts Manitoba, and Mexico. The vessels in use by the company are registered at from 5,000 to 8,000 tons. The terminal facilities of the Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Co., at the entrance to Baltimore harbor, are equal to anything of the kind in America, and are owned by the company itself. In addition to these enterprises Mr. Baker is president of the North Star Construction Company, which is engaged in the building of the Duluth and Winnipeg railroad, and various other enterprises in his native city.

FORT, Tomlinson, physician and congressman, was born in Warren county, Ga., July 14, 1787. He was of English stock. His father, Arthur Fort, was a remarkable man, who came to Georgia before the revolution, and was a brave soldier, able legislator, member of the committee of safety to whom the state government was entrusted during the war, and was instrumental in changing old English law into the present admirable system. Tomlinson was educated at home and was graduated from the Medical University of Pennsylvania, under the famous Dr. Rush. He settled in Milledgeville, becoming the foremost physician of the state. He raised and commanded a company in the war of 1812, and was wounded in the knee, an injury from which he always suffered. He served for twelve years in the state legislature, was elected to congress in 1826, edited the "Federal Union" paper for several years, was some time president of the Central Bank of Georgia, was twelve years a trustee of the State University, and in 1849 published a valuable 700-page book, called "Fort's Medical Practice." Dr. Fort was an able physician, and led his profession both as a medical author and practitioner. He was a statesman, and but for his voluntary retirement

from public life after a brilliant term in congress, to devote his time and abilities to medicine, he could have had any public trust or honor. He was the only congressman to whom John C. Calhoun ever asked an introduction, to whom he became a devoted friend, though opposing his nullification views and discussing the matter with him in a long correspondence destroyed at Milledgeville during Sherman's march through Georgia. Dr. Fort was a reformer and philanthropist. He attacked all the old errors of physic, like lavish blood-letting and other entrenched brutalities. He once braved mob violence to attend Gov. Clark's son, ill with smallpox, for which he received public thanks and a service of silver plate. He was an intense democrat of the Andrew Jackson school, a strong speaker and writer, a sagacious business man, and had a blended dignity and magnetism that inspired love and respect. He married, in 1824, Martha Lowe Fannin, a belle of a distinguished family, one of the most intellectual and noble women of the South, benevolent, hospitable and Christian. Their children are honored citizens—Mrs. Julius L. Brown, Mrs. H. O. Milton, Miss Kate H. Fort, Tomlinson Fort, Esq., and Capt. John P. Fort. He died at Milledgeville, Ga., May 17, 1859.

SHERWOOD, Katharine Brownlee, philanthropist, was born at Poland, Mahoming Co., O., Sept. 24, 1841, the daughter of Judge James Brownlee. On the paternal side she comes of an old Scottish family whose estate, Torfoot, is near Strattavon, her ancestor, Thomas Brownlee, being Laird of Torfoot. He commanded the Avondale under Sir Robert Hamilton at the battle of Drumclog and at the battle of Bothwell's Bridge. The Brownlees intermarried with the Hamiltons, Brownings, Flemings, Craigs, and other families, like themselves prominent in the Scottish reformation. Judge Brownlee, the father of the subject of this sketch, inherited the ancestral love of liberty and hatred of despotism. In 1828, being in the direct line, he renounced his claims, and, imbued with republican principles and inflexibly opposed to the feudal laws of entail, he emigrated to America to seek his fortune. He settled at Poland, Mahoming Co., O., and, twenty years after, was associate judge, serving with Benjamin F. Wade. He took an active part in the civil war. On the maternal side the present subject is of Irish and Holland-Dutch ancestry, her American ancestors having been pronounced patriots in the revolutionary war. She was educated at the Poland Union Seminary, one of the first educational institutions in Ohio, and has since been an industrious student and writer. Her translations from the German have appeared in German-English text-books, and her original poems have been translated into the "Classiche Gedichte" (Leipsic edition) and also appear in numerous English compilations. For twenty years Mrs. Sherwood has been engaged in literary, journalistic and philanthropic work, and in all that tends to ennoble and elevate the condition of woman she has taken an active part. In 1872, while a member of the Sorosis, she signed the first call for a woman's congress, and has taken an active interest in the National Council of Women. Mrs. Sherwood has for a number of years been a favorite with the Union soldiers when they assembled at their reunions, and has also received recognition from the ex-Confederate soldiers, and on Apr. 6, 1887, she wrote the poem for the unveiling of the statue of the Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston equestrian monument at New Orleans. Since 1882 she has been editor of the woman's department of the "National Tribune," published at Washington, D. C., in the interest of the Union soldiers, and while serving in this capacity she became leader in the formation of the Woman's Relief Corps, a national association that has raised and expended $500,000 for needy veterans and their families, in the establishment and maintenance of homes for soldiers, their widows and orphans. Mrs. Sherwood also projected the National Relief Corps House at Madison, O., for the care of indigent army nurses and the widows and mothers of soldiers, and is an energetic and active worker in all philanthropic works that come in her way.

Katharine Brownlee Sherwood

SMITH, J. Lewis, physician, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1827, brother of Dr. Stephen Smith, the eminent surgeon of New York city. His father, Lewis Smith, was at one time sheriff of Onondaga county, and a member of the assembly in 1829, during the "Anti-Masonic" excitement. His American ancestor, John Smith, was one of the founders of the New Haven colony, a contemporary of the Rev. Mr. Davenport. His grandfather, Job Smith, an officer in the war of the revolution, married a Miss Keeler, of Norwalk, whose two brothers were starved to death on the British prison-ships. She fled from Norwalk on the approach of the British ships, during the Tryon raid, and viewed from a safe distance the burning of her native town. The sufferings of her family during the war aroused an intense spirit of patriotism, and hatred of the British, and during the war of 1812, her husband, Job Smith, then an old man living in Onondaga county, shouldered his musket and went to the point of danger. Dr. Smith received his preparatory education at the public schools and at Homer Academy. He was graduated from Yale in 1849, being a classmate of Timothy Dwight, afterward president of the university. The study of botany, in which he had indulged before entering college, led to his following the profession of medicine, and he studied at different times with Dr. Caleb Green, of Homer, and Drs. Goodyear and Hyde of Cortlandt, N. Y., supplementing these studies with a course of lectures in the Buffalo Medical School. Through the influence of Dr. Austin Flint, whose pupil he was, Dr. Smith was appointed *interne* at the hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Buffalo, where he served for one year, previous to his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in 1853. He was connected with the Northwestern Dispensary for ten years, and was curator of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. He is visiting physician at the New York Infant Asylum, New York Foundling Asylum, and Charity Hospital. He is consulting physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, country branch, also to the Infants' Hospital on Randall's Island. He succeeded Dr. Geo. T. Elliott, on the death of the latter, as clinical professor of diseases of children at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which he still holds (1892). In his practice he has made a specialty of the diseases of children, and is the author of "A Treatise on the Diseases of Infancy and Children," which has already reached the seventh edition and is adopted as a text-book in many of the colleges of the United States and Great

J. Lewis Smith M.D.

Britain. In 1890 it was translated into Spanish and published in Madrid. He is collaborator of "The Archives of Pediatrics," a monthly journal devoted to the diseases of infancy and childhood. He was one of the founders and the second president of the Pediatric Society; was president of the Pediatric Section of the Ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington, 1887, before which papers were read and discussed by distinguished physicians from all parts of the world. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Pathological Society, New York Medical Association and American Medical Association.

PETTIGREW, Richard F., senator, was born at Ludlow, Vt., July 23, 1848, the son of Andrew and Hannah B. (Sawtell) Pettigrew. His ancestors on both sides were of good New England stock, and many of them were soldiers in the revolutionary war. When the subject of this sketch was about six years old his parents removed to Wisconsin, where the lad worked upon a farm until he was sixteen years old. He then resolved to make his own way in life and entered Beloit College in Wisconsin, and for the following two years worked his way in that institution. He subsequently became a student at the law school of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and was duly admitted to the bar. In 1869 he went to Sioux Falls, Dakota Ty., with a party of government engineers and helped to survey the country, carrying the chain, and later became an expert surveyor. He was pleased with the location of Sioux Falls, and, charmed by the rugged ways of western life, resolved to locate in that country. He accordingly took up government land and built his sod-house on his quarter-section. Sioux Falls was then on the outskirts of civilization; no houses were to be found for miles around. It was at first hard work for the young lawyer. He engaged in surveying for several years until the country began to be settled, and as soon as the population was sufficiently large he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1876 and 1884 he was elected to the territorial legislature, and in 1880 to the forty-seventh congress. After serving two years he declined renomination and returned to Sioux Falls, where he established a large flouring mill, and engaged in other enterprises. In 1883 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and took a stand in favor of the division of the territory into two states. In the legislature of 1884 he secured the passage of a memorial to congress to divide the territory into two states and to at once admit both into the Union, and have an act passed authorizing the southern half of the territory to hold a constitutional convention to take the necessary steps to organize a state government. South Dakota was admitted in 1889, and the first legislature that assembled elected Mr. Pettigrew to the U. S. senate. He is a republican in politics and a most enterprising, public-spirited citizen. He built the Sioux Falls street-car line, the Sioux Falls Terminal, which is a belt-line, connecting all railroads entering the city; organized the Midland Pacific to build a railroad from Sioux Falls through the Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, and Idaho to Puget Sound, and himself made a personal survey of the line. He also organized the Sioux Falls Woolen Works Co., and the Sioux Falls Stock-Yard Co. Mr. Pettigrew is extensively engaged in the real estate business, and is senior member of the firm of Pettigrew & Tate, of Sioux Falls. In February, 1879, he was married to Bessie V. Pittar, of Chicago, Ill.

R. F. Pettigrew

RAGAN, Willis Eugene, merchant, was born near Albany, Lexington Co., Ga., Jan. 12, 1852, the son of Moses E. and Martha C. (Newsome) Ragan. His grandfather, David Ragan, was of Irish descent His mother was the daughter of a Virginian who had settled in Green county, Ga. Willis received an academic education, which was supplemented by a business course in the Bryant & Stratton College in Baltimore. He made a specialty of mathematics, and early showed skill in trading, the line of business in which he made his most marked successes. Entering the employ of M. C. & J. T. Kiser in Atlanta at a nominal salary, in 1870, his earnestness and ability gave him rapid advancement, until in 1878 he became a member of what is the largest wholesale dry-goods house in the South, his department being the care of the finances of the firm. Mr. Ragan was the moving spirit in organizing the Brosius Sewing Machine Motor Co., with a capital of $500,000, and is a director of the Atlanta and Florida Railroad Co., vice-president of the construction company which built the road, and president of the Southern Railway Equipment Co., which was organized by him to furnish cars to railroads on lease. Mr. Ragan is an able financier and organizer, his even temper, business judgment, and unimpeachable integrity giving him high rank in the commercial world. He married, in 1882, Anna Jackson of New Orleans, and has three sons.

Willis E. Ragan

WILKINSON, John, merchant, was born at Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1840. He is a direct descendant of Lawrence Wilkinson, who came to this country in 1645 and went to Rhode Island with Roger Williams. His great-grandfather, Capt. Daniel Wilkinson, commanded a company in the French and Indian war, and his grandfather, John Wilkinson, was taken prisoner and confined in New York harbor on the prison-ship Jersey during the latter part of the revolution. The subject of this sketch was educated in the private and public schools of Syracuse, and at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. In 1861 he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he studied law, and also engaged in the service of the Indian department of the U. S. government. On being admitted to the bar he began the practice of law in St. Paul in 1862, but soon after, on the death of his father, returned to Syracuse, where he remained three years in the internal revenue department. He then spent two years and a half in European travel. In 1868 he removed to Chicago, where he entered into partnership with J. J. Parkhurst in the iron business. From small beginnings the firm of Parkhurst & Wilkinson, dealers in iron and heavy hardware, and wagon and carriage material, has grown steadily, until it is the largest strictly

John Wilkinson

mercantile concern in its line in the United States. The great fire of 1871 swept away a large part of its assets, but, thanks to its own energy, and the unlimited credit which was then extended to every Chicago firm of unblemished reputation, it quickly regained its prestige. In 1872 Mr. Wilkinson organized the John Wilkinson Co., for the purpose of dealing in sporting goods and supplies, tools and materials for wood-carving and scroll-sawing, which last he introduced into this country, and other manual pursuits for the young. Later he made supplies for amateur photography a leading feature of his business, and he has to-day, probably, the largest private photographic studio in the West. The immense growth of useful amusement—manual training, it may be called—is illustrated by the magnitude of the operations of the John Wilkinson Co. Mr. Wilkinson himself has written several books in the line of this work, under the name of "Arthur Hope." One of these, "Sorrento and Inlaid Work," has had a circulation of more than 120,000 copies. He has been for many years secretary and treasurer of the Chicago Athenæum, and is a member of the leading literary and social clubs in that city. He has had seven children, four of whom are living. Mr. Wilkinson is a man of unceasing activity of mind and body. Although giving his attention to two large business houses, he finds time to pursue many other lines, whether it be amateur photography (upon which he has written) or microscopy, or work in his private shop, or at chess, on which he has published an entire volume of problems. He is never without some engrossing pursuit.

HERRELL, John E., manufacturer and financier, was born in Loudoun county, Va., July 26, 1830. He received a common-school education, and worked on a farm until the age of twenty, when he removed to Washington, D. C., with a capital of $100, and there he learned the trade of bricklayer. He soon became a master workman, and in 1861 was appointed to supervise the brickwork in the navy-yard in that city. Ten years later he resigned, and began the manufacture of brick, which he still continues to carry on successfully under the firm name of John E. Herrell & Co. In 1865 he was elected a member of the city council from his ward, and declined re-election. He was one of the organizers of the Columbian Bank, of which he was a director; he is also a director in the Bank of the Republic, a director of the American Trust Co., and director and organizer of the National Capital Bank, and its first and present president. Mr. Herrell is well known all over the District as a man of sterling character and business capacity. He is pre-eminently a self-made man. He has shown by his works what a young man can accomplish when left to his own resources—two willing hands. By the sweat of his brow the $100 he brought to Washington, in 1850, has by hard work turned into as many hundred thousands. He has always been a public-spirited man, and is identified with various building associations and investment companies. That romantic part of Washington known as Capitol Hill Mr. Herrell has been the pioneer in building up and beautifying. In doing this, he not only laid the bricks, but also manufactured them, and he can point with pride to many substantial residences and business houses as his handiwork, and as monuments to his industry. To no other man is the Capitol City more indebted for its beauty.

John E. Herrell

LAWRENCE, George Newbold, ornithologist, was born in New York city Oct. 20, 1806, the son of John Burling and Hannah (Newbold) Lawrence, and fifth in descent from John Lawrence, the American ancestor, who came from England in 1635 to the Plymouth colony, removing thence to Ipswich, Mass., and later to Long Island, where he became one of the patentees of Hempstead, and later of Flushing, L. I. He afterward removed to New Amsterdam, and was one of the first aldermen on its incorporation by the English, under the name of New York. He became mayor of the city in 1672. He was a member of the governor's council from 1674 to 1698. He was a direct descendant of Sir Robert Lawrence, who accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion in his famous expedition to Palestine, where he signalized himself in the memorable siege of Acre, A.D. 1119, by being the first to plant the banner of the cross on the battlements of that town, for which he received the honors of knighthood from King Richard, and also a coat of arms, a copy of which is still preserved impressed on the seal appended to a document of William Lawrence, 1680, and also Richard Lawrence, 1711, filed in the surrogate's office, New York city.

Geo. N. Lawrence

The widow of John Lawrence married Philip Carteret, governor of New Jersey. The subject of this sketch was educated at private schools, and afterward became associated with his father in the drug business, succeeding the latter in the jobbing trade, and entered largely into the importing drug business. He retired in 1862, and has since devoted himself mainly to ornithology. From early childhood he had a great fondness for birds, and the country place of his father, known as "Forest Hill," eight miles from the city hall, on the banks of the Hudson river, afforded him ample opportunity to observe the movements and habits of migratory birds, which usually followed the course of the river in their flight. At the age of fourteen he was permitted the use of a gun, and from that time down to 1850, when the place was sold, he made almost daily excursions through the woods of the surrounding country, studying the nature and character of the American birds, and adding to his collection, at the same time increasing his store of knowledge of natural science. In 1846 he began to contribute articles for publication on the subject of ornithology, and during a period of nearly half a century he continued his writings for the various ornithological and other journals of this country and Europe. In addition to that he made a collection of upward of 8,000 birds, comprising almost every variety known in this country; also a good series of the birds of Mexico, Central America, those of the most important of the West India Islands and of South America. His labors in this direction have received due recognition by the numerous scientific and other societies in this country and Europe, many of which have shown their appreciation of his efforts by making him an honorary member. His collection of birds was sold by him to the American Museum of Natural History, New York. The Smithsonian Institution has arranged to publish in permanent form the several papers written by Mr. Lawrence on the subject of ornithology. Among the numerous societies which have honored him by electing him to membership are the American Museum of Natural History, New York Academy of Sciences, British Association for the Advancement of Science, British and American Ornithologists' Union, Zoölogical Society of London, American Association for the Adancement of Science, and numerous others. Mr. Lawrence married, Oct.

23, 1834, Mary Ann, daughter of George Newbold, president of the Bank of America. Two children are the issue of this marriage, one of whom married Katharine, the daughter of Gabriel Wisner, a descendant of John Wisner, a delegate from New York state to the first Continental congress held in Philadelphia.

DAWSON, George, journalist, was born at Falkirk, Scotland, March 14, 1813. George was the second of four children, and came to America when only five years of age. In 1824 he commenced learning the printing business in the office of the "Niagara Gleaner," having previously received but scanty educational advantages. In 1826 the family removed to Rochester, where the boy was employed as an apprentice in the office of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," of which Thurlow Weed was editor. During his apprenticeship young Dawson's leisure hours were devoted to his books; they were his companions, the fountain of his pleasure. He might almost have adopted the language of Horne Tooke, when he said to Erskine: "If you had obtained ten years of life for me in a dungeon, with my books, pen and ink, I should have thanked you." He eagerly read the translations of Greek and Roman history and literature. He once said to a gentleman in Rochester: "You would, perhaps, be astonished at the progress one can make by devoting to study but one hour of each day. I used to average more than that each day, taking time which was employed by others in amusement. In this way I made myself proficient in several branches, particularly in *belles-lettres*, history and political economy." Five years later, in 1831, Mr. Weed having established the Albany "Evening Journal," Mr. Dawson followed him to that city and became foreman of the office, holding the position until 1836, also reporting the doings of the legislature for the "Journal." In 1836 Mr. Dawson was called to the editorship of the Rochester "Daily Democrat," and there he remained until August, 1839, when he assumed the editorial charge of the Detroit "Daily Advertiser." There he made many political friends, and, it being believed that he was chiefly instrumental in securing the state to the whigs, he was made state printer, which office he held for three years, when a fire destroyed the establishment. He now returned to Rochester and resumed his position of editor of the "Daily Democrat," continuing to hold it until August, 1846, when Thurlow Weed invited him to return to Albany and become associate editor of the "Evening Journal." This position Mr. Dawson continued to hold until 1862, when Mr. Weed retired and Mr. Dawson became senior editor and proprietor. From that period until March 22, 1871, with the exception of a brief time when the paper was conducted by George W. Demers, Mr. Dawson was continually in the editorial harness of the "Evening Journal." Upon the death of Mr. Demers, in 1870, he became sole editor of the "Journal," but soon afterward associated Charles E. Smith with him in its management. On March 22, 1871, he sold out his share of the paper to Mr. Smith and retired, and from that time he wrote for his old paper only at odd times, devoting himself chiefly to the pleasures of angling. On Feb. 18, 1880, however, he again became editor-in-chief of the "Journal." Mr. Dawson was appointed postmaster of Albany in 1861, by President Lincoln, and held this office for six years, when he resigned. During the period of the rebellion he took an active interest in all local matters connected with the forwarding of troops to the army and the raising of funds. During this period, while he had the largest interest in the firm, he voluntarily paid the families of any printers enlisting from the office of Weed, Parsons & Co. $4 per week during the father's absence in the army. Mr. Dawson obtained his proprietorship of the "Journal" in the first instance by purchasing the interest of William White in 1847. Mr. Dawson retained his interest in the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co. until his death, but sold out his share in the paper as already stated. Mr. Dawson was an enthusiast in church work and charities. He united with the Baptist church in Rochester, in 1831, and maintained that relation for more than half a century. He gave liberally to his church and also in private charity. Mr. Dawson was a member of the Washington Park commission of Albany from 1869 continuously until his death. He was one of the original incorporators of the Commerce Insurance Company, and a director. He was also a director in the First National Bank of Albany. Mr. Dawson was a noted fisherman, and formerly spent a portion of every summer in the North Woods for trout, but later sought salmon fishing in the Canadian rivers, accompanied by Chester A. Arthur, afterward president of the United States. Mr. Dawson published one book, entitled "The Pleasures of Angling." He also contributed to the columns of "Forest and Stream." Mr. Dawson was the owner of a handsome residence in Albany, and a farm near Flint, Mich. His son, George S., a captain in the 2d N. Y. artillery, died from wounds received in battle; another son, Burritt S., is a member of the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co. Mr. Dawson died in Albany Feb. 17, 1883.

DURAND, Henry Smith, underwriter, was born in Cheshire, New Haven Co., Conn., Feb. 13, 1817. He is a direct descendant in the fifth generation from Dr. John Durand, of Rochelle, France, a well-known Huguenot, who emigrated in 1630 and settled at Milford, then a part of the New Haven colony. Henry was apprenticed to a Hartford merchant before attaining his fourteenth year, and at the age of twenty-six emigrated to Racine, Wis., where he was for some years engaged in business. In 1852 he aided in the organization of the Racine County Bank, of which he was made a director and vice-president, and in 1856 he organized the Commercial Bank of Racine, of which he was president for several years. He was chosen president of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, which he founded, and continued such until it was completed from the city of Racine to the Mississippi river, and incorporated as a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway system. He was also one of the founders of the city of La Crosse, and did much to aid its development into the second largest city in Wisconsin. He is widely known as an underwriter, having been engaged in that branch of business for forty-eight years. Few men have had so long and so wide an experience in the adjustment of losses and insurance law. For nearly thirty-five years he has had charge of the legal and loss department of a leading American insurance company in fifteen states, an ample testimonial in itself to his faithfulness and ability. In the meantime he has rejected offers of the managership of some of the largest companies. For nearly fifty years Mr. Durand was prominently identified with the public enterprises of Wisconsin, particularly in his own city, and it is safe to say that no man has done more hard work, or contributed more lib-

crally to promote its material interests. Being an able writer, and a gifted public speaker, he could always be relied upon as an enthusiastic advocate of all worthy causes. His addresses have been highly praised for their eloquence, brilliancy and scholarship. He has a large and valuable library, and has been an extensive reader, a close thinker and a keen observer, so that few business men have kept themselves more in touch with current thought and events at home and abroad. While not a politician, he has always been a decided republican. In religions matters his library indicates deep interest as well as wide reading, and he has always been a pronounced Congregationalist. Mr. Durand's life, busy as it has been, has centred about his home, and to make this attractive and happy he has spared nothing within his means. His three daughters are all graduates of Vassar College, to which institution his whole family are devoted friends. He has always taken a deep interest in agriculture. His farm, adjacent to the city of Racine, has a national reputation for its herd of Jersey cattle, while its crops, owing to its thorough tile underdraining and high cultivation, have always excelled those of any other farm in the state.

DUDLEY, Augustus Palmer, surgeon, was born in Phipsburg, Me., July 4, 1853. He is a direct descendant of the Irish branch of the Dudley family, all of whom originally belonged to the Society of Friends. His great-grandfather, Michael Dudley, was a son of George and grandson of Robert Dudley, the first of the family who went from England to the North of Ireland, and settled in the town of Tipperary, county Tipperary, at a place called Mount Dudley. From there the Dudleys of Ireland originated and spread out. Michael Dudley came to America in 1775, landing at Castine in the province of Massachusetts, and settled in Georgetown, Me., which was then a part of Massachusetts. Through the maternal branch, Mr. Dudley is descended from Pereys of the north of England and south of Scotland, whose lineage dates back to the tenth century, and from the Wymans of Wales. William Oliver, his paternal great-grandfather, and William Wyman, his maternal great-grandfather, both served in the war of the revolution. His paternal grandfather, Patrick Dudley, and maternal grandfather, Francis Wyman, were soldiers and pensioners of the war of 1812, being respectively orderly, sergeant and ensign of company F, south militia at Fort Hunnewells Point. His father, Palmer Dudley, a native of Phipsburg, Me., was for many years selectman of his native town. Dr. Dudley received his preparatory education at the public school and at the Portland Academy. He entered the medical department of Bowdoin College, and was graduated from Dartmouth Medical School, 1877. He commenced practice in Portland, Me., but removed to New York in 1881, where he entered the Woman's Hospital as house surgeon, and continued for eighteen months. He then went to San Francisco, where he had charge of the California Woman's Hospital for one year. He returned to New York in 1884 and resumed practice. He was appointed instructor in diseases of women at the Post-Graduate Medical School, in 1887, visiting gynecologist to the Randall's Island Hospital and Northeastern Dispensary. He has written numerous papers on his specialty, among which are: "Vaginal Hysterectomy in America," "Varicocele in the Female," "Surgical Treatment of Subinvolution," "A New Method of Operation for Restoration of Lacerated Perineum," "A New Method of Surgical Treatment for Certain Forms of Retro-displacement of the Uterus with Adhesions." Dr. Dudley has also written extensively for medical journals, some articles of which have been translated into French and other foreign periodicals. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Obstetrical Society, American Gynecological Society, American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, etc., etc. He is specially interested in the Dudley Genealogy, and in the summer of 1891 made a trip to Europe for the purpose of tracing back the lineage of his American ancestors. Through the courtesy of Sir Bernard Burke he was granted free access to the records in Dublin Castle, and by the kindness of Dr. William E. Dudley of Bath, Eng., he was enabled to secure a complete history of the Irish branch of the family, as above described.

Palmer Dudley

RORKE, Allen Bearley, contractor and builder, was born in Philadelphia March 21, 1846. He entered the Philadelphia public schools, which he attended until he was fourteen years of age, when, following his natural bent, he left school and entering the employment of his father, a carpenter and builder, served an apprenticeship of seven years, and became master of the trade in all its branches. When but twenty-two years of age he was placed in charge of the erection of the Pardee Scientific School at Easton, Pa., and upon its completion he was entrusted with the supervision of the buildings erected for the board of brokers by the Girard estate, and of Horticultural Hall in Fairmount park for the "Centennial Exhibition." About 1879 he decided to engage in business on his own account. Comparatively young and unknown, and without influence, he set to work to make a reputation for himself. His promptness and faithfulness in carrying out his contracts soon attracted attention. Capitalists and others having business transactions with him were impressed with his energy, skill and honorable dealings; his work rapidly grew in volume, and when once he obtained the business of his patrons he also gained their friendship, and they were never loath to use their influence in obtaining him other contracts. Among the many buildings erected by Mr. Rorke in Philadelphia since he entered business on his own account may be mentioned: the immense sugar-refinery plant of Mr. Claus Spreckles; the handsome building known as the Times Annex; the unique and attractive house of the Manufacturers' Club on Walnut street; the armory of the State Fencibles on North Broad street; the massive and artistically designed edifice of the Western Saving Fund at Tenth and Walnut streets; Col. Fleishman's beautiful Park theatre; the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church at Fifteenth and Mt. Vernon streets; the depot and stables of the Second and Third Street Passenger Railway Co.; the three large white marble buildings in the Girard College grounds, known respectively as No. 8, No. 9, and No. 10; the granite annex of the Bank of Northern Liberties, and the buildings of the Brush Electric Light Co. Mr. Rorke's career is an illustration of what ability, backed by energy and courage, can accomplish

Allen B. Rorke

Although he has been in business for himself for only about a decade, he is unquestionably the most widely known and successful of the builders of Philadelphia, while the rapid progress made by him, and the vigor displayed in completing the various immense operations he has undertaken, have made his name familiar and respected in all parts of the country. Mr. Rorke is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he takes a lively interest, having received all the degrees of that order excepting the thirty-third. He is also a member of the Union League Club, Columbia Club, Five o'Clock Club, and of a number of political organizations. He is a director in the Chestnut Street Bank, the Real Estate Investment Co., and the Chestnut Street Trust Co.

TURNER, Henry McNeal, African Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born near Newberry Court House, S. C., Feb. 1, 1834, the son of Hardy and Sarah (Greer) Turner. His maternal grandfather, David Greer, was said to have been the son of an African king, and was stolen from his native land and sold into slavery, but when the fact of his being a prince was established, he was given his freedom. He became one of the most famous black men in Newberry, S. C., and died there at an advanced age in 1816, beloved by everyone. When Henry was eight years of age, he dreamed that he was standing upon a mountain, which was densely surrounded with people, all looking up to him to be instructed. Although but a child, this dream impressed him with the idea that he was destined to fill a prominent place in the future. He went but little with children of his own age, preferring to listen to the conversation of his elders, and thereby glean something of their experience and advanced thought. No schools for the education of colored children were then allowed in that section of South Carolina, and being anxious to learn to read and write, he secured a copy of the old Webster spelling-book when he was about eleven years of age. This book was given him by a white lady for whom he cut up a load of wood. He learned to read and write by his own perseverance, and when fifteen years old, became employed in a law office at Abbeville C. H. The young lawyers, perceiving his intellect, often devoted their leisure to assisting the lad with his studies. With this help, he soon learned to read accurately, and studied geography, arithmetic, history, astronomy, hygiene and anatomy, and received an excellent English education in the common branches, with the exception of English grammar. He could readily commit to memory a dozen chapters of the Bible in one evening, and pages of Milton's "Paradise Lost," Pollock's "Course of Time," Thomas Dick's "Christian Philosophy" and other popular works. In his sixteenth year, Henry united with the Methodist church at Abbeville C. H., and becoming deeply religious, began to lead prayer-meetings among the slaves of the neighborhood. In his twentieth year he was licensed to preach by Rev. Dr. Boyd, of the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Mr. Turner soon became a revivalist, traveling and preaching among the colored people, frequently addressing large numbers of white people in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and other southern states. He always received the utmost respect, even in the very hotbeds of slavery. In 1858 he resolved to go as a missionary to Africa, and that year transferred his membership to the African Methodist Episcopal church in New Orleans, La., and a short time afterward joined the Missouri annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and became one of its itinerant ministers. He was transferred to the Baltimore annual conference by Bishop D. A. Payne. He remained there for four years, and while attending to his other duties, studied Latin, Greek, Hebrew and divinity at Trinity College. He attained great proficiency in his studies, and was regarded as an excellent scholar. In 1862 Mr. Turner was appointed pastor of Israel church, the most popular colored congregation then in Washington, D. C. He soon attracted the attention of the press, and his eloquent sermons drew large congregations, senators, congressmen and various prominent men often being among the number. In 1863 he was commissioned by President Lincoln chaplain of the first U. S. colored troops, being the first colored chaplain ever commissioned in the history of the nation. He was with his regiment until the end of the war, and was mustered out of service in September, 1865. A few days afterward, President Johnson commissioned him a chaplain in the regular army, and he was detailed to act as an officer in the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia. Mr. Turner found the work uncongenial and resigned his commission as chaplain, and resumed his duties in the ministry. He traveled over the state, organizing African Methodist Episcopal churches, and licensing well-informed colored men to preach. He also organized schools for the colored children. In 1867 he was appointed by the republican executive committee to instruct the colored people of Georgia in their duties under the reconstruction measures. Mr. Turner stumped the state on this occasion, frequently making speeches both day and night. He was a famous orator, and the democrats regarded him as a formidable opponent. In the fall of 1867 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1868–70 was elected to the Georgia legislature, declining in 1869 to run for congress. In 1870, on account of the political excitement prevailing, he failed to take his seat in the legislature. He was subsequently, for a short while, postmaster of Macon, afterward inspector of customs, then U. S. secret detective, and also held other government offices at various times. These did not, however, interfere with his ministerial duties, as he traveled and preached all the time. In 1876 the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, which met at Atlanta, elected him manager of its publications at Philadelphia, Pa. He gave an unprecedented impetus to the business, and in 1880 the general conference of the same church at its meeting at St. Louis, Mo., elected him bishop on the first ballot by a large majority. Four days afterward he was consecrated to the sacred office. Bishop Turner is the author of three standard books, a church catechism, and various sermons, lectures and miscellaneous articles that have been published, his chief work being "Methodist Polity." He has organized two annual conferences in Africa, one at Sierra Leone and one in the republic of Liberia. He is one of the principal agitators for the return of his race to Africa, where he believes they should build up a civilized country, and show their ability to govern it themselves. He does not look hopefully on the future of the negro in America, and contends that the United States government should establish a line of steamships between this country and Africa, and thus bring the colored man in connection with the land of his nativity and given an opportunity to develop under the most favorable circumstances. Bishop Turner received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1872, and the following year that of D.D. from Wilberforce University, of Ohio.

H. M. Turner

CONGER, Arthur L., manufacturer, was born at Boston, Summit Co., O., Feb. 19, 1838, the son of John and Hannah (Beales) Conger. John Conger was a native of Vermont, who removed to Ohio in 1833, and was a lineal descendant of Deacon Job Conger, the earliest known ancestor of the family, who came to America from England early in the seventeenth century. Arthur spent his early life on the farm, and earned his first money by working in a foundry, handling moulds at ten cents a day. He afterward worked in a flouring mill at twenty cents per day. He attended the district school during the winter months, and, being an apt scholar, so profited thereby, he was soon able to teach, and did so for a number of years. His first business venture was the purchase, with another boy, of a canal-boat; this he ran on the Ohio canal two summers. He early desired a collegiate education in order to become a lawyer, but his circumstances did not permit it. He was an ardent admirer of the men who were active in the anti-slavery movement, and was fully prepared for action when the alarm was sounded in 1861. Enlisting as a private in the 115th Ohio volunteer infantry, he was chiefly employed in detached duty; as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Ammen, as provost marshal at Covington, Ky., under Gen. J. D. Cox, and as member of the court-martial under Judge-Advocate R. M. Corwin. By special request of the latter he was detailed on court-martial duties, becoming very proficient in the law pertaining to the subject, and displaying such marked ability that Judge Corwin urged him to resign his commission and enter upon the study of the law. This he declined to do, feeling that he owed his services to his country. He was next detailed to duty on the engineer corps of the army of the Cumberland under Maj. Jas. A. Willets, as assistant inspector of railroad defences. At this time the task of keeping open railroad communication was filled with danger. The abilities Lieut. Conger displayed, and his fearless discharge of perilous duties, attracted the attention of Gen. Thomas, who personally recommended his promotion, and placed him in charge of issuing supplies by train along the railroad line in addition to his former duties. When the war was closed he was mustered out with the rank of captain, and taught a term of school at Peninsula, O. He was elected treasurer by the republicans of Summit county in 1866, and re-elected in 1868. His duties required his removal to Akron. In 1871 he was employed as traveling salesman by the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Co., of which he soon after became a stockholder and director. This company manufactured mower and reaper knives and other articles of that character; its main office was at Fitchburg, Mass., but it had a branch at Akron. Mr. Conger gave to it his undivided attention, built up its western trade to immense proportions, and was the means of its consolidation in 1877 with the Geo. Barnes & Co. works of Syracuse, N. Y., under the style of the Whitman-Barnes Manufacturing Co. He was vice-president of this corporation until 1884, since which time he has been its president and general manager. Works have been erected by this company at Canton, O., St. Catharines, Canada, and branch houses established in Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Chicago and San Francisco. It employs sixty traveling salesmen, and 1,000 men; is capitalized at $2,000,000, and sells a product of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 annually. Only efficient mechanics are in its service, and its output has a world-wide reputation. Mr. Conger's influence is felt even in the details of all its numerous and highly organized departments, including finance, manufacturing, agencies, insurance and advertising. He regards his employees not as mere machines, but as men to be respected. He is also president of the Diamond Plate Glass Co. of Kokoma and Elwood, Ind., which employs 2,000 men, and has works covering twenty-five acres of land; the Hartford City Window Glass Co. of Hartford, Ind., which employs 300 men; the Hartford City Land Co.; the American Tin Plate Co. of Elwood, Ind., 300 employees; and the Akron Steam Forge Co.; vice-president of the Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Akron, and a director of the Second National Bank, the Akron Water Works Co., Akron Woolen and Felt Co., Thomas Lumber Co., and the Akron Building & Cabinet Co. He also devotes time and labor to local, state and national affairs, discharging important public trusts with the same energy that marks him in his business relations. He was an active member and secretary of the Akron school board, and was secretary of the board of trustees, under whose direction the beautiful Soldiers' Memorial Chapel at Akron was erected. He is president of the Union Charity Association of Akron, a society famous for its charity work. In 1881 he was elected colonel of the 8th regiment, O. N. G. Col. Conger was one of the early workers in the G. A. R., to the building up of which he has since largely contributed. In 1886 he was unanimously chosen department commander of Ohio, and at the national encampment at San Francisco the Ohio delegation was surpassed by none, in consequence of his thorough administration of that office. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and a thirty-second-degree Mason. As a republican politician he has national reputation. "I make it a rule in politics," he says, "to do that which I think is right, regardless of consequences." For nearly twenty years he was a member, and most of the time treasurer, of the county republican committee, and was for a number of years a member of the state central committee, of which he was chairman in 1882 and 1888. In 1880 his services were of the greatest value to his party in securing the state victory which contributed largely to the national victory the following month. In 1884 he was elected to represent Ohio in the national republican committee. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him director of the Union Pacific Railroad. He held this position for one year, giving both the road and the government complete satisfaction. Nov. 1, 1864, Mr. Conger married Emily, daughter of Hiram Volney and Ruth (Ramsey) Bronson, and granddaughter of Harmon Bronson, one of the original proprietors of the Western Reserve. Mrs. Conger is a refined lady of the best American type. From the days when she was a valued assistant to her husband in the county treasury office, she has taken upon herself, so far as possible, the many cares that his life of continuous toil has brought him, and has been fully *en rapport* with him in his patriotism and deeds of benevolence. Mr. and Mrs. Conger have had four sons, of whom the eldest is vice-president of the Akron Printing Co., private secretary to his father, and director in the Whitman-Barnes Manufacturing Co., and the second, a student at Harvard. Their beautiful home, "Irving Lacon," is emphatically Mrs. Conger's creation, and it has but few equals in this country in beauty, solidity of structure and picturesqueness. It is furnished with numerous works of art and valuable books, and here she dispenses liberal hospitality to a large circle of friends.

SMITH, Stephen, physician and surgeon, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y. He is descended, in the seventh generation, from Sergt. John Smith, one of the founders and proprietors of Milford, Conn. Dr. Smith's grandfather, Lieut. Job Smith, was paymaster of the 5th regiment Connecticut line, in the war of the revolution, and in the battles of Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, and other important engagements. He married Elizabeth Keeler, of Norwalk, Conn., and after the war removed to Westchester county, and afterward to Onondaga county, N. Y. His father, Lewis Smith, was in the war of 1812. Dr. Smith was, to a great extent, self-educated; he had one year's attendance at Homer Academy, Cortland county, N. Y., where he was prepared for the sophomore class of college, but did not enter on account of ill health. He studied medicine with Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of Buffalo, and with Dr. Willard Parker, of New York; was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1850; served two years on the resident staff in Bellevue Hospital, and commenced general practice in 1853. He has held the position of visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital since 1854. He became assistant editor of the New York "Journal of Medicine" in 1856, and afterward editor-in-chief. In 1861 he established the "American Medical Times," a weekly, which was discontinued, on account of the war, in 1864. In 1858 he married Lucy E. Culver, daughter of Judge E. D. Culver, of Brooklyn. During the war he was commissioned surgeon by Gov. Morgan, and went several times to the front. He was mainly instrumental in establishing Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1861; was professor of the principles of surgery for three years, and professor of anatomy for seven years. He then became professor of clinical surgery in the University Medical College, which position he has held ever since. He was one of the first to inaugurate reforms in the health department of New York city, and drew up the bill that led to the establishment of the Metropolitan Board of Health. In 1868 he was appointed health commissioner by Gov. Fenton, and was reappointed by Mayor Oakey Hall, and by Mayor Havemeyer. He was the founder of the American Public Health Association, and was four times elected its president; this has since become one of the most noted sanitary organizations in the world. It was through his personal efforts alone that the State Board of Health was established. He drafted the bill, and communicated personally with leading physicians in every assembly district in the state, and kept up the agitation until the bill was passed by an overwhelming majority. He prepared and introduced a bill in congress in 1879 for the establishment of a Department of Health; the agitation which followed led to the passage of a bill by congress creating a National Board of Health, of which Dr. Smith was an original member by appointment of the president; he became its vice-president in 1887, and on the death of the president succeeded to the presidency. He was appointed by Gov. Cornell, in 1880, a member of the State Board of Charities, which he held for two years, and was then appointed State Commissioner of Lunacy, in which capacity he prepared six annual reports on the condition of the insane and the institutions for their care in the state. On leaving the office he prepared a bill creating a State Commission in Lunacy in 1890, of which the present (1892) State Commission in Lunacy is the result. He strongly advocated the State care of the insane, and prepared a bill committing to the state the care of the insane, which was passed in a modified form in 1889. He wrote a "Hand Book of Surgery," for the use of surgeons in the army, in 1861, which was extensively used in both the Northern and Southern armies during the war, upward of 10,000 copies being sold. He subsequently prepared a much larger work on "Operative Surgery," of which eight editions have been published. In 1887 he published a new edition of this work. He privately printed a work, entitled "Doctor in Medicine," made up of essays on medical subjects. In 1890 he edited the eighth edition of Prof. Frank Hamilton's work on "Fractures and Dislocations." He has been surgeon of St. Vincent's Hospital since 1881; he is president of the New York State Medical Association; member of the American Public Health Association; American Medical Association; American Surgical Association, and the Academy of Medicine. In 1878 he received from Brown University the honorary degree of M. A., and in 1891, from the University of Rochester, the honorary degree of LL.D. Dr. Smith has been a large contributor to periodical literature, his writings being chiefly upon medical, sanitary and psychological subjects.

Stephen Smith

BALDWIN, Abraham, senator, was born in Guilford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1754. He studied at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1772, and remained in the institution from 1775 to 1779 as a tutor, being an eminent classical and mathematical scholar. He studied law and removed to Savannah, where he was admitted to practice at the Georgia bar. This was in 1784, and three months after his arrival he was elected a member of the state legislature. At the first session he originated the plan of the University of Georgia, drew up the charter by which it was endowed with 40,000 acres of land, and succeeded in persuading the assembly to adopt the project, although it was against the opinions and prejudices of a large number of the members. The college was located at Athens, and Josiah Meigs was appointed its first president. In 1786 Mr. Baldwin was elected a delegate to congress. He was an active member of the constitutional convention of 1787. After the adoption of the constitution, he continued a member of congress until 1799, when he was appointed senator, in which station he remained until his death. Senator Baldwin was a brother in-law of Joel Barlow, the poet. His father dying in 1787, and leaving little property, the care of six orphan children, his half-brothers and sisters, fell upon him and he protected and educated them. It is said of him that in public life he was industrious and faithful, and although firm in his own republican principles, yet he was always moderate and reasonable in dealing with his opponents. Senator Baldwin died in Washington, D. C., March 4, 1807.

Abr Baldwin

HOWELL, John Cumming, rear-admiral U. S. N., was born in Pennsylvania, on June 9, 1819. He received a common-school education and entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of seventeen. He first saw service on the brig Perry and afterward served on the sloop-of-war Saratoga. He took a gallant part in the naval operations of the Mexican war, and was made a lieutenant on Aug. 2, 1849. During the first year of the war of the rebellion he served

as an officer on the Minnesota of the North Atlantic blockade squadron. He was raised to the rank of commander on July 16, 1862, and commanded the Monitor after the disablement of Worden. He participated in the battle of Hatteras Inlet and in 1863 commanded the Tahamo of the Gulf squadron. In 1864 and 1865 he commanded the Nereus of the North Atlantic squadron and took part in both of the attacks on Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865. He was made captain on July 25, 1866. From 1869 to 1871 he was fleet-captain of the European squadron. He was subsequently promoted to commodore and on June 9, 1881, was placed on the retired list of the navy with the rank of rear-admiral. He died in Washington in 1891.

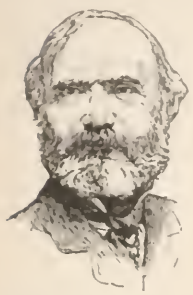
FARQUHAR, Arthur B., manufacturer, was born in Montgomery county, Md., Sept. 28, 1838. He is of mixed Scotch, English and German ancestry, his great-grandfather, William Farquhar, having emigrated from Scotland about the year 1700, taking with him a number of religious refugees, settling with them in Frederick county, Md.; his ancestors were Scottish chiefs, known as Clan Farquhar. The maternal ancestor, Robert Brook, of the house of Warwick, was born in London in 1602, and in 1635 married Mary Baker, daughter of Roger Mainwaring, the dean of Worcester. In 1650 they emigrated to Charles county, Md., with their ten children and twenty-eight servants. Robert Brook was made commandant of the county and president of the council of Maryland. His children and grandchildren subsequently settled in what is known as Montgomery county. In 1812 his paternal grandfather, Amos Farquhar, removed to York county, Pa., where he erected a cotton factory, which proved unsuccessful after the war with England. He then returned to Montgomery county, Md., where he took charge of the Fair Hill Seminary, a private institution for the education of women. Young Arthur was educated at Benjamin Hollowell's Select School for Boys, at Alexandria, Va. After leaving school he showed a taste for mechanics, which was fostered by his father with a view of making a manufacturer of him. He gave him every advantage for perfecting his practical mechanical education, and afterward sent him to York, Pa., to learn a trade. At the expiration of two years he was taken as a partner in the business. It prospered until the outbreak of the civil war, which injured it, and he afterward suffered a severe loss by fire, which entirely broke up the concern, and the assets were barely sufficient to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar. Mr. Farquhar was not satisfied with such a settlement, and, persuading his creditors to let him start anew, he again began business, and at the end of two years was enabled to settle his indebtedness in full. From that modest beginning—a small frame shop, with but seven hands employed—the present colossal establishment, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, has grown. In 1889 the A. B. Farquhar Co. (limited) was organized with a capital of $500,000. This stock, with the exception of a few shares, is owned entirely by members of the Farquhar family. A. B. Farquhar is president of this company, which does an annual business of over $1,000,000, which is yearly increased. A large part of the products of the agricultural works is shipped to the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Mexico, Chili, and South Africa. The success of the establishment is largely due to the careful selection of foremen for the different departments, all of which are supervised by men who are masters of their various branches. The motto of the concern has always been: "Perfection Attained, Success Assured." The name of Farquhar in York, Pa., has been synonymous of progress, and its present prominence as a manufacturing centre is in a great measure due to A. B. Farquhar, the founder of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works. He is probably better known throughout the world as a student and authority upon questions of political economy, finance and tariff. His essays upon the subject, published in the New York and Philadelphia papers, have attracted universal attention, and his pamphlets on finance, notably the silver question, have been circulated by the thousand, while his book, "Economic and Industrial Delusions," is regarded as authority. In this book he elucidates the ills that would arise from free coinage and a high protective tariff, clearly demonstrating that the first would unsettle the financial stability of the country, and that the latter is a barrier to the exchange of manufactured goods of our workshops, and the fruits of the fields and forests for the raw material of other countries. Mr. Farquhar is progressive and public-spirited in everything that promotes the welfare and prosperity of his city, state or country; a member of the Board of Trade; director of the York Trust Real Estate and Deposit Co.; the Hotel Co., and proprietor of a newspaper. Mr. Farquhar was nominated by the governor as a member of the board of commissioners from Pennsylvania to the World's Columbian Exposition, and by that board was unanimously chosen executive commissioner. He visited Europe, acting under a commission from Director-General Davis to foreign nations, where he performed valuable services for the Exposition.

A. B. Farquhar

HARRIS, Isham Green, governor of Tennessee, was born near Tullahoma, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1818, the son of a poor farmer. He became clerk in a country store at the age of fourteen, attended a country school, and at the age of nineteen settled in Tippah county, Miss., where he engaged in business on his own account and became a successful merchant. He studied law at night, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was elected to the Tennessee legislature in 1845, and was a representative in congress from 1849 to 1853; refused a renomination in the latter year, and removed to Memphis, where he settled as a lawyer. In 1856 he was a presidential elector; was elected governor of Tennessee in 1857; was re-elected in 1859, and a second time in 1861. His sympathies were with the South during the war, and he was finally forced to leave the state on account of the success of the Federal arms. He subsequently entered the Southern army as a volunteer, served as aide to Gen. A. S. Johnston, and was with him at Shiloh. At the close of the war he was penniless, but not wishing to be captured, he traveled abroad for a few years, and in 1867 returned to Memphis and practiced his profession. In 1877 he was elected to the U. S. senate, was re-elected in 1882, and again in 1888. He was a member of the select committee on the levees of the Mississippi; of the committee on claims, and chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia. He was an opponent of all class legislation. He is a man of strong intellect and great power in debate, and very few men have had more influence in the politics of his native state.

Isham G. Harris

DAY, Henry, lawyer, was born at South Hadley, Mass., Dec. 25, 1820. He is descended from Robert Day, one of the early Puritan settlers of Hartford, Conn., who emigrated from Wales, and was the ancestor of most persons of the name of Day in New England. His great-grandfather removed from Colchester, Conn., and settled in South Hadley, Mass., where he and his immediate descendants followed the occupation of farming. Henry Day's early education was obtained in the country schools and at the academy in Old Hadley, Mass. In 1837, when sixteen years of age, he commenced keeping a country school in Blandford, Mass. Having taught there two winters at $14 per month, "boarding around" among the farmers, he started on his slender earnings to fit himself for college in the Pinkerton Academy at Derry, N. H. There he studied from May, 1839, until the summer of 1842, teaching the district school during each winter. He entered the sophomore class in Yale College in 1842. On his graduation in 1845 he took charge of the academy in Fairfield, Conn., remaining there until the summer of 1847 when he entered the law school at Cambridge, Mass. Remaining there one year, he entered the law office of Daniel Lord, jr., in New York city, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1848. In 1849 he married the daughter of Mr. Lord and entered into partnership with him and his son under the firm name of Lord, Day & Lord, in which he has continued until the present time. He was at once introduced to an extensive practice in connection with large operations and estates. He was appointed executor of the wills of Gov. Edwin D. Morgan and Prof. S. F. B. Morse and trustee under the will of William B. Astor. He was the legal counsel in the organization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States in 1859 and a member of its first board of directors, and has continued till this time to be its attorney and one of its directors. He was also one of the counselors and directors of the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York. He has held office in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York city, since 1852, and has engaged publicly in all the great questions that have agitated the Presbyterian church in the past thirty years. He was a member of the general assemblies which met at Albany in 1868 and in New York and Pittsburgh in 1869, in which the plan for the reunion of the old and new school churches was consummated. He acted as secretary of the joint committee of the two assemblies which formulated the plan of union and he, under the direction of the committee, drew up and presented the plan which was adopted at Pittsburgh in 1869. He took part in the public discussion through the press and the church courts in regard to the revision of the confession of faith in 1889 and 1890, strongly advocating the same. He was a member of the assembly which in 1890 took at Saratoga the first forward step in the revision, and is a member of the committee to prepare a supplementary creed for the church. In 1872 and 1873, he traveled extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa, and the results of his observations were published in a series of letters in the New York "Observer," and afterward in book form by Robert Carter & Bros. under the title of the "Lawyer Abroad." He traveled in Spain in 1876 and embodied his observations in a volume entitled "From the Pyrenees to the Pillars of Hercules," published by George P. Putnam & Son. For many years he was a director in the Theological Seminary of Princeton, N. J., and he has also been a director in the Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York since 1869. He has taken a prominent part, through the press, in the public discussions which have arisen between the general assembly and the Union Theological Seminary respecting the election of Prof. Briggs to the chair of biblical theology in the seminary, and also in the trial of Prof. Briggs for heresy by the presbytery of New York in 1891. He died in New York city Jan. 9, 1893.



Henry Day

DE LA VERGNE, John Chester, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1840. He is descended from Dr. De La Vergne, who came to this country from France during the latter part of the eighteenth century. On his mother's side he comes from New England stock, being related to Daniel Webster. He received a common school education, and began his business career as clerk in a country store at Duanesburgh, Schenectady Co., N. Y. Here his capacity and devotion to the interest of his employers were so marked, that at the early age of seventeen he was sent to New York city as purchasing agent for the firm. At the age of nineteen he moved to Canada to engage in the produce business on his own account, but soon afterwards returned to New York city, where he continued in the same business for fourteen years, building up a trade second to none of its kind in the country. In 1876 Mr. De La Vergne was induced to dispose of his interest to become a partner in a brewery, and while occupied with this he devised machinery for refrigeration, which substituted for the method of cooling by ice the use of anhydrous ammonia, by means of which any desired temperature can be economically and effectually obtained. These machines consist of three parts, viz., a compression side in which the gas is compressed mechanically; a condensing side, made up of coils of pipe in which the compressed gas circulates, parts with its heat and liquifies; and an expansion side consisting also of coils of pipe in which the liquified gas re-expands and assumes gaseous form, and while so re-expanding performs the refrigerating work. The advantage in using the De La Vergne machine in every place where a large cooling apparatus is required was quickly recognized, not only by breweries, but by abattoirs and packing houses, cold storage, ice-making plants, restaurants, hotels, chemical works etc., and in 1880 the demand for his machines became so great that he gave up the brewing business, and since that time has devoted himself to the manufacture of refrigerating and ice-making plants, making improvements, and expanding the business, until his machines are used in all parts of the world. A few years ago, owing to the demand for them the capacity of his manufactory in New York became inadequate, and a property at 138th street and East river, New York, was purchased on which he has erected the largest manufactory of its kind in the world. The machines already sold have a refrigerating capacity equal to the freezing of about 18,000 tons of ice every twenty-four hours.

John C. De La Vergne

ELVERSON, James, publisher, was born in England in 1838, but removed with his parents to Newark, N. J., in 1847. He obtained a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen began his business career as a messenger boy in the Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s office in Newark. This was in the early days of telegraphy, and foreseeing that the business was to assume great proportions, he set out to master it. At sixteen he was an operator, and before he was twenty he was manager of the consolidated offices in Newark, Associated Press agent, instructor of operators, and, having mastered all that was then known of electrical science, he assisted in the construction of new lines throughout the state. At the breaking out of the civil war there was a great demand for first-class operators in Washington, and Mr. Elverson was sent thither. Within a year he was made manager of the American Telegraph office, near the departments where most of the important business was transacted, in which capacity he came into friendly relations with President Lincoln, Secretaries Cameron, Stanton and others. Throughout the war he conducted this important office with great fidelity, ranking as one of the best men in the telegraph service of the country. Confident of the ultimate success of the Federal forces, he invested in government bonds and other securities at judicious periods for a year, and thereby acquired a modest fortune. In 1865 he removed to Philadelphia, and, in company with a former associate, established the "Saturday Night," a journal which was conducted in the interest of municipal reform. The next year Mr. Elverson was convinced that there was room for a publication similar to the New York "Ledger," and "Saturday Night" was made exclusively a story paper. Entirely new methods were employed, and it soon reached a circulation of 300,000 copies, distributed over every section of the American continent. Since 1879 Mr. Elverson has been its sole proprietor. In conducting "Saturday Night" he has made it a point never to accept gratuitous contributions of any kind, and established at the start the inviolable rule that nothing should appear in its columns which could not be read aloud in the most fastidious assemblage. In 1880 Mr. Elverson established the "Golden Days," a weekly publication for boys and girls, starting it in a way characteristic of his business foresight. 3,000,000 copies were printed of the first number, and, through a system established after months of labor, and an outlay of $50,000, these were distributed simultaneously in every town and hamlet of the United States, from Maine to California. The second number had 52,000 subscribers, a figure which steadily increased to over 100,000 in 1892, up to which time every issue had been a financial as well as an editorial success. Its policy was so different from that of the majority of juvenile publications that it was eagerly sought by parents as an antidote to the abundant pernicious literature. Letters came to Mr. Elverson from clergymen of every denomination in every state, congratulating him on his success in providing wholesome literature for the young. In February, 1889, Mr. Elverson purchased a controlling interest in the Philadelphia "Inquirer," a two-cent morning paper with a small circulation, meagre news facilities, and a small editorial force. Again he displayed rare business foresight. He established the "Inquirer" in a new building, bought new presses and type, trebled the editorial force, engaging good men in every branch of the business, distributed special correspondents through the country, secured an unsurpassed foreign service; in short, brightened and strengthened the paper in every way possible. A Sunday edition was added in the fall of the same year. In 1890 he reduced the price to one cent, increased the size to eight pages of eight columns each, put in the largest illustrating plant in the state, and extended the news service still farther. Thereupon the circulation increased to 70,000 daily, with a corresponding increase in business patronage. Editorially the "Inquirer" took strong republican ground on state and national issues, but in municipal matters left itself free to indorse such candidates as seemed best to meet the city's needs, without regard to political affiliations. It was particularly vigorous in demanding municipal improvements of all kinds. The phrase, "New Philadelphia," which has become a watchword in the city, was of Mr. Elverson's coining, and he put forth every effort to secure better streets, gas, water, etc. The "Inquirer" was the first one-cent eight-page morning journal ever published, but Mr. Elverson insisted that the selling price should have no reference to its quality, and has never hesitated to spend money without stint to improve it. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the "Inquirer" was the first newspaper in the country to run its entire press-room by electricity, and also the first to discard, whenever possible, the telegraph for the long-distance telephone, a matter involving new outlays, but better results. Although a millionaire, Mr. Elverson has never been connected with any corporation but the "Inquirer," has never invested in corporation securities, never borrowed a dollar in his life, never lived beyond his income, and up to this time has never let go of the active management of the editorial and financial details of all his publications. He owns a handsome country-seat on the heights of Georgetown, Washington, D. C., and since 1873 has spent every summer in Europe. "I have succeeded in life," says Mr. Elverson, "because I was determined to win and to use only honorable means to do so."

McMICHAEL, Morton, journalist, was born at Burlington, N. J., Oct. 2, 1807, and obtained his education in the schools of his native town, and at the University of Pennsylvania. He studied law in the office of the distinguished orator, David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. His inclinations led him into literary pursuits, and at a very early age he began his career in journalism, which in its scope and achievements has never been excelled by any Philadelphian. He became editor of the "Saturday Evening Post" in 1826, was editor-in-chief of the "Saturday Courier" from 1831 to 1836, and during the latter year, with Louis A. Godey and Joseph C. Neal, founded the "Saturday News." In partnership with Mr. Neal he published the "Saturday Gazette" from 1844 to 1847, when he acquired a half-interest in the "North American," established as a daily, Dec. 21, 1784, and thus the oldest daily paper in America. It was devoted to the interests of the whig party, and advocated the policy of protection. From 1848 to 1854 Dr. Robert M. Bird was joint owner of the paper, but from the latter date until the time of his death Mr. McMichael was sole proprietor. During his entire journalistic career he advocated, through the columns of his paper, every measure that inured to the public good, including the

establishment of the public schools, the consolidation of the city of Philadelphia, the creation of Fairmount Park and many other municipal improvements. In national affairs he exerted a strong influence, and his counsel was sought by statesmen in the whig and the republican parties. Of the latter he was one of the most eminent leaders and apostles. While a young man he served as an alderman, and in 1843–46 was sheriff of Philadelphia county, in which capacity he suppressed the anti-Catholic riots of 1844. He was mayor of the city in 1866–69, and from 1867 to his death president of Fairmount Park commission. He was a politician of the highest type, of rare purity as well as strength of character. Holding positive opinions himself on matters of public policy, he enforced them with eloquent and powerful pen, but with a courtesy that never marred his personal relations with political opponents. As a public speaker Mr. McMichael won a national reputation. His speeches on all subjects were fascinating productions—models of pure oratory. His appeal, during the Irish famine of 1848, in support of the sufferers, was a magnificent burst of eloquence, as was also his splendid defiance of a mob that attempted to set fire to the shelter for colored orphans in Philadelphia; while an address delivered by him at Boston, in 1855, won the highest encomiums from Edward Everett and Robert Winthrop, who heard it. During the civil war Mr. McMichael's numerous orations displayed an impassioned courage and faith, and after the final triumph of the Federal army, he eloquently urged clemency to the vanquished South. The oration delivered on July 4, 1873, as president of the Fairmount Park commission, making a formal transfer of ground to the U. S. centennial commission, and that on the presentation of the John Welsh endowment to the University of Pennsylvania, are literary productions of the highest order. It was his rule in life to speak only of the better attributes of men. His charm of manner, well-modulated voice, and fine conversational powers remain a vivid remembrance to his surviving contemporaries. The estimate in which he was held is epitomized in the inscription upon his monument, erected by his fellow-citizens in Fairmount Park: "An honored and beloved citizen of Philadelphia." He died Jan. 6, 1879.

McMICHAEL, Clayton, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1844, the son of Morton McMichael (q. v.), and was educated in the private schools of that city. In April, 1861, before he was seventeen, and while preparing for college, he enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States. He was promoted to be lieutenant in the 9th regiment U. S. infantry, and was placed in command of a military escort, to protect overland emigration through the Indian country from the Missouri to the head waters of the Columbia river. After a brief service in the Indian reservations, and with his regiment in California, he was transferred to the army of the Potomac. He took part in all its contests as an aide on the staff of Gen. Birney, and afterward of Gen. Hancock from Gettysburg to nearly the close of the war. He was twice wounded in battle, and brevetted for conspicuous personal gallantry. In the winter of 1864–65 he was assigned to duty on the coast and frontier of Maine, but the rumored raids from Canada never occurred. In 1865 he resigned from the army to take charge of the editorial department of the "North American." In 1872 he declined the position of assistant secretary of the interior, tendered him by Gen. Grant, but in 1873 he went to Vienna as one of the U. S. commissioners of the International Exposition held in that city. In December, 1882, President Arthur appointed Col. McMichael marshal of the District of Columbia, and he filled the position with great acceptability. Though he handed in his resignation at the beginning of Cleveland's administration, it was not accepted by the president until the following December. He then returned to the "North American" of which he and his brother, Walter McMichael, are the proprietors. Col. McMichael was one of the earliest members of the Grand Army of the Republic, being its first official representative in Pennsylvania; and is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion. He was chairman of the executive committee that organized and carried out the public celebration in Philadelphia of the bicentennial anniversary of the landing of William Penn.

WILDE, Samuel, business man, was born at Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1831. He was a direct descendant of John Wilde, who emigrated from England in 1688, and settled at South Braintree, Mass., whose grandson, Joseph Wilde, was an officer in the war of the revolution. Joseph's grandson, Samuel, was the father of the subject of this sketch, and removed from Dorchester, Mass., to New York city in 1820, where he was engaged in the coffee and spice business under the firm name of Withington & Wilde. After completing his education in Brooklyn in 1848, young Samuel entered his father's counting-room. The firm was the first in this country to adopt the process of roasting coffee by machinery. It subsequently became Samuel Wilde & Sons, and later Samuel Wilde's Sons, with the subject of this sketch at the head of the firm for twelve years. The firm has occupied its present place in Dutch street, since 1814. Mr. Wilde has resided in Montclair, N. J., since 1861, and has become prominently identified with the progress of the town, giving particular attention to its educational and religious interests. In 1871–72 he was its representative in the New Jersey legislature. He was one of the founders of the First Congregational church in Montclair, a director in the Meridian Cutlery Co., and of the Chatham National Bank. He was a man of cultivated and scientific tastes, pursued horticulture and mineralogy as a recreation, encouraged and patronized modern painters and was also fond of collecting rare books. He owned the largest telescope in the state of New Jersey. Mr. Wilde was a man of broad and advanced views and a thoroughly public-spirited citizen. He died at Montclair, N. J., March 8, 1890.

CRANE, Jonathan Townley, clergyman, was born near Elizabeth, N. J., June 18, 1819. He received his degree from Princeton in 1843, and after 1845 was identified with the New Jersey conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The marked ability and faithfulness of his labors as pastor, teacher, delegate to the general conferences and presiding elder, were most notable. He enriched the literature of his church by frequent contributions, including pungent essays on pertinent topics, such as "Popular Amusements," "Arts of Intoxication," and "Essay on Dancing." His essays on religious subjects were strictly doctrinal, and among the most notable is "Methodism and its Methods." He died at Port Jervis, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1880.

PRESTON, Thomas Scott, R. C. priest, was born at Hartford, Conn., July 23, 1824, the son of Zephaniah Preston, who was of Puritan stock. Though brought up a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, young Preston entertained against it many of the traditional prejudices of his ancestors. He was graduated from Trinity College in 1843, and in 1846 from the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, to the ministry of which he was duly ordained. He was appointed an assistant at the Church of the Annunciation, under Dr. Seabury, and was subsequently made assistant to Dr. John M. Forbes at St. Luke's church, then one of the most prosperous Episcopal churches in New York city. In 1849 he became a convert to Catholicism, having, as he said later, begun to weigh the tenets of Protestantism even as a child. Finding them wanting, he eventually decided to adopt the Catholic faith. In a magazine article, written a few years ago, he said, "All human influences around me would have kept me where were all my earthly ties, but I felt that the voice of my conscience was more to me than any earthly attraction. If there was one church founded by the Lord I must seek and find it. There were some worldly sacrifices, but, although they sombered my face a little, they did not drive the sunshine from my heart. At last I was in my Father's house, and never from that moment have I had one doubt of the truth of the Catholic religion." The young convert, placing his services at the disposal of Archbishop Hughes, was sent for a course of study to the Roman Catholic seminary at Fordham, and on Nov. 16, 1850, was ordained a priest by Cardinal McCloskey, then bishop of Albany. Father Preston's first appointment was at the old cathedral in Mott street, whence he was subsequently transferred to the parish of the Immaculate Conception at Yonkers. Being recalled to the cathedral in 1853, he was appointed private secretary to Archbishop Hughes, and in 1855 was made chancellor of the diocese, which office he held until his death. The present flourishing condition of the diocese is a testimony of his able administration. He showed himself an exact and thorough business man, a strict disciplinarian and a rigid upholder of ecclesiastical authority. In 1861 he was appointed pastor of St. Ann's church, then located on Eighth street. He erected the present church and school-houses in East Twelfth street, at a cost of $175,000, and also established the "House of the Holy Family" for befriending children and young girls. In 1874 Cardinal McCloskey appointed him one of the two vicar-generals of the diocese. He was subsequently made monsignor, and in 1888 was honored by being named a prothonotary apostolic. In 1886 he was, by reason of his position, called to take action in the case of Dr. McGlynn (q. v.). The monsignor's position was supported in every particular at Rome, and when Dr. McGlynn refused to answer the charge, he was promptly excommunicated by Pope Leo XIII. Monsignor Preston was a brilliant theologian, an able pulpit orator, and the author of a number of controversial and religious books. A zealous and uncompromising believer in the enforcement of every ecclesiastical rule, it is probable that, when the history of the Catholic church in America of to-day comes to be written, it will be found that no ecclesiastic of less rank than a bishop, and few, even of that exalted order, have left so deep an impression on it as Monsignor Preston. The characteristics that made him a marked man when he entered the Catholic priesthood, and ever continued to draw to him more attention and higher honors, were his intellectual force, his power as a preacher and controversial writer, and the simplicity and earnestness of his life." Monsignor Preston had never been seriously ill until attacked with what proved a fatal illness. He died in New York city Nov. 4, 1891.

Thomas S. Preston

WHISTLER, George William, engineer, was born at New London, Conn., in 1822, the eldest son of George Washington Whistler (q. v.), by his first wife, who was a daughter of Dr. Foster Swift. He followed in his father's footsteps, became his assistant in 1840, gained eminence in the engineering profession, and did much work on the Erie, the New York and New Haven, and other railroads. He went to Russia in 1859 to complete his father's work, remained there ten years, removed to England on his resignation of that post, and died at Brighton Dec. 24, 1869.

LUNT, Orrington, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Bowdoinham, Me., Dec. 24, 1815. His father was William Lunt, a merchant and leading citizen. On leaving school, the son entered his father's store, and at his majority became a partner. When the father retired, a brother took his place. In November, 1842, Orrington removed to Chicago, Ill., then at its lowest ebb, real estate selling in that year for less than at any time since the commercial crisis of 1837. The severe illness of his wife soon compelled a return to the East, but the following summer again found him in Chicago to try his fortunes once more, although without capital. He rented half of a wooden storehouse situated on the river front, and undertook a general commission business. In the spring of 1844 he commenced the grain trade, and the next year leased 100 feet on the river side, for ten years, at $125 per annum, and erected upon it a grain-house. He soon cleared $10,000, but, purchasing too largely, lost all he had made, and began once more at the bottom of the ladder. Persevering in his business and profiting by his experience, he acquired a fortune, and in 1862, finding his health impaired, retired from business, and with his family, traveled in Europe and Asia for two years. For several years he was president and treasurer of the board of waterworks in his adopted city, and in 1855 was elected a director of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad, serving for some years as its vice-president. His reputation for integrity and fair dealing have made him prominent among the men of energy who have brought the great city of the West to its present proportions. An ardent member of the Methodist communion, he has probably devoted as much of his time and means to the interests of that denomination, as any layman in Chicago. He was trustee of the Clark street M. E. church board for twenty years, and has been trustee of the Wabash M. E. church for the last thirty years. Besides helping to build edifices for these organizations, he has contributed freely to erect new Methodist churches in other parts of the West. He was a founder of the Northwestern University, and of the Garrett Biblical Institute, selected the site for

Orrington Lunt

what has come to be the beautiful city of Evanston, Ill., where the Northwestern University, which now has over 1,800 students in all its departments, and property to the amount of $3,000,000, is located. He established, in connection with the university, the Orrington Lunt Library Fund (so named by vote of the board of trustees). Mr. Lunt is extremely active in the administration of both the university and the institute, having been secretary and treasurer of the latter since its organization, and for the last twenty years acting president of the executive board of the university. Jan. 27, 1891, at the annual meeting of the trustees of Northwestern University, a resolution was passed, containing the following reference to Mr. Lunt: "Possibly to no single person is this institution, to-day, more indebted for its present able, strong, and satisfactory standing among the great institutions of learning of our church and country, than to our revered acting president of the board of trustees of this institution, the Hon. Orrington Lunt. . . ." Mr. Lunt was very zealous in the relief measures during the civil war. In the summer of 1854, in connection with another Chicago citizen, he raised $20,000 to complete the edifice of the Chicago Orphan Asylum.

YOUNG, John Russell, journalist, was born at Downingtown, Pa., Nov. 20, 1841. In 1844 his parents removed to Philadelphia, and after passing through the grammar schools, he was taken to New Orleans, and finished his education at the high school in that city. He commenced his journalistic career at the age of sixteen, as copy-holder in the office of the Philadelphia "Press," of which journal he soon became a reporter, and then news editor. At the opening of the civil war he went to the front as a war correspondent, and wrote the first published account of the battle of Bull Run. When the Washington "Chronicle" was founded, he was made its editor, and in 1862 was called to the chief editorship of the Philadelphia "Press," which he conducted with marked ability until 1865, when he became associated, in a literary capacity, with the financial enterprises of Jay Cooke. In 1866 he was made managing editor of the New York "Tribune," and remained with that journal until 1869. After a year of western travel he founded the New York "Standard" in 1870, visiting Paris the next year, and writing for his journal a series of brilliant letters on the effects of the siege. The "Standard" did not prove a financial success, however, and suspended publication at the end of two years. In 1873 Mr. Young became a member of the staff of the New York "Herald," which he served generally in Paris and London, in charge of the "Herald's" foreign news system. In 1877 he accompanied Gen. Grant in his journey around the world, his letters to the "Herald" descriptive of the tour, being afterward published in book form, under the title—"Around the World with Gen. Grant." In 1881 he was appointed by President Arthur minister to China, and in this capacity greatly aided in preventing war between China and Japan. Upon his return to the United States in 1885, he resumed his position on the "Herald," but resigned in 1891. He has been for many years one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia "Star." He is a writer of wide information and extraordinary versatility, and master of a style which is terse, pure and humorous. He has been the friend and confidant of many of the most prominent men of his time. He has been twice married, and is the father of one child. His second wife, a niece of the late Gov. Jewell of Connecticut, died in 1883.

SCOTT, James W., journalist, was born in Walworth county, Wis., June 26, 1849. His father, D. Wilmot Scott, was a practical printer, as well as editor and proprietor of newspapers at Galena, Ill., for thirty-five years preceding his death, which occurred in 1885. Having learned the printing trade in his father's office, attended the public and high schools at Galena, and for two years the college at Beloit, Wis. James went to New York, where, for a time, he engaged in floriculture, and contributed to papers devoted to that interest. Subsequently he was employed in the government printing office at Washington. In 1872 he started a weekly newspaper in Prince George county, Md., and since that time he has had to do only with newspapers in which he has had a proprietary interest. A country paper not furnishing a large enough field for his ambition, Mr. Scott returned to Galena, where, with his father, he started the "Press," only to abandon it in one year for metropolitan journalism. He removed to Chicago, in 1875, and purchased the "Daily National Hotel Reporter." This paper achieved an immediate success. It was Mr. Scott's original intention to change it from a class daily to a general newspaper, but he decided to leave it to the management of his partner, F. W. Rice, who now conducts it successfully and profitably for Mr. Scott and himself. In May, 1881, in connection with several young men from the city dailies, he organized a stock company and established the Chicago "Herald." The following year John R. Walsh, president of the Chicago National Bank, purchased a large interest in the stock, thereby assuring the success of the enterprise. Mr. Scott's executive ability, energy and sagacity in surrounding himself with capable men, soon placed the "Herald" among the very first of the Chicago dailies in point of circulation and influence. In the latter part of April, 1890, Mr. Scott and Mr. Walsh started the Chicago "Evening Post," the success of which has also been phenomenal, the "Post" being established in an elegant and commodious home of its own within a year from the date of its birth. Mr. Scott, who was active in the efforts to secure the World's Fair for Chicago, was chairman of the press committee of the World's Fair preliminary organization, and was afterward elected a director, and unanimously offered the position of president of the permanent organization by the nominating committee. This offer the pressure of his business obliged him to decline, but he accepted the chairmanship of the committee on press and printing. He is president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which comprises the leading metropolitan dailies of the country, and of the United Press, which is rivaled in the extent of its business only by the Associated Press. Indeed, so successful has it been under his management, it threatens to supersede its older and less aggressive rival in the field of news gathering. He served three terms as president of the Chicago Press Club. Besides being a member of numerous Chicago clubs, Mr. Scott is a member of the Clover Club, of Philadelphia, and the New York Press Club. He is president, also, of the Chicago Fellowship Club.

HOPKINS, Ferdinand T., merchant, was born at Lake Mahopac, Putnam Co., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1834. He is descended in the ninth generation from Stephen Hopkins, who came from England on the Mayflower in 1620, and settled in Plymouth, Mass. The Hopkins (originally spelled Hopkyns) acquired distinction in the sanguinary wars of York and Lancaster, which for thirty years devastated England, and experienced the inevitable consequences of their devotion to the cause of their monarch. Ferdinand T. Hopkins has inherited many of the characteristics that distinguished his ancestors. His great-grandmother was a sister of Enoch Crosby, the spy, the "Harvey Birch" of Cooper's story. Mr. Hopkins was educated in the public schools and at Reed Institute, Carmel, N. Y. He commenced his mercantile career in New York city. Although a man of peaceful proclivities, he has often been engaged in fighting for public reforms. The Harlem Railroad Co. formerly ran their trains along the surface through the upper part of the city; as a natural consequence accidents and loss of life were of frequent occurrence. Mr. Hopkins was one of the founders of the Nineteenth Ward Political Reform Association, the object of which was to break up the "Tweed Ring." This being accomplished, he suggested, with others, that an effort be made to compel the Harlem Railroad Co. to sink its tracks. He called public meetings and placarded that part of the city with posters, showing the danger and loss of life from this cause, and he became familiarly known as "Sink the track and arch it over." These efforts were finally successful, the Harlem railroad being compelled to sink the tracks, although one-half the cost was borne by the city. For the prominent part he took in breaking up the "Tweed Ring" he was in imminent danger, and his life was threatened by the conspirators. He persevered, however, until the ring was broken up and Tweed lodged in jail. He was afterward appointed school trustee under the administration of Mayor Havemeyer, holding that position for six years; and he was also a member of both the district and general republican committees for several years. He became especially prominent in the controversy between the two factions in the Church of the Disciples, which occurred after the resignation of Dr. Geo. H. Hepworth. It had been organized as a Congregational church, and a call having been extended to Dr. Newman, the Methodist divine, the latter refused to be installed unless the church came under the control of the Methodist denomination, and it was supposed that his adherents proposed to divert the funds which should accrue from the sale of the church edifice to the building of a new church of their own faith. Mr. Hopkins, with others, sought by pacific measures to unite the church under its old auspices, but failing in this he reluctantly became plaintiff in a suit in the New York courts to compel a compliance with the church rules. An injunction was obtained, and suit commenced by Mr. Hopkins as plaintiff. Before a decision was rendered a convention of the most prominent divines in the country, led by such men as Rev. Drs. Storrs and Taylor, together with eminent laymen, was held, the session lasting three days. This convention recommended the maintenance of the original status of the church, and decided that the claims of Dr. Newman and his friends were untenable. The suit commenced by Mr. Hopkins was continued, and decision rendered by John Sedgwick, chief judge of the superior court, on May 1, 1884, in favor of Ferdinand Hopkins as plaintiff, against Dr. Newman and the contending trustees. A new election was held, which resulted in the choice of a majority of officers in favor of maintaining the church as a Congregational body, and this finally led to the resignation of Dr. Newman, and the restoration of peace and harmony. Mr. Hopkins is a large owner of real estate in Westchester county, N. Y., where he spends nearly half the year at his beautiful and attractive residence at Somers, which is destined to become one of the interesting ancestral homes of the future.

F. T. Hopkins

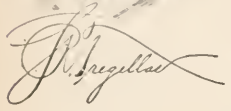
SMILIE, John, member of congress, was born in Ireland in 1741. In 1760 he emigrated to America and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. During the war of the revolution he served in the patriot army, and after the war was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature and of the U. S. congress. In the latter body he served from 1793 to 1795, and from 1799 to 1813, and while a member was for a time chairman of the committee on foreign relations. In 1796 he was a presidential elector. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1812.

BLOUNT, William, territorial governor, was born in Burke Co., N. C., Feb. 21, 1744. He belonged to a good English family, long settled in North Carolina, all of whose members took the patriot side in the revolution. In 1780 he was elected to the North Carolina assembly, in 1782 he was selected as a delegate to the Continental congress, and in 1787 a member of the convention which formed the national constitution, of which he was a signer. On the formation of the territory southwest of the river Ohio, he was appointed its governor by Washington, who was his personal friend. He discharged the duties of the office very much to the satisfaction of the border people, who elected him, on the admission of Tennessee to the Union, in 1796, a member of the U. S. senate. In the following year he was expelled from that body on the charge of having instigated the Creeks and Cherokees to wrest the Louisiana territory from Spain, in the interest of Great Britain; but this did not weaken the trust of his constituents, who without delay elected him to the Tennessee senate, of which he was at once chosen presiding officer. He was in some respects a weak man—rather too fond of display and the parade of office—but he was just, generous, and sincerely desirous of promoting the well-being of the people. He may have erred in judgment, but he must have possessed sterling good qualities to have held, as he did until his death, the warm personal regard of John Sevier and James Robertson. He died March 21, 1800.

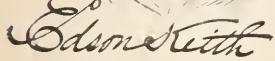
Wm Blount

BRADBURY, Theophilus, member of congress and jurist, was born in Newbury, Mass., Nov. 13, 1739. He was graduated from Harvard in 1757, was admitted to the bar in 1761, and practiced in Falmouth, Me., for eighteen years, when he returned to his native town. After representing his district in both branches of the state legislature, he was elected to congress, serving from 1795 until 1797, when he resigned upon his appointment as judge of the Massachusetts supreme court. In 1801 he was a presidential elector. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 6, 1803.

TREGELLAS, Samuel Rogers, merchant, was born at Frederick, Md., March 19, 1855, the son of Joseph and Mary Tregellas, who settled in Frederick county, Md., in 1853, having come from near Truro, Cornwall, Eng. He is named after his father's cousin, Samuel Prideux Tregellas, and bears his mother's family name, Rogers. After receiving his early education at private schools, some years were spent at the Frederick and St. John's colleges. He began his business career in the store of his father, who was a merchant of Frederick, and, in 1875, went to Baltimore, where he accepted a position in the notion department of the wholesale house of Daniel Miller & Co. Five years later he entered into an equal partnership with Messrs. Witz & Biedler, under the firm name of Witz, Biedler & Co. Jan. 1, 1890, was organized the wholesale dry-goods firm of which he is now the head, Tregellas, Hurtel & Co. Besides conducting the financiering of this firm, he is also vice-president of the Chesapeake Shirt Co., and is interested in other corporations. Mr. Tregellas is a prominent Mason, and a member of several clubs and social organizations, having been, at one time, president of the Commercial Club of Baltimore. He is also first lieutenant of the "eraek" company of the celebrated 5th Regiment of Maryland National Guard. His residence is situated on Eutaw Place, the handsomest thoroughfare in Baltimore.

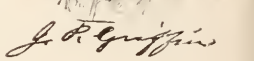


KEITH, Edson, business man, was born at Barre, Vt., in 1833. He is a direct descendant of James Keith, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1662, and settled at Bridgewater, Mass., where he was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian church when he was about twenty years of age, and he married Susannah, daughter of Samuel Edson. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen removed to Montpelier, Vt., where he engaged in business in a general merchandise store, and in 1854 settled in Chicago, there first obtaining employment in a retail dry goods store. In 1856 he went as salesman and collector with the firm of Benediet, Mallory & Farman, wholesale dealers in hats, caps and furs. In 1860 he connected himself with the firm of Keith & Faxon in the hat and cap business, the firm being composed of O. R. Keith, A. E. Faxon and Edson Keith, which subsequently became Keith, Faxon & Co. In 1865, upon the retirement of Mr. Faxon, Elbridge Gerry Keith was taken into the firm of Keith Bros.; this association was continued until 1883, when the style of the firm was changed to Edson Keith & Co. Mr. Keith is also a member of the firm of Keith Bros. & Co., and Keith & Co. He has taken an active interest in the development of Chicago, and occupies a prominent position in social circles in that city. He has been connected with a number of business, philanthropic and social organizations; has been president of the Citizen's Association; vice-president of the Art Association; president of the Old People's Home; is trustee of the Home for Incurables; trustee of the Manual Training School, and actively interested in charitable and church work. In 1860 he was married to Susan Woodruff, of Chicago. They have two sons, Edson Keith and Walter W. Keith.



SEWALL, Jotham, clergyman, was born at York, Me., Jan. 1, 1760, nephew of Prof. Stephen Sewall. After following the trade of a stone-mason for a number of years, he was ordained in June, 1800, and for half a century was an active and zealous itinerant, preaching in various parts of the country, but chiefly in Maine and the adjoining regions. His labors as an evangelist were restricted, but not interrupted, by a pastorate which he held at Chesterville, Franklin Co., Me., from 1820 till his death there at the age of ninety, Oct. 3, 1850. His memoir, by his son, appeared in 1852.

GRIFFIN, John Philander, educator, was born at Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1821. His early life was passed in vigorous manual labor, with but limited educational advantages. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the tanner's and currier's trade, but after a few years he was compelled to abandon it on account of ill health. He then secured a place where he worked for his board, and was enabled to attend Fairfield Seminary, N. Y. His health improved, and he showed himself such a diligent and proficient student that at the end of two years he was employed to instruct classes in the seminary. He was an enthusiastic teacher, and one who inspired the respect and esteem of his pupils, and rapidly advanced them. Mr. Griffin meanwhile continued his studies in the seminary until 1846, when he was prepared to enter the third term of the sophomore class of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn. He taught school winters while there, and at the same time kept up with his classes. He was graduated in 1848, and was at once recalled to Fairfield and appointed a professor in the seminary. His alma mater gave him the degree of A.M. in 1851. In 1850 he was elected principal of the school, resigning in 1853 to take charge of the Bloomfield Institute, Bloomfield, N. J. In 1856 Mr. Griffin accepted the position of principal of Falley Seminary, at Fulton, N. Y., where he remained for the next thirteen years. The school was very small when Prof. Griffin assumed its management. He threw his whole energy into the work of re-establishing it, and placed it on a footing that even exceeded its former high standing. He surrounded himself with associate teachers of the highest rank, and their efforts, united with his, attained for the seminary such a reputation for accurate instruction and thorough discipline that he increased the number of students more than fivefold, counting among his pupils young men and women from all parts of the United States and Canada. The strain of such continued exertions began to tell upon his health, and in 1869 Prof. Griffin gave up teaching entirely, and after a year's rest became librarian and business manager of the Syracuse University. He filled this position until 1875, when he accepted the place of business manager of the "Northern Christian Advocate." He was an earnest Christian, and active in benevolent and philanthropic enterprises. In 1850 Mr. Griffin was married to Phebe C. Walker, of Russia, N. Y., who was a participant in his labors, and a helper in the prosperity which he achieved. He died Apr. 21, 1890.

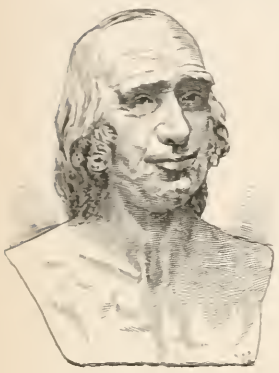


SIBLEY, William Crapon, manufacturer, was born in Augusta, Ga., May 3, 1832. He is the ninth in lineal descent from John Sibley, of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, who in 1629 settled in Salem, and later in Charlestown, Mass. His father, Josiah Sibley, of Uxbridge, Mass., removed to Augusta, Ga., in 1821, and died there in 1888. His mother was Sarah Ann, daughter of William Crapon, of Providence, R. I. Although fitted for college at sixteen, instead of entering on the studies for a profession, he went to trade in 1848, in the lowest place in his father's store, and took the books in a year, and conducted well the business at twenty in his father's absence. He became partner in 1853 in the firm of J. Sibley & Son, Hamburg, S. C., removing to Augusta, Ga., in 1855, and with his brother, Samuel H., the firm was changed to Josiah Sibley & Sons. He was elected city councilman in 1859. He entered the war as a private in the Oglethorpe infantry, in November, 1861. In June, 1862, he joined the artillery, and soon thereafter was appointed captain and commissary of Gen. John K. Jackson's brigade. He was retired in 1863 on account of broken health, and made major and post commissary in 1864 at Augusta, Ga., where he served to the close of the war. In 1865, at New Orleans, La., he formed the shipping and commission firm of Sibley, Guion & Co., and did business there alone from 1868 to 1870, when he returned to Augusta to accept the presidency of the Langley Cotton Manufacturing Co. of South Carolina, with main office in Augusta, Ga., also forming the cotton firm of Dunbar & Sibley, at Augusta, Ga., which dissolved in 1888. In 1880 he was made president of the new Sibley Manufacturing Co., of Augusta, manufacturing colored and other goods, with 35,000 spindles and 880 looms. Maj. Sibley carried into the war his supreme business capacities, and was in arduous duty with Jackson's brigade, and one of the most serviceable commissaries in the Confederate army, doing work often when worn down and ill, performing prodigies of labor in Bragg's Kentucky campaign and elsewhere. After the surrender the Federal generals used his signal capacities in feeding the paroled Confederate troops. Among the cotton-mill presidents of the South none surpass him in successful administration. His great factories have been patterns of prosperous management, among the best conducted industries of the land. In all personal and social excellencies he is a model citizen. He married, in November, 1860, Jane E., daughter of G. E. Thomas, an early and prominent settler of Columbus, Ga She is the temperance leader in Georgia, and her Christian influences led him to be an active elder in the Presbyterian church. They have seven children. Mr. Sibley was, in 1892, in addition to his other charges, elected president of the Warren Coal & Coke Co. of Jefferson county, Ala.

CRAVEN, Elijah Richardson, clergyman, was born at Washington, D. C., March 28, 1824, the son of Elijah R. Craven, M.D., one of the first professors in the medical department of Columbian College. Elijah was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1842, studied law and theology, and was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1848. He was tutor in Princeton College from 1847 to 1849; pastor of the Dutch Reformed church of Somerville, N. J., from 1850 to 1854, and of the Third Presbyterian church, Newark, N. J., from 1854 to 1887. He has filled several important positions in his denomination, including that of trustee of Princeton College, and director of Princeton Theological Seminary, and is the author of a portion of the American additions to the commentary on "John" in the American edition of Lange, and of the whole of the notes on "Revelation," and he has also written many articles for the reviews. For a full generation he has filled a most prominent place in the Presbyterian church, is especially familiar with Presbyterian law, and is continually referred to as authority on all questions of discipline and polity. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton College in 1859, and that of LL.D. by Lafayette College in 1890.

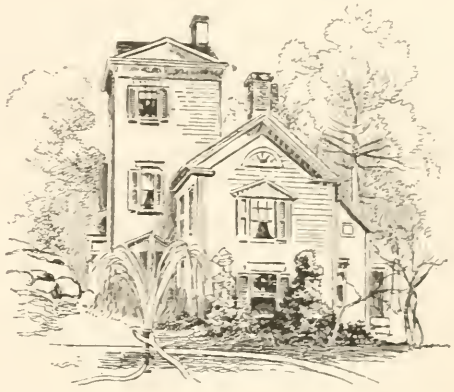
CURRY, Walker, physician, was born in Lincoln county, Ga., Oct. 24, 1835. His paternal ancestor was a Scotchman, a lieutenant in the British navy, who settled on the Schuylkill river, Pennsylvania. Previous to the revolutionary war, a branch of the family moved to Georgia. Dr. Curry's father married Mary Murray, a niece of Col. Geo. Walton, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Curry was a soldier in the Indian war and in the war of the revolution. Dr. Curry removed with his parents to Talladega, Ala., in 1838. He subsequently entered the University of Georgia, remaining two years; he entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1854, and was graduated from the medical department in 1857, after which he returned to Alabama and engaged in farming, mercantile pursuits, and the practice of medicine until the breaking out of the civil war. He became assistant surgeon of the 1st Alabama, and was at Pensacola, Fla., during the two bombardments; was in the battle of Shiloh, the engagements at Jackson, Miss., and the battle of Harrisburg, Miss. He was promoted to be surgeon Sept. 1, 1862, and subsequently established at Jackson, Miss., a hospital for sick and wounded Federal prisoners. When Gen. Sherman entered Jackson, Dr. Curry left with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's corps, and the following day was ordered by Dr. Yandell, medical director, to go to Canton, Miss., and notify the surgeon to make preparations to care for the wounded in the anticipated battle between Pemberton's and Sherman's forces, but as Pemberton failed to attack, Dr. Curry was ordered back to Jackson and given charge of a general hospital at that place, until its capture by Sherman's army, when he received orders to remove the wounded and establish a hospital at Old Marion, Miss. He was subsequently ordered to Selma, Ala., and when that place was captured by Gen. Wilson, Dr. Curry was in charge of 300 beds filled with sick and wounded Confederate and Federal soldiers. During the war he had upward of 40,000 sick and wounded soldiers under his charge, and was highly commended by the officers of both armies for his skillful, faithful and humane treatment of them. At the close of the war he returned home and again commenced the practice of medicine. He removed to New York city in 1869, where he soon acquired a lucrative practice, his long experience in the war proving of great advantage to him. In 1871 he married Sallie A. Collins, a highly accomplished and handsome woman, a native of Mississippi. Dr. Curry is greatly esteemed by his professional brethren, and occupies a high social position in the community. He is a member of the County Medical Society and of the New York State Medical Association.

ALCOTT, Amos Bronson, author, was born at Wolcott, Conn., Nov. 29, 1799, the son of Joseph Chatfield Alcott, of Wolcott, Conn., and Anna (Bronson) Alcott, whose brother, Rev. Dr. Tillotson Bronson, was a distinguished Episcopal clergyman residing at Cheshire, Conn. Bronson Alcott was one of several children and was brought up on his father's small farm at Spindle Hill amidst scenes and influences which he has described in his last work, "New Connecticut," published in Boston, in 1887. After studying at the common schools of his little town he resided for a time with his uncle, Dr. Bronson, at Cheshire, where the nephew afterward taught a school which became famous. He also engaged in clock-making, then a new industry in Connecticut, when he was fifteen years old, and at sixteen made short excursions in Connecticut and Massachusetts as a book agent, selling religious works and obtaining subscribers to his uncle's religious magazine. From sixteen to eighteen he read the prayers and an occasional sermon at the church service in the Spindle Hill school-house, his father and mother being Episcopalians. At the age of seventeen he writes in his journal: "I have now borrowed and read all the books that are to be had in the neighborhood for many miles around; continue my diary and my correspondence with cousin William (Dr. William A. Alcott, afterward a voluminous author) and of evenings we meet sometimes and cipher." During all these years of boyhood he was working industriously on the farm or at basket-making in his father's shop, when needed there; pursuing his studies as he could, occasionally with the village pastor or with his uncle. But at the age of nineteen he made a bolder venture to extend his knowledge of the world and to aid his father. Setting sail from New Haven in October, 1818, he reached Norfolk in Virginia, Oct. 20th, and offered himself as a schoolmaster in the neighboring country. But as he wrote to his parents on his nineteenth birthday, Nov. 29, 1818, "The plan of teaching seemed to be impracticable," and he adds, "I began on the 12th of November plodding about the city, purchasing my tinware of Tisdale (a Connecticut trader) at his shop on Church street; peddling is not what I came for, but I am unwilling to be idle." In the spring of 1819 he wrote again: "I left Tisdale January 27th, and began peddling fancy articles, which I find more profitable and pleasant." From this odd excursion he returned to Wolcott in May, 1819, bringing $80 as the profit of his winter's work, which he paid to his father. In the autumn of 1819 he went to Virginia again with his brother, Chatfield Alcott, and continued his peddler's life among the wealthy planters on the James and York rivers. In a letter home, January, 1820, he wrote: "Wherever we travel we are treated with respect and most hospitably entertained by the planters. With our trunks in hand or 'toting' them at our side we find our way into their houses, and the inmates are pleased to look inside of our box of trinkets; they seldom allow us to leave without putting gold and silver in our hands. I take much satisfaction in conversing with the courtly planters and their families; it offers a fine school for the study of manners." In this school he continued for several years with various fortune, sometimes earning $100, and sometimes losing money and involving his father in debt. "The costly coat," as he writes, "scorns peddling and sinks money fast."



He finally gave up these southern journeys in May, 1823, having acquired thereby graceful manners, a fair knowledge of the world and much reading in good books. As a sample of these take the passage from his diary in March, 1823: "I have a good deal of intercourse with Friends (Quakers) in Chowan and Perquimons counties (North Carolina); read Penn's 'No Cross, no Crown,' Barclay's 'Apology,' Fox's 'Journal,' Clarkson's 'Portraiture of Quakerism,' William Law's 'Devout Call,' and other serious books. The moral sense now supersedes peddling clearly and finally." He then began school-teaching in Connecticut, at first in Bristol, and then in 1825 at Cheshire, where he taught the village school and lived with his uncle, Dr. Bronson. Without knowing much of Pestalozzi's ideas in education Mr. Alcott now fell into or invented for himself many of the ways of teaching which Pestalozzi had favored, and his school at Cheshire was reckoned the best for young children at that time in Connecticut. A description of it appeared in William Russell's "Journal of Education" in January, 1828, and in June of that year he was invited to Boston by persons who had seen with favor his original method at Cheshire. He taught in Boston for more than two years; was married there in May, 1830, to Miss May, a daughter of Col. Joseph May, and a descendant of the Sewalls and Quincys; and in November, 1830, opened a school in Germantown, near Philadelphia, where his daughter Louisa was born in November, 1832. He returned to Boston in 1834, and there opened a school in the Masonic Temple, of which Miss Peabody published an account in 1835 ("Record of a School," republished by Roberts, 1874), and in which Margaret Fuller was for a while a teacher. Mr. Alcott had by this time become imbued not only with the Quaker opinions concerning the "Inner Light," but also with certain theories of the mind and soul of childhood, akin to the Platonic doctrine of memory and pre-existence. He had read Plato and Aristotle, and being himself of a Socratic turn he adopted the Socratic method of eliciting truth and communication of knowledge by questions and suggestions. His strong religious bent led him to make much use of the New Testament in his Temple School, and when, in 1836–37 he published the record of his lessons under the name of "Conversations on the Gospels," the Boston newspapers and some of the Unitarian professors at Cambridge attacked him and his teachings so sharply that the reputation of his school was injured and as he had expended much money on its arrangements he was financially ruined. After struggling for two or three years against the prejudices of Boston he abandoned school-teaching and withdrew to Concord in 1840, where his friend Ralph Waldo Emerson and other believers in his genius aided him, and where he spent a good part of his subsequent life. One of his first objects in Concord was to extend the new views of himself and his friends (commonly called "Transcendentalists") by conversations, conferences, and publications in America and abroad. It was a period of social upheaval, and many reforms were projected and agitated—the purification of religion, the abolition of slavery, the improvement of education, the removal of intemperance, a more equitable labor-system, and life in communities, etc. With most of these reforms Mr. Alcott sympathized, and was accordingly regarded as a heretic and a dangerous agitator, even in Concord, where heresy and agitation had long been known. To further his plans for the improvement of society, he visited England in 1842, and there became acquainted with the followers of Pestalozzi, who had established a school near London which they called "Alcott House" in his honor. After a few months spent there visiting Carlyle and other friends of Emerson, Mr. Alcott returned to Concord, bringing with

him an English capitalist, Charles Lane, and a friend of his, Henry C. Wright, who lived for a time in Mr. Alcott's cottage. The next year, 1843, with his family, his English friends, and a few others, Mr. Alcott withdrew to a farm in the town of Harvard, Mass. (which was purchased by Mr. Lane), where they formed a small community and supported themselves by farm labor. This arrangement, at first idyllic, proved to be unfortunate: the household contained incompatible members, the finances were not well managed and at last in the dead of winter the experiment was abandoned, and Mr. Alcott left his "Fruitlands" in poverty and despair. Friends again came to his aid (1844) and he returned for a few years to Concord, purchasing the estate afterward owned by Nathaniel Hawthorne ("The Wayside"), and occupying himself with gardening and conversation. He had developed conversation into an art in which he was matchless upon his own plane, and with which he delighted his hearers for a whole generation. The pecuniary returns were not large, however, and the family remained poor until the great and popular talent of his daughter, Louisa May Alcott, restored prosperity by her writings about 1868. In the interval from 1844 to 1868 they had resided in Concord and Boston, Mass., in Walpole, N. H., and again in Concord, where Mr. Alcott purchased the "Orchard House," adjoining Hawthorne's "Wayside," in 1857. It was in this house that Miss Alcott won her first fame as an author and there her best books were written, as well as most of her father's volumes. It was in this "Orchard House" also that the Concord School of Philosophy, founded by Mr. Alcott in concert with his friends, Emerson, Bartol, W. T. Harris, F. B. Sanborn, etc., held its first sessions in 1879. The next year the small "Hillside Chapel" was built, where the subsequent sessions were held, until Mr. Alcott's death in 1888 led to the discontinuance of the school. As a philosopher Mr. Alcott adhered to the type of thinkers known as Neo-Platonists, rather than to Plato himself. His central doctrine was the lapse of the soul from holiness. This he made the principle of explanation for the origin of nature. According to his doctrine, matter and material things have arisen through the defection or lapse of souls from a state of perfection. That is to say, the finite and imperfect come to exist primarily not by divine creation, but by the sin and error of individual souls. A doctrine more at odds with the prevailing views of our time could not well be conceived. The principle of evolution, adopted by thinkers of the nineteenth century, is the opposite of the principle of emanation, which the lapse theory presupposes. Proclus, Plotinus, and Mr. Alcott presuppose a descending series from highest to lowest, while Darwin and Spencer presuppose an ascending series. Mr. Alcott's position as a thinker derives its value from this fact, that he has presented in an original form the emanation theory, once an all-prevailing theory, but now become almost inconceivable. He furnishes an example of a mind in which the emanation theory is the native point of view, and therefore furnishes a valuable help to contemporary thinkers in understanding the older forms of mysticism. In fact, Mr. Alcott's writings, and especially his Orphic sayings, published in "The Dial" in 1842, and the four essays in the second part of "Tablets," published in 1868, furnish a good exposition in which to study this oriental-world view—in some respects better than those of Jacob Boehme and Von Baader. Mr. Alcott in his later years not only performed much labor in connection with the school of philosophy, but traveled extensively throughout the North and the Northwest, holding conversations, preaching in churches and lecturing. In the last journey of this kind (1880–81) he was absent nearly seven months, journeyed more than 5,000 miles, and addressed audiences on an average twice a day, Sundays included. As he had at this time passed his eightieth year the feat was a remarkable one. In the following year (1881–82) he composed most of the sonnets which he published in March, 1882, and the monody on the death of his friend Emerson ("Ion"), as well as portions of his unfinished autobiography in verse, "New Connecticut." These labors, with his advanced age, and the shock of Emerson's death, probably led to the apoplectic attack which he had Oct. 24, 1882, and from which he never fully recovered, though he survived more than five years and engaged more or less in literary revision of what he had written in the intervals



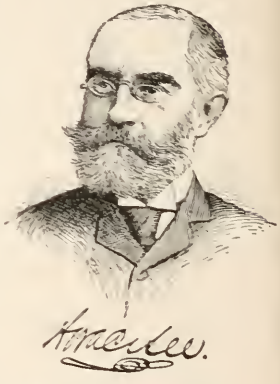
of his long illness. His death was almost immediately followed by that of his daughter Louisa, and they are buried side by side in the cemetery at Concord. His published works are: "Conversations on the Gospels," mentioned above; "Orphic Sayings" (in "The Dial"); "Tablets" (1868); "Concord Days" (1872); "Table Talk" (1877); "Sonnets and Canzonets" (1882); "Ralph Waldo Emerson: An Estimate of His Character and Genius" (1882), and "New Connecticut" (1881 and 1887). The house shown in the cut is "The Wayside," so well known in connection with the literary life of Concord. Mr. Alcott died March 4, 1888.

FAULKNER, E. Boyd, senator, was born at Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., West Va., Sept. 21, 1847. He accompanied his father to France, when the latter, an eminent man of affairs, was appointed U. S. minister to that country in 1859, and attended schools in Paris and Switzerland. He returned to the United States in 1861, and upon the arrest of his father by the Federal authorities, for sympathy with the Southern cause, at once went South and in 1861 entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. He served with the institute cadets in the battle of Newmarket, and later was aid to Gen. J. C. Breckenridge and to Gen. Henry A. Wise, being present with the latter at the surrender at Appomattox. After the war he returned to Martinsburg and commenced the study of law under the direction of his father. In October, 1866, he entered the University of Virginia, and was graduated from that institution in June, 1868. In September of the same year he was admitted to the bar and at once commenced the practice of his profession. He practiced for twelve years with success and credit, and in 1880 was elected judge of the thirteenth judicial district of West Virginia. In 1884 he was a democratic candidate for governor of West Virginia, but failed to receive the nomination. In 1887 he was elected to the U. S. senate to succeed Johnson N. Camden, his term expiring March 3, 1893.

MOODY, Dexter, clergyman, was born at Poestenkill, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., March 24, 1812, the son of Dr. Matthew Moody, of South Hadley, Mass. The father had intended to educate his son for the medical profession, but dying before he had fulfilled his purpose, young Moody by his mother's advice decided to learn a trade. He chose that of carpenter, determining to devote one-half of the year to his trade and the other to study. In 1830 he went to Troy, but finding work there dull went to Albany, where he obtained employment on the railroad then in process of construction. His ready comprehension of the details of the work soon caused him to be made a foreman, and he retained this position until 1831, when the road was completed. He was present when the first engine and passenger train in America was put on the track. For the subsequent six years Mr. Moody was foreman in a large building firm at Troy, N. Y. He afterward opened a shop for himself, and acquired a large and prosperous business. His mind seemed to take in every detail, and it was once said of him by a distinguished clergyman, "that man excels any person I ever saw, although conversing intelligently upon any subject advanced, while his square and scratch-awl flew over the timbers as if by magic." Mr. Moody was also a close student of the Bible, and quite early held meetings in his home, where he read and explained the scriptures. On May 14, 1838, in connection with a few others, Mr. Moody organized a church, which he called "The Church of Jesus Christ." He built a house upon his own lot and taught the church for four years, at the end of that time being elected an elder. In spite of his mechanical work he found time to teach the people, and Apr. 2, 1850, organized the Church of Christ, at Poestenkill, N. Y., of which he was the first preacher. Feb. 12, 1865, he was authorized by that church to preach the gospel as an evangelist, and Apr. 2, 1881, in a meeting held at Poestenkill, he was again called to the work of an evangelist, this time in a larger field, in connection with the churches at Troy, Eagle Mills, West Rupert, North Broadalbin, and Pittstown Corners, his certificate being endorsed by the pastors of these churches. Mr. Moody organized the Union Christian church at Woodford, Vt., and under his supervision a house was erected, which, on Dec. 19, 1872, was opened for public worship. He preached the dedicatory sermon, and was employed by the church to preach the following year. Mr. Moody preached in a number of other churches, and has given liberally to the establishment of houses of worship and for promoting educational interests; he is also an active worker in the temperance cause. He has a vigorous mind, is a consistent minister, ready to make the proper sacrifice of self or money when it is required. November, 1891, Mr. Moody erected a monument at South Hadley, Mass., upon which the name of the first Moody that came from England to America (1633) was inscribed, and the first son in each generation to the present, which is the seventh, with their names and year of birth. In 1832 he was married to Delia M. Read, by whom he had five children. She died in 1870, and March 31, 1872, he married Mrs. Delia Wilber, of Troy, N. Y.

SCOTT, Gustavus, patriot, was born in Prince William county, Va., about 1740, son of James Scott, an Episcopal clergyman who emigrated some ten years earlier. He studied at King's College, Aberdeen, became a lawyer, and removed about 1769 to the eastern shore of Maryland, practicing for some years in Somerset county, and later in Dorchester county. Though a friend of Sir R. Eden, the last royal governor of the province, he early embraced the cause of liberty, signed the pledge (still preserved at Annapolis) of the Maryland Freemen in 1775 to throw off the proprietary yoke, was an active member of the Annapolis convention of June, 1774, and of that which drew up and adopted the state constitution. He was in the Maryland legislature in 1780 and 1784, and helped to procure for James Rumsey the patent for his steamboats. He was sent to the Continental congress in 1784, was one of the first to move in the project of the Potomac canal, and in his later years one of the commissioners to erect the public buildings in the new capital, he and two more giving security to the state for the sums loaned to the U. S. government for this purpose. While engaged in the work of this commission he died at Washington in 1801.

SEE, Horace, engineer and naval architect, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1835. His ancestors were Huguenots, who settled near New Castle, Del. He received an academic education, and learned the trade of a machinist with I. P. Morris & Co., of Philadelphia, the time of his apprenticeship being divided between the machine-shop and drawing office. Mr. See has been connected with a number of ship-building establishments, notably that of Wm. Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, where as superintendent engineer he did much in placing them in the prominent position they occupy as builders of high-speed vessels, through the improvements introduced by him into the design and manufacture of the machinery employed. He not only led the advance in the introduction of the triple and quadruple expansion engines into this country, but also had much to do with the introduction of the former into the vessels of our navy. The engines of the cruisers Yorktown, Concord, Bennington, Philadelphia, Newark and Vesuvius; of the yachts Atalanta, Corsair, Stranger and Peerless; of the steamer Monmouth; of the steamships Mariposa, Queen of the Pacific, Caracus, Olivette, El Sol and others, were designed by him. In this work his labors were not confined to designing, but included the manufacture and trial of the machinery when completed. He has introduced many improvements into the manufacture of the steam-engine that have facilitated not only the work, but have also raised the standard of workmanship. The cylindrical face-plate, if it may be so called, is one of these. This has made it possible to produce with certainty perfectly true bearings and crank-shafts, and has been followed by the elimination of the trouble of the heating of these parts during the first trial of the engine—an evil which had heretofore been considered inevitable. In 1889 Mr. See established himself in New York city, where he is consulting engineer and naval architect for the Southern Pacific Co. and other corporations, as well as acting in a similar capacity for individuals. He is past President of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, Fellow of the Association for the Advancement of Science, Member of the British Institution of Naval Architects, Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers, Member of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, and others.



HAYNES, Tilly, business man, was born at Sudbury, Mass., Feb. 13, 1828, the son of Lyman and Caroline (Hunt) Tilly. The name of Haynes was originally spelled Hayne, as is shown on the Haynes coat-of-arms "confirmed to Thomas Hayne of Fryer Waddon, County Dorset, by Sir William Segar, Garter, 1607." The history of his native town and that of his family are almost identical. Walter Haynes, the progenitor of the family in this country, was born in Wiltshire, Eng., in 1583, and emigrated to America in 1638 with his wife, Elizabeth, five children and three servants. He took an active part in shaping the affairs of the infant settlement, and his name occurs on the first page of the oldest record book of the town. He was honored with every office the people of the vicinity could bestow, and was named in the records of the general court as one of the original proprietors of the town to whom a grant of land was made. The name of Haynes appears prominently throughout the history of the town, men of that name having been deacons in the church, selectmen of the town, officers of militia, representatives at general court, builders of school-houses and bridges, and foremost in works of benevolence. No less than seventeen of the name served in the revolutionary war. Joshua Haynes, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the Sudbury company in Brewer's regiment, and was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Tilly Haynes was educated at the public schools of Billerica, to which place his father had removed during his son's childhood. In 1842 he went to North Reading and began work in a country store, and in 1844 occupied a position with Josiah Crosby, who kept the only store in the then new town of Lawrence. He removed to Springfield in 1849 and opened a store on his own account for the sale of men's furnishing goods. Mr. Haynes was one of the original stockholders in the Indian Orchard mills, and in connection with others built a small button factory in Springfield, manufactured flax machines at Mill River and sewing machines at Chicopee. In 1857 he built a music hall and theatre at Springfield, which was in 1864 destroyed by fire. He replaced these buildings in the course of twelve months with a new music hall and Haynes's hotel. In 1874 he disposed of these enterprises which he had so successfully conducted, and retired from business until 1880, when, at the solicitation of the directors of the old United States hotel at Boston he assumed charge of this property, which seemed a hopeless undertaking. His success was almost phenomenal: the business was quadrupled, and the property doubled in value. Mr. Haynes served in the first city government of Springfield, was a member of the lower branch of the legislature from 1867–70 and of the state senate from 1875–78, and from 1878–79 a member of the executive council of Govs. Rice and Talbot; chairman of the committee on State-House during its rebuilding in 1869; chairman of the railroad committee in 1876, and served on various important committees in the house and senate. Mr. Haynes was married in 1853 to Martha C., daughter of Archelaus and Elizabeth (Hacket) Eaton, of Salisbury, Mass. Mrs. Haynes died in 1876. Mr. Haynes was in 1892 one of the state commissioners for building the new metropolitan system of sewerage for Boston and the cities surrounding.

Tilly Haynes

ROBERTSON, James, founder of Nashville, Tenn., was born in Brunswick county, Va., June 28, 1742. Taken at the age of eight to Wake county, N. C., and brought up on a frontier farm, his only learning was that of the woods. In 1769, having crossed the Blue Ridge with Daniel Boone, he stopped in what is now Watauga county, N. C., and planted corn. Hither he returned in the spring of 1770 with sixteen families of settlers, supposing they were in Virginia, whereas the region belonged to the Cherokees. Here, in a valley between the mountains, the colonists lived in peace for some years, making terms with the Indians. John Sevier (q. v.) joined them in 1772, and built a fort, which, in July, 1776, was besieged by the Cherokees under Oconostota, who had opposed the cession of the land and now acted with the British. Robertson was Sevier's lieutenant in the defence of this fort, and was afterward employed to watch and restrain the Indian chief. In 1779, after exploring the Cumberland Valley, he led a party thither, settling on the site of Nashville on Christmas day. Here the 256 settlers were far beyond the confines of civilization and surrounded by savages, who harassed them almost from the day of their arrival. More than one-fourth of them were soon killed, others left, and a rise of the river threatened their means of subsistence. The colonists, diminished by nearly half, implored Robertson to give up the enterprise and return to the east, but he said that he would remain alone, if necessary. Provisions running low, he, with three followers, passed through the dangerous woods to Kentucky, found his friend Boone, and procured a supply. It was soon needed, for his fort was invested in April, 1781, by 1,000 Cherokees. He had hardly detached the Choctaws and Chickasaws from the service of England and made a treaty with the Cherokees, when trouble came from another quarter. The Spanish authorities of Louisiana, jealous of encroachments in their direction, set on the half-breed, Alex McGillivray, chief of the Creeks, against him. Robertson had to defend the new settlement from 1784. By this time he had a little army of 500 frontiersmen; his valor and ability overcame heavy odds, and his patriotism refused all inducements to organize a separate state in alliance with Spain. (See Bishop C. F. Robertson's "Attempt to Separate the West from the American Union," 1885). This conflict lasted until 1796, and during its last six years he held the U. S. commission of brigadier-general. In his later years he was U. S. Indian Agent. Though of little education, his valor, ability and firmness gave him rank next to Sevier in the early history of his adopted state. His life was written by A. W. Putnam, 1859. (See also J. R. Gilmore's "Rear-Guard of the Revolution," 1886, and "Harper's Magazine" for February, 1888, pp. 420–426.) He died in the Chickasaw region, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1814.

Jas. Robertson.

ROBERTSON, Charlotte Reeves, pioneer, was born in Virginia, Jan. 2, 1751. She became the wife of James Robertson in her seventeenth year, and was a partaker in his deeds and dangers at Watauga 1770–79, and at Nashville, from the spring of 1780. She was one of the party whose migration by the Holston and Tennessee rivers is famous in the early history of the West. She saved the settlers at Nashville, in April, 1781, by letting out the dogs upon the Cherokees, and thanked God that the red men feared dogs and loved horses. Having shown through many perilous years the virtues of a frontiersman's wife, she long outlived her husband, and died in her ninety-third year at Nashville June 11, 1843.

ROBERTSON, Edward White, congressman, was born near Nashville, June 13, 1823, the grandson of James Robertson. He was taken two years

later in Iberville county, La., and later studied at the universities of Nashville and of Louisiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. Prior to this he had seen brief service in the Mexican war, and been a member of the Louisiana legislature in 1847–49, to which he was again sent while practicing at Plaquemine, Iberville Co. He held the state office of auditor of accounts, 1857–62, and served at Vicksburg, during the siege, as a Confederate captain. He afterward settled at Baton Rouge, La., was in congress for three terms 1877–83, and was elected to the house again in 1886. He was succeeded in congress by his son, S. M. Robertson. He died at Washington Aug. 2, 1887.

DUDLEY, William Wade, soldier and lawyer, was born at Weathersfield Bow, Windsor Co., Vt., Aug. 27, 1842. The first of his ancestors in this country was John Dudley, one of the early settlers of Connecticut. His father, Rev. John Dudley, a graduate of Yale Theological seminary, was a clergyman in the Congregational and Presbyterian churches for twenty-three years, and later a successful educator at New Haven, Conn. His mother, Abigail Wade Dudley, was a granddaughter of the noted Col. Nathaniel Wade of revolutionary fame, one of the minutemen at Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, who rose from the ranks to the office of lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington, and was placed in command of West Point after the treason of Benedict Arnold. Young Dudley obtained a classical education at Phillips Academy, Danville, Vt., and at Russell's Collegiate Institute in New Haven, Conn., acquiring in the latter institution a thorough knowledge of military tactics. He removed to Richmond, Ind., in 1860, and became captain of the City Grays. His company entered the service of the United States, July 29, 1861, in the 19th regiment of Indiana volunteers at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. This regiment brigaded with the 6th, 2d and 7th Wisconsin, near Washington, D. C., and was first engaged in battle Sept. 11 and 21, 1861, at Lewisville, Va. During the remainder of his service Capt. Dudley participated in every round of duty, drill, picket or skirmish, with his regiment. In 1862 he led his company at Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, near Warrenton, Gainesville, second Bull Run and South Mountain. At Antietam he was slightly wounded, but remained with his regiment and commanded it after the lieutenant-colonel was mortally wounded, the colonel having been disabled at South Mountain. He did valiant service at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, and May 1, 1863, at Fitzhugh Crossing and Chancellorsville the following three days. He commanded a detachment of infantry and cavalry down the Peninsula in June, winning the commendations of his corps commander, Gen. Reynolds. At Gettysburg his regiment was placed in an exposed position at McPherson's Woods, and on the first day of that battle lost seventy-two per cent. of the men engaged. Col. Dudley was wounded in the right leg, causing amputation. For "gallantry in action," in this engagement he was brevetted brigadier-general. He remained in service, doing duty as inspector and judge-advocate, until the close of the war. From 1866 to 1874 he was clerk of the courts of Wayne circuit, Indiana, and in the meantime was admitted to the bar at Richmond. He was cashier of the Richmond Savings Bank from 1875 to 1879, when he was appointed U. S. marshal for the district of Indiana, serving until 1881, when he was appointed commissioner of pensions by President Garfield. In this position Gen. Dudley showed even in a higher degree the qualities he exhibited as a soldier and U. S. marshal: firmness, force of character, and administrative and executive abilities of the highest order, combined with energy, promptness and decision. At his suggestion and request, congress trebled the pension office force and greatly liberalized the pension laws. But while disposing of an immense amount of official business daily, he always lent a sympathizing ear to maimed soldiers, and to all others in distress. He resigned from the position of commissioner of pensions Nov. 10, 1884, after making a brilliant record in that office. He then engaged in business with Bateman & Co., and in 1887 became a member of the law firm of Britton & Gray in Washington, D. C., leaving that firm to accept the position of treasurer of the republican national committee. Since his early manhood, Gen. Dudley has been interested in local, state and national politics. For twenty years he served as chairman of county, congressional and member of state committees in the republican party in Indiana. During the presidential campaigns of 1880 and 1884 he took a prominent part in political management. In the campaign of 1888 he was treasurer of the republican national committee, took an active interest in the work of the convention which nominated Gen. Harrison for president, and gave his time and best efforts to secure his election. As a result of his successful work in that campaign, in connection with his colleagues of the national committee he was at the time bitterly assailed. But he has always retained the highest respect and friendship of those who know him best. His upright life and honorable conduct as a soldier, lawyer, citizen and politician, are known and admired by his party friends, and also by hosts of others who differ with him in politics. He is now engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C., as the senior member of the firm of Dudley & Michener. He has a fine home at Richmond, Ind., which is still his legal residence, and also one in Washington, D. C. Gen. Dudley was married in 1864 to Theresa Fiske, only daughter of Rev. George Fiske, of Richmond, Ind. Four sons and one daughter are living.

ROBBINS, Thomas, author, was born at Norfolk, Conn., Aug. 11, 1777, son of Rev. A. R. Robbins, and a descendant of W. Bradford, second governor of Plymouth. He studied at Yale and Williams, taking degrees from both in 1796, taught at Danville, Conn., 1799–1802; was a missionary in Ohio 1803–6, pastor at East Windsor, Conn., 1809–27, at Stratford, Conn., 1830–31, and at Rochester, Mass., 1832–42. His "First Planters of New England" (1815), was reprinted from the "Connecticut Evangelical Magazine." He enlarged J. Tyler's "General History" (1820); wrote a "View of all Religions" (1824), and edited the reprint (1820–53), of Cotton Mather's "Magnalia Christi Americana." He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1838. His library, rich in matter bearing on the early history of New England, became the property of the Connecticut Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders, and librarian in 1844, and to which he gave his library, valued at $10,000. He was also a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of the New England Historico-Genealogical Society. His "Diary," which he kept on the blank leaves of almanacs, was edited by I. N. Tarbox and published in two volumes, 1886–87. His later years were spent mostly at Hartford, but he died at Colebrook, Litchfield Co., Conn., Sept. 13, 1856.

READ, John Meredith, U. S. minister to Greece, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1837, the only son of John Meredith Read (q. v.), late chief justice of Pennsylvania. He is a great-grandson of George Read of Delaware, a signer of the declaration of independence and a framer of the constitution of the United States, and is descended from Henry Read, grandson of Sir Charles Read, who was fifth in descent from Sir Thomas Read, of Barton Court, Berkshire, Eng., and ninth in descent from Edward Reed, lord of the manor of Beedon, Berkshire, the last named being high sheriff of Berks in 1439, and in 1451 a member of parliament. His family has rendered its patronymic historical in America by patriotic services during the colonial and revolutionary periods, and by large contributions to the foundation and subsequent consolidation of the government of the United States. The subject of this sketch was educated at a military school; commanded a corps of national cadets, which furnished 127 officers to the U. S. army during the civil war; was aide-de-camp to the governor of Rhode Island, and gained the rank of colonel at the age of nineteen years. He was graduated from Brown University in 1858, and from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School in 1859, and studied civil and international law in Europe. He was actively engaged in the presidential campaign of 1856; organized, in that of 1860, the "Wide-Awake" movement, which materially aided in carrying the state of New York for Mr. Lincoln, thereby assuring his election, and accepted, in November, 1860, the office of adjutant-general of the state of New York, with the rank of brigadier-general, being the youngest man who ever held that position. In this capacity, early in January, 1861, he argued, before the military committee of the two houses of the New York legislature, the absolute necessity of making an immediate appropriation of $500,000 to put the state upon a war footing, declaring it to be his firm conviction that war was imminent. His appeal was unheeded, and consequently, when the crisis arrived, five times that amount was required. He was chairman of the military government commission which welcomed President-elect Lincoln at Buffalo, N. Y., and escorted him to the capitol at Albany, in February, 1861, and two months later was military chairman of the committee of three to draft a bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the purchase of arms and equipments. He developed and laid down the military rules, being the author of the system which enabled New York to give to the national cause an army of 475,000 men, and he received the official thanks of the U. S. war department for his energy, ability and zeal in the organization, equipment and transport of troops during the war. In 1868 he took a leading part in the election of Gen. Grant, who appointed him consul-general of the United States for France and Algeria, to reside at Paris, a newly created post which he was called upon to organize in detail. Gen. Read likewise acted as consul-general for Germany during the Franco-German war, directing all the consular affairs of that empire, including the protection of German subjects and interests during the first and second sieges of Paris. After the close of that war, on the 17th of June, 1871, Mr. Washburne ceased his duties as acting minister for Germany in France, after ten months and a half of service, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Count de Waldersee, the new *charge d'affaires* of the German empire. At the request of Prince Bismarck and the French government, Gen. Read consented to continue to act as consul-general for Germany until 1872, both governments urging upon him that the possibility of a renewal of the conflict between the two countries would be prevented by rendering unnecessary the presence in France of German consular officials at a time when the French people were highly inflamed against all Germans. President Grant, on the 4th of December, 1871, referred to the services of Gen. Read in his annual message as of equal importance with those of Minister Washburne; and the French statesman, Gambetta, afterward said: "Shut up in Paris during the two sieges, Gen. Read employed himself actively in relieving the distress of our population by his charitable acts;" while the German ambassador, in an official letter to him, wrote: "I cannot omit to express to you, once more, the sentiments of gratitude with which I am inspired by the persevering solicitude which you have never ceased to manifest in procuring for my compatriots the protection of the laws." Mr. Read received the thanks of his own government, through the department of state, and the repeated thanks of the French as well as the German governments; also, the official and personal compliments of Prince Bismarck, Thiers, Gambetta, and De Reumsat, the French minister of foreign affairs. In recognition of his various services, he was appointed minister to Greece Nov. 7, 1873. During his mission there of more than six years he received the official thanks of our government for securing the release of the American ship Armenia, and for obtaining from the Greek government a revocation of the order prohibiting the sale and circulation of the Bible in Greece. For the latter he also received the thanks of the Board of Foreign Missions, the Southern Presbyterian church, and the British and American Bible societies. During the American financial crisis of 1876–77, and while the Russo-Turkish war was in progress, he discovered that only one grain port in Russia was still open, and pointed out to Secretary Evarts that as no competition could arise, even from this port, owing to the heavy duties in Russia, and the want of facilities for handling grain there, a grain fleet should be immediately despatched from America to peaceably capture the European markets. His advice was acted upon, and the event justified his judgment, for the exports of cereals from the United States increased $73,000,000 within a twelvemonth, and enabled this country to regain its financial prosperity. For this great service he received the thanks of our government, as well as those of many eminent American statisticians and financiers. During his long residence in Greece, Gen. Read won the friendship and esteem of the sovereign and the people, and was regarded as a wise counselor, and a devoted and unselfish friend. Just after he had received the acknowledgments of his government for his prompt and efficient protection of American persons and interests in the dangerous Greek crisis of February, 1878, the U. S. congress, from motives of economy, suppressed the appropriation for the legation at Athens. Gen. Read, believing that the time was too critical to withdraw the mission, at the suggestion of the state department, and at the earnest request of the king and prime minister of Greece, continued his diplomatic duties at that court, at his own expense, until the 1st of January, 1880, although he forwarded his resignation on the 23d of September, 1879. On this occasion, the secretary of state addressed to him an official despatch, expressing the extreme regret of the U. S. government at his retirement, and concluding thus: "The manner in which you have conducted the duties of minister of this government in Greece has been such as to merit hearty approval; and the patriotic sacrifices you have made in order to secure without inter-

ruption the representation of the United States in that country, entitle you to the respect and commendation of your countrymen. It gives me great pleasure to repeat the frequently expressed satisfaction with which this government has regarded your conduct of the interests entrusted to you during the period of eleven years in the foreign service of the country, and my own sincere concurrence therewith. Your performance of the delicate and important duties of consul-general in Paris during the Franco-German war was such as to call forth the approbation not only of your own government, but also of the French and German authorities; and your subsequent services as the diplomatic representative of the United States in Greece, has received the frequent commendation of this government." As soon as he was freed from official ties, Gen. Read journeyed, at his own expense, from one important point to another, arguing and urging the return to Greece of at least a portion of the ancient territories lying beyond her present borders. In 1881, when the territories adjudged to Greece had been finally tranferred, King George, in recognition of Gen. Read's services, created him a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer, the highest dignity in the gift of the Greek government. For his many eminent services to his own country during the civil war, he was named Honorary Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Gen. Read's literary and scientific services have also received ample recognition at home and abroad. He has made a rich collection of unpublished documents in each country which he has visited. Among the most remarkable are those upon the Franco-German war, including the siege of Paris and the commune; upon modern and mediæval Greece; upon English history and antiquities, and upon the colonial and revolutionary periods in America. During a visit to Switzerland in 1879, he discovered a series of important unpublished letters from many of the most distinguished men in Europe of the eighteenth century, including Voltaire, Rousseau, Gibbon, Frederick the Great, and Malesherbes. Gen. Read resides in Paris, where he enjoys well-merited influence, and is engaged in arranging his rare collections, with a view to future publication.

COWLES, Edwin, journalist, was born at Austinburg, Ashtabula Co., O., Sept. 19, 1825, of mingled Puritan and Huguenot descent, his American ancestor having emigrated to this country in 1635. At the age of fourteen Edwin accompanied his father to Cleveland, O., where he entered an office to learn the trade of printer. Five years later, when only nineteen years old, he set up, in connection with another young man, a printing establishment of his own, continuing the business until 1853, when he joined Joseph Medill (q. v.) in establishing the Cleveland "Leader." In 1855 he bought the interest of Mr. Medill, and the latter removed to Chicago, where he, in connection with Mr. Cowles's brother, the late Alfred Cowles, obtained control of the Chicago "Tribune."

Edwin Cowles

It is said that the republican party had its origin in the editorial rooms of the Cleveland "Leader" during the winter of 1854–55, and that a number of gentlemen, there assembled, agreed upon the call resulting in the first national convention of the party, which met at Pittsburg in 1855. Mr. Cowles was the business manager of the "Leader" until 1859, when he assumed the editorial control, which he retained until his death. He was a vigorous writer, very bold in his political utterances. Directly after the first battle of Bull Run he wrote an article, entitled "Now is the Time to Abolish Slavery," which was severely denounced by some of the friends of the administration, who urged President Lincoln to remove Mr. Cowles from the position he then held as postmaster of Cleveland, in order to conciliate the South. This Mr. Lincoln declined to do, saying that he knew of no law which denied to postmasters a free expression of opinion. Under Mr. Cowles's management the Cleveland "Leader" became one of the ablest advocates of republican principles in Ohio. It was intensely partisan, but possessed vigor, ability and honesty, qualities which secured it the respect of its strongest opponents, and it to-day stands as an enduring monument to his memory. Mr. Cowles died March 4, 1890.

DAVENPORT, Amzi Benedict, educator, was born at New Canaan, Fairfield Co., Conn., Oct. 30, 1817. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of Rev. John Davenport, one of the founders, and the first minister, of the New Haven colony, and traces his ancestry in a direct line from Ormus de Davenport, who was born in Chester county, Eng., in 1086. He was educated at the academy of his native town, commenced teaching in New Canaan before he was eighteen years of age, and through the ensuing winter (1836) had charge of a school in Stamford, Conn. In 1836 he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he established a private academy of which he was principal for sixteen years, at the end of which time he engaged in the business of real estate and insurance and in agricultural pursuits. In 1834 he united with the Congregational church, in New Canaan, Conn., and after his removal to Brooklyn, two years later, he joined the Third Presbyterian church, which soon after came under the pastoral care of his former preceptor, Rev. William B. Lewis. In 1841 he assisted a number of others in the establishment of a Free Mission (Presbyterian) church, which was afterward changed into the Second Congregational church. He was successively ordained to the offices of ruling elder and deacon. He was a lay member of the council that met to organize the Clinton avenue Congregational church, Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1847, and also of that which organized Plymouth church, June 12th of the same year, of which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher became pastor. He has since been a member of the last-named church, of which he was thrice chosen deacon. He was married in 1842 to Frances Maria Isaacs (deceased in 1848), and in 1850 to Jane Joralemon Dimon, daughter of John Dimon, and granddaughter of Judge Teunis Joralemon, of Brooklyn. In 1851 Mr. Davenport prepared a history and genealogy of the Davenport family, which he supplemented twenty-six years later by a more complete work, which received the highest praise from the press, and from genealogists throughout this country and Europe. It is acknowledged to be most valuable contribution to genealogical literature. Mr. Davenport's residence for six months of the year is at Davenport Ridge, Stamford, Conn., which for nearly 160 years has been the home of his ancestors and kindred. A portion of this estate has never been alienated from the family since it came into its possession 180 years ago. Mr. Davenport is the father of John I. Davenport, well known in the political world for his efforts to promote the purity of the elective franchise, and to expose the frauds that for many years corrupted New York politics.

A. B. Davenport

KEPPLER, Joseph, artist and caricaturist, was born in Vienna, Austria, Feb. 1, 1838. He was educated in the schools of his native city, early developed a taste for drawing, and subsequently entered the Academy of Fine Arts, where he worked for two years under the direction of Prof. Geiger and other eminent instructors. His first published sketch was in a humorous journal printed in Vienna.

It was a caricature portraying certain foibles of the time, and at once met with favor, and from that time the young artist became a regular contributor to the leading periodicals of Vienna. Being of a genial and Bohemian disposition, he joined a theatrical troupe as a comic actor, and traveled in the Tyrol and in Italy. He was a charming companion, and an admirable story-teller, and became generally popular. During his travels he frequently made a trifling sum of extra money by repairing old paintings at the monasteries in which he sometimes stopped, and he was as much liked by the monks as he was by the laity. Meantime his father had settled in America. Attracted by glowing accounts of the country and his father's prosperity, Joseph decided to join him in his new home. He accordingly sailed for the United States, and toward the close of 1869 arrived in St. Louis, where his father was engaged in the drug business. He again became connected with a theatrical troupe, but finally gave up acting entirely to devote himself to art, and, associating himself with a friend and countryman, founded an illustrated humorous newspaper. His partner dying, Mr. Keppler was obliged to sell his newspaper, and he immediately accepted an offer from Frank Leslie, whose keen business sense had detected the promise in the young artist, of a position on the Frank Leslie's "Illustrated Newspaper." He then formed the acquaintance of Adolph, who was foreman of the printing establishment, and with him formed a partnership under the firm name of Keppler & Schwarzmann, which in 1876 commenced the publication of a German illustrated paper, called "Puck," after Mr. Keppler's first venture in St. Louis. The paper prospered from the first; its colored political cartoons soon became popular, and in 1877 an edition of "Puck" in English appeared. An early cartoon of Mr. Keppler's, ridiculing the Stewart women's hotel, where no men were to be allowed, was so successful that the printers could hardly supply the demand for the paper; upwards of 100,000 copies were sold, and the future of the English edition assured. Through his conceptions and industry the name of Joseph Keppler has become familiar to all Americans, and "Puck" to-day is the leading humorous paper of America. Mr. Keppler is thoroughly independent. He avoids rather than seeks acquaintance, preferring not to come under the influence of political characters, that no friendly bias may enter into his conceptions, which are thoroughly his own and always abreast of the times. His cartoons are all good, and his absolute independence makes them powerful factors in elections, and in all movements which he champions. He takes hints quickly, forms an instantaneous picture in his mind, and makes the drawings on stones and the "tint stones" himself. The public receive really fac-simile work of the artist, even to the coloring and shading, which are so important in the class of cartoons he produces. He has created a school and has many followers, but he continues the master of this art. He died Feb. 19, 1894.

KNOWLTON, Thomas, soldier, was born at West Boxford, Mass., in November, 1740. The church records of that place show that he was baptized on the thirtieth day of November, and as the ceremony of baptism was then almost invariably performed on the eighth day after birth, we may infer that he was born on the twenty-second of that month. Soon after his birth, his father removed to Ashford, Conn., where he bought a farm of 400 acres, on which the son did the work usual to farmers' sons, until sixteen years of age. He then enlisted as a soldier and served during the closing campaigns of the French war. At the opening of the revolution he raised a company of men and repaired with them to the neighborhood of Boston, directly after the engagements at Lexington and Concord. At the battle of Bunker Hill he commanded a body of 200 Connecticut troops, which, behind a breastwork of fence-rails and new-mown hay, beat back the British attack, and held their ground until their ammunition was entirely exhausted. For his gallantry on this occasion, Capt. Knowlton was promoted to be major, and for subsequent services, lieutenant-colonel. He was killed while gallantly leading his men at the battle of Harlem Plains, Sept. 16, 1776.

MILHAU, John Tiburce Gregoire Francis de, pharmacist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11, 1796. His grandfather, Count Augustine de, was a medical officer of rank in the French army. His father, Count Michel Cæsar de, held a high rank in the navy, which he resigned to become a planter in San Domingo; he there married Marie de Grenon, a descendant of De Pinsault and De Maison-neuve. During the insurrection of 1794 he escaped with his wife to Baltimore, where he engaged in a manufacturing business. He subsequently dropped his title as count and became an American citizen. The American branch of the De Milhau family which he founded dispenses with the title, nevertheless each succeeding generation in all the existing branches have the right to enter upon it by an ancient privilege conferred on the feudal noble's seven sons. The subject of this sketch was withdrawn from college soon after his father's death and put at the drug business. In 1825 he was married to Philipina Guillou, of Philadelphia, a descendant of the old French families of Guillou and of Las Cases, and like himself the American offspring of San Domingo refugees. Mr. de Milhau was so thorough an American that he declined the appointment to be the consul-general for France at Baltimore, which the French government tendered him after the restoration. In 1830, while visiting Paris, he witnessed the expulsion of Charles X., and determined to return to America and settle in the United States, in spite of the entreaties of the family and of his relative, the Marquis de Lafayette. He decided to locate in New York city, and was one of the incorporators of the New York College of Pharmacy, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, of hospitals, dispensaries and various other institutions. In 1848 he was instrumental, in spite of the most determined opposition, in having the law enacted by congress prohibiting the importation of adulterated, inferior or spurious drugs, putting a stop to a flagrant abuse. He was next instrumental in establishing the American Pharmaceutical Association for the purpose of maintaining that beneficent law. In 1850 Mr. de Milhau headed the

action which resulted in vacating the franchise that Jacob Sharp had obtained through the lobby at Albany for a railroad on Broadway, New York. The city was getting nothing for the privilege, which was worth fully $1,000,000. He was a liberal-minded business man who was constantly introducing new remedies and novelties. His store was the first in New York city to be flagged with marble, and his solid iron front five-story building, was the first of the kind erected in that city. He was universally respected by his fellow citizens, and died in New York city Dec. 23, 1874.

MILHAU, John J. de, soldier and physician, was born on the Isle en Dodon, department of Haute Garonne, in the south of France, Dec. 23, 1828, during a visit of his parents to that country. His grandmother, the dowager countess de Milhau, resided in Paris, having gone to France from America after the restoration of Louis XVIII., to avail herself of her rank at court, and the pension to which she was entitled. His paternal great-grandfather was a medical officer of high rank in the French army, and his grandfather held an official position in San Domingo. From San Domingo the family removed to Baltimore, Md., where the father of John J. was born. In 1830 they removed to New York. The subject of this sketch received a careful education, and in 1850 was graduated as M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. In 1851 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army, and served in several engagements against the Indians. In 1861–62, having been transferred from California at his own request, he was medical inspector in the army of the Potomac, and toward the latter part of 1862 was appointed medical director of the 3d army corps. He was next made medical director of the hospitals of Frederick, Md., and was medical director of the 5th army corps in 1863–64. From 1867–69 he was medical director of the third military district of the army of the South, and on Dec. 2, 1864, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious service before Richmond, Va., and March 13, 1865, was promoted to the rank of brevet colonel. He was in active duty in the field from November, 1861, until the close of the war, and was made brevet brigadier-general Sept. 8, 1866, for meritorious service on Hart's Island, N. Y., during the cholera epidemic. His father died in 1876, and he resigned his commission as surgeon in the army on Oct. 1st, to take charge of his father's estate. In 1878 he married Kate L. Manning, who died ten years later. He was a member of many societies—among others the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; was secretary of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; and for eight years was one of the state commissioners of charities; was a member of the United Service club, and of George Washington Post 103, G.A.R., and others. He was treasurer-in-chief of the chief commandery of the U. S. Loyal Legion. By right of birth he was a French count, but he preferred his title of American general, and was proud of it. He died in New York city May 8, 1891.

SEATON, William Winston, journalist, was born in King William county, Va., Jan. 11, 1785. His ancestor, Henry Seaton, a Jacobite, was of a family well known in Scottish history, and came to Virginia about 1690; his mother was a Winston, and a cousin of Patrick Henry. He attended a school in Richmond kept by a reduced Scotch nobleman, the earl of Finlater. He learned printing in boyhood, was connected with papers at Richmond and Petersburg before he was twenty, and in 1807 removed to Halifax, N. C., where he conducted the "Journal." This post he soon exchanged for one on the Raleigh "Register," owned by Joseph Gales, a veteran English editor, whose daughter he married. Gales's son and namesake settled at Washington in 1807, became owner of the "National Intelligencer" in 1810, and two years later accepted his brother-in-law as a partner. The paper became a daily Jan. 1, 1813, gained a high reputation and great influence, and long outlived the whig party, which it supported for many years. Its proprietors were the sole reporters of congress, 1820, and divided the work in the two houses. Out of this connection grew their forty-two volumes of "Annals of Congress," being the reports of its debates and proceedings from March 3, 1798, to May 27, 1824, published 1834–56, and twenty-nine volumes of the "Register of Debates," extending from 1824 to 1837: these are of high authority and great importance to United States history. The twenty-one volumes of "American State Papers," issued in 1832–34, were selected from the accumulations of Gales & Seaton by W. Lowne and M. St. C. Clarke. The partners worked together for forty-eight years, and long had the public printing; after Mr. Gales's death in July, 1860, Mr. Seaton conducted the paper alone. He held many local offices, was mayor of Washington, 1840–51, inclusive; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and enjoyed general esteem. His life, by his daughter, Josephine, appeared in 1871. (See also C. Lanman's "Haphazard Personalities," 1886). He died at Washington June 16, 1866.

OPPENHEIMER, Henry Semon, physician, was born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 18, 1844. His grandfather was a consulting financier at the court of the grand duke. His father was president of the village, where the family had resided for more than two centuries, and where Dr. Oppenheimer was educated in French and the classics. He came to this country in 1860, and settled in Memphis, Tenn., and commenced his medical studies with Dr. Robert M. Glover, at Holly Springs, Miss. He removed to New York city in 1874, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1876, and was appointed resident surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, holding that position for three years. He became oculist to the German Polyclinic, also to the Montefiore Home, and was connected with the Bellevue Hospital Medical College until 1881, as instructor of the eye and ear department, and was visiting surgeon to the out-door department until 1888. He was instructor at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary for some years, and has been an occasional contributor to the medical journals on subjects pertaining to the eye and ear. He is city examiner of the blind of New York, president of the New York Ophthalmological Society; member of the New York Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society, Medico-Legal Society, Neurological Society, the Society of German Physicians, Mutual Aid Association, New York Medical Association, American Ophthalmological Society, Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and of the New York Reform Club and the Liederkrans Society.

HILL, Robert Andrews, jurist, was born in Iredell county, N. C., March 25, 1811, to which state his grandparents came from the north of Ireland by way of Pennsylvania. His father removed, in 1816, to Giles county, Tenn., and later to Williamson county, where, in 1821, his health broke down from overwork. The boy of ten thus became the chief support of the family. He diligently improved the most meagre opportunities of education, taught school in 1833–34, served as constable, and was justice of the peace from 1836 to 1844. Gaining some legal knowledge by these experiences, he began the practice of law in Lewis county, and carried it on at Waynesboro, Tenn. In 1847 the legislature elected him attorney-general, and again in 1853. In 1855 he removed to Jacinto, Tishomingo Co., Miss., and entered into partnership with J. F. Arnold, whom he succeeded as probate judge in 1858. As an old whig, he was opposed to secession, and after it occurred took no part in the war, with which his duties, fortunately, had no connection, but confined his efforts to the relief of distress, irrespective of Federal or Confederate proclivities in the sufferers. Appointed chancellor for his district after the war, Judge Hill went to Washington at the request of those who had been elected to congress from his state but had not been allowed to take their seats, and spent some months in the effort to procure pardons, compensation for property taken by the army, and a suspension of the direct land tax. The last-named amounted in Mississippi to $484,000, and to force its collection would have been to ruin thousands of landowners and transfer much of the land to speculators. Judge Hill petitioned congress on the subject, and prepared a bill, which, before its passage, was extended to other states. Meantime he had been nominated for federal judge by President Johnson, who knew him personally, and who was also urged to this action by many citizens and Federal generals. The president was then at war with congress, and Judge Hill's confirmation was obtained chiefly by the influence of Gens. Rosecrans, J. C. Davis, Dodge, Hatch and Thomas, especially the last-named, who was then military commander of the state. Chief Justice Chase assenting, the appointment was made May 1, 1866, by which he was given charge of the northern district of Mississippi. His task was full of difficulties, and he had to meet them alone, with no superior or adviser at hand. In 1869 a circuit court was established in his district, but it sat only to hear appeals, once in two or three years, and on a few occasions with Judge Hill, at his request. Practically he had to grapple unaided with the problems of reconstruction. The civil rights bill of April, 1866, in effect set aside certain acts of the Mississippi legislature affecting the freedmen. On assuming his office, Judge Hill at once warned the judiciary committee of the consequences of such collision, and urged the repeal of the state laws in question: this was done, and the danger averted. The bankrupt law of March 3, 1867, gave his court a great amount of business, necessitating the construing not only of that act, but of many state laws not passed upon by the supreme court. The reconstruction act of 1867 placed the state virtually under military control, and gave the federal judge the only independent jurisdiction. Construing the act in its most liberal sense, Judge Hill gave those accused under it every privilege, and freed many citizens from imprisonment: his loyalty was not questioned, nor his construction of the law ever reversed. The civil rights act of 1870, to suppress the "Kuklux" outrages, threatened a suspension of *habeas corpus* or a war of races: Judge Hill's moderation and firmness avoided the difficulty in his section, and the disturbances ended. Though not a member of the constitutional convention of 1869, he prepared the articles constituting the present judiciary system of the state and providing for separate courts of law and equity, as well as the bills necessary to put these into operation. In March, 1881, Judge Hill was entitled to retire on his full salary. But he disliked to "get something for nothing." He was in good health, and the urgency of the bar, and the citizens of both parties coinciding with his own robust inclination, he continued at his post. In his long service he has failed to meet but three appointments, and not one from illness. In addition to his judicial labors he has long been a trustee of the University of Mississippi and a lecturer in its law school, where it has been his endeavor to train his pupils in loyalty both to their state and to the Union. As a judge he is noted for the care with which he has always sought for the real equity of a cause, and the fearlessness with which, when found, he has administered it. He has sought successfully to protect the innocent, reclaim the guilty, suppress fraud, and make legal procedures honorable. Those who have grown, under his eye, from students to practitioners revere him as a father.

Robert A. Hill

McMILLAN, James, senator, was born in Hamilton, Canada, May 18, 1838, of Scotch parents. He received a thorough education at the Hamilton Grammar School, and commenced his business life by learning the hardware trade in all its branches. In 1858 he was appointed purchasing agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Co., and in 1864 organized, with his associates, the Michigan Car Co., which has grown to be the largest concern of its kind in the country. From this company have sprung numerous other enterprises, among them the Detroit Car Wheel Co., Baugh Steam Forge Co., and the Detroit Iron Furnace Co., which together employ over 3,000 men, and do a business aggregating from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 annually. Mr. McMillan is president of all these corporations, and is also interested in other Detroit enterprises, such as steamboat companies, dry-docks, elevators, telephone companies, and banks. The editor of the Detroit "Evening News" said of him: "Mr. McMillan is worth a million or more. He earned it by hard work and bold and intelligent enterprises, which have not only made him wealthy, but have added tens of millions to the wealth of Detroit, furnished steady and remunerative employment to thousands of his fellow-citizens, and supported tens of thousands of families. He has added to the beauty of the city, not only by the construction of factories where labor is employed, but by the construction of many handsome business blocks which are ornaments to Detroit. In scores of cases that every business man can recall, he has taken broken-down enterprises, which other men's incompetence had ruined, and has built them up into successful concerns, to the profit and enrichment of the whole city." One of his most daring undertakings was the construction of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway, by which the upper and lower peninsulas of Michigan were closely bound together

James McMillan

Over 600 miles of this road are in successful operation, a fact which vindicates his clear-sightedness, financial ability and will-power. Mr. McMillan was its president from its inception until he resigned after being elected to the senate. He is constantly adding to the productive capital of Michigan and to her labor market by starting new enterprises. He is a man of generous impulses. After pondering for some time the fact that there was in Detroit no hospital where a person without money could receive treatment, he decided to present to the city a free hospital, and his partner, the late John S. Newberry, joined in the undertaking. The result was the Grace Hospital. The building, which cost $150,000, contains every convenience known to medical science, and no person who needs its ministrations is denied them. The hospital was originally endowed with $100,000, but the endowment fund has since been increased by Mr. McMillan and others to $300,000. Mr. McMillan gave the Michigan University one of the finest Shakespeare libraries in the country; the Agricultural College, the Tepper collection of insects; the Mary Allen Seminary of Crockett, Tex. (a school for the education of colored girls), $16,000 for a new building, and the Presbyterian Club at Ann Arbor, a building. His name is much sought to head subscription papers, and his private givings are full of consideration. Daily application is made to him for aid which, if the object is deserving, is never denied. Mr. McMillan has displayed rare gifts of political leadership. He was initiated into politics by Zachariah Chandler, served several times on the state central committee under Stephen Bigham, and took the position of treasurer of the republican state central committee at the beginning of the famous hard-money campaign of 1880, when the republicans gained a signal victory in the face of the greenback movement. He was a member of the board of estimates of Detroit, 1875–1878, and 1881 to 1884 was president of the board of park commissioners. Mr. McMillan gave his personal supervision to the successful congressional canvass of John S. Newberry; and in 1886, when the affairs of the republicans of Michigan seemed at the lowest ebb, he was called to the party leadership. He demonstrated that he could win a victory against the greatest odds. He was the unanimous choice of his party caucus as candidate for U. S. senator to succeed Thos. W. Palmer, and Jan. 15, 1889, was duly elected. In 1860 Mr. McMillan married Miss Wetmore, of Detroit. He has four sons and one daughter living. The eldest son, W. C. McMillan, is a graduate of Yale, and manager of his father's business enterprises; James H., the second son, is also a graduate of Yale and a promising young lawyer.

RAU, Charles, archæologist, was born at Verviers, Liege, Belgium, in 1826. In 1848, after receiving his education in Germany, he emigrated to this country, taught in the West for some years, and then became interested in American antiquities, on which he wrote for "Die Natur," and from 1863 for the Smithsonian reports. His first book, "Early Man in Europe" (1876), was a reprint of articles on the Stone Age in "Harper's Magazine." From 1875 he was curator in the department of antiquities in the United States National Museum, of which he published a catalogue in 1876. This institution now owns his collections. He became a recognized authority in his field, was admitted to the membership of several learned bodies at home and in Europe, and received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Freiberg in 1882. Some of his fifty or more papers were gathered as "Articles on Anthropological Subjects" (1882). His plans of larger work were cut short by his death in Philadelphia, July 25, 1887.

HADDEN, Alexander, physician, was born in the town of Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., July 24, 1833, the son of William Hadden, a well-to-do farmer and landowner. His mother's maiden name was Isabella Willson; both were of North Irish Presbyterian antecedents, and of those who were soldiers in the wars of this country against Great Britain. The subject of this sketch prepared for college at the Montgomery Academy, entered Union College, and was graduated from it with the class of 1856, receiving the degree of A.B. He studied medicine in New York city, was a pupil of the distinguished oculist, Dr. C. R. Agnew, and was graduated with the class of 1859, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving the degree of M.D. Soon after this he became a member of the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, by competitive examination, a position which he filled with great credit to himself during the full term of service, which expired Oct. 1, 1860. He then commenced the practice of his profession in the section of New York city where he still resides. January, 1861, he was appointed house physician of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, which he acceptably filled until June, 1865, when he resigned. In February, 1862, in connection with a few associates he organized the North Eastern Dispensary of the city of New York, an institution in which he has served on the medical staff and as trustee ever since it opened its doors for charitable work, which is now over thirty years. When the Presbyterian Hospital was first opened he was appointed one of the members of the board of attending physicians. This position he filled for thirteen years, and was vice-president of the board when he resigned. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; Medical Society of the County of New York; New York State Medical Society; American Public Health Association, American Academy and other leading medical societies. He has not been a frequent contributor to medical literature, but yet is the author of a number of valuable papers which have advanced the science and practice of medicine and surgery, having written on such subjects as tracheotomy in croup, chronic gout, treatment of opium poisoning, etc. In 1890 he received an honorary A.M. from Union College, and in the autumn of the same year the degree of LL.D. from the University of Omaha, Nebraska. As a practitioner of medicine, a promoter of education and of benevolent enterprises he stands very high in the esteem of the people.

BREWER, Josiah, missionary, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1796. He was graduated from Yale when twenty-five years of age, and was subsequently, for some years, a tutor in the college. In 1830 he was sent by the American Board of Foreign Missions as missionary to Asia Minor, and with his wife—who was a daughter of the Rev. D. D. Field, of Stockbridge, Mass.—settled at Smyrna, where he labored until 1838, when he returned to this country. He introduced schools into Smyrna, established a printing-press and a newspaper, and did much to give an impetus to education throughout the Turkish empire. After his return to this country, he wrote a volume descriptive of life in Constantinople, and several works of a religious character. He died Nov. 19, 1872.

SCREVEN, John, railroad president, was born in Savannah, Ga., Sept. 18, 1827. His father, Dr. James P. Screven, mayor, state senator and railroad president, was of English descent, his ancestor, Rev. William Screven, coming to Maine, and then to South Carolina, where he founded the first Baptist church. Dr. Screven was also descended from Thomas Smith, colonial governor of South Carolina. John Screven's mother was Hannah Georgia Bryan, whose ancestor, Jonathan Bryan, was an associate justice and royal councilman, and one of the founders of the colony.

John Screven

John was taught by eminent teachers, and attended Franklin College, dividing the honor of the first gold medal, awarded for sophomore declamation. He left before graduation, and completed his studies at home under private tutors. He read law under Judge William Law, went abroad in 1848, spent some time in Heidelberg, and was admitted to the bar in Savannah in 1849, but left the profession to manage his father's estate. In 1852 he was elected a justice of the inferior court, which place he held until 1866. In 1859 he was chosen president of the Atlantic & Gulf railroad, upon the death of his father, the president; but when the war began he was given leave of absence from railroad duty for military service. In 1857 he had been elected captain of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, the oldest infantry corps of the state, the command of which his father resigned; and in 1861 he was commissioned major of artillery, and assigned to the command of the eighteenth Georgia battery, and with it directed the erection of sea defences until 1862, when, at the request of his railroad directors, he was ordered back to railway duties, to attend to military transportation. In 1864 he raised and was lieutenant-colonel of a battalion for defence of the inner lines of Savannah. In June, 1865, he began the restoration of his railroad, destroyed from Savannah to the Altamaha river. He continued president until 1880 — over twenty years — when his company was succeeded by the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad Co. In 1859 he was elected state representative, and mayor of Savannah in 1869, and re-elected mayor twice. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1877; in 1880 associate arbitrator Southern Railway and Steamship Association; in 1883 declined to be capitol commissioner; in 1889 was appointed trustee of the new board of the State University, he having been on the old board since early after the war; and is president Savannah University Club, trustee Chatham Academy, Fellow New York Geographical Society, and first vice-president Georgia Historical Society, and president Sons of the Revolution in state of Georgia. Col. Screven has traced the path of his honored father with singular closeness in his solid virtues, valuable distinctions and hold of public esteem. As a citizen, soldier, railway head, legislator and man of letters and affairs, he has been equally equipped and made a rounded record. In every trust he has borne himself with dignity, wisdom, ability and conservatism, and won popular confidence. A student and reader, his culture is varied and broad, and he enjoys his fine library. Of delightful suavity, he is a type of the best southern gentleman. He married Mrs. Mary Footman in 1849, who died in 1863; and Mrs. Mary Eleanor Brown, daughter of Dr. H. O'K. Nesbitt, and niece of U. S. Senator Berrien, in 1865, who died in 1883.

SERGEANT, John, congressman, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1779, the son of J. D. Sergeant. He was graduated from Princeton in 1795, began a long and brilliant legal career in 1799, became U. S. commissioner of bankruptcy in 1801, was in the Pennsylvania legislature 1808–10, and for a time deputy attorney-general of the state. While in congress, 1815–23, he was the chief Northern advocate of the Missouri compromise. A speech of his on this topic was published in 1820. He was one of the two U. S. envoys to the Panama congress in 1826, and again in congress 1827–29, as later in 1837–42, serving, in all, eight terms. In 1830 he was president of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention; in 1832 he put forth a volume of "Select Speeches," and was the whig candidate for vice-president. In 1841 President Harrison offered him the mission to England, but he declined it. Under Polk's administration he was an arbitrator to determine the title to Pea Patch Island in the Delaware, claimed by both New Jersey and the United States, and of value as the site of Fort Delaware. He was president of the Apprentices' Library, and of the House of Refuge from its foundation. Long a leader of the Philadelphia bar, he had a large practice in the U. S. supreme court. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dickinson College in 1826, and from Harvard in 1844. He died in his native city Nov. 23, 1852.

PELHAM, Thomas Walter, financier, was born at Brighton, Ill., July 10, 1861, the son of Benjamin Milton and Emily K. Evans Pelham, of English antecedents. Young Pelham was educated at the public schools and academy of his native town, and afterward attended the Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1882. He began to teach at the age of seventeen, and meanwhile continued his studies at the Normal School.

T. W. Pelham

In 1885 he removed to Wellington, Kan., and became engaged in the real estate and loan business. In 1886 he connected himself with the banking business, at Leoti, Kan., and is president of the First National Bank at that place. In 1891, on account of his extensive interests in farm mortgages at Abilene, Kan., he removed with his family to that place. Mr. Pelham, in 1882, became actively connected with the irrigation of regions lying east of the Rocky Mountains. He was one of the first to appreciate the great personal and public benefits to be derived by bringing under cultivation the vast tracts of soil naturally rich, but wholly unproductive from want of proper moisture. Not less than 20,000,000 of acres were then lying waste within the circuit he examined. The subject has now become one of national importance and special and successful legislation on the part of seven interested states, Mr. Pelham having largely promoted this issue by his efforts. He has been personally interested in irrigation in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Montana. The system of irrigation which he has controlled has aggregated 1,500,000 acres. He has held a number of important positions that have been tributes to the confidence reposed in his ability and integrity. Among the prominent offices that he holds are the presidency of the Hardesty & Pelham Loan and Investment Co., and the presidency of the New York Loan and Trust Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Pelham was married for the first time in 1883, and again in 1888 to his second wife, Nona Fenton, of Chautauqua, N. Y.

WEBB, William Benning, lawyer, was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1825, of New England ancestry, and is descended from Richard Webb, who became a freeman of Boston in 1632, and accompanied Rev. Thomas Hooker to found the Hartford settlement in 1638. Maj. John Webb, a lineal descendant of Richard, was the grandfather of William B. Webb. On his mother's side Mr. Webb is of the same family as Gen. Poor, the leader of the New Hampshire troops, who won from Washington words of the highest praise. William B. Webb received his education in private schools, and at Columbian University, where he was graduated in 1844, and afterward received a degree of master of arts. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1847, and subsequently to the U. S. supreme court. He was successful in practice and soon won prominence in his profession. Early in 1861 he was elected captain of a volunteer company in the District of Columbia. The offer of himself and his company to enter the army was declined by the adjutant-general because there was no organization into which such a company could be mustered, and because at that time the government was not in need of volunteer troops. In the fall of the same year Mr. Webb was appointed, under a recent act of congress, the first superintendent of the metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, a position the duties of which he was admirably fitted to perform. He successfully organized the District force, and also laid the foundation of what is now a most efficient police department. He served three years as superintendent, and during that period maintained the civil authority in such a manner as to make Washington remarkable for good order during the intense excitement of the civil war, when that city was almost a military camp. Resigning the position, he resumed the practice of law, which he has since pursued with marked success. He became the counsel for the Washington Gas Light Co., Adams Express Co., and the First National Bank of Washington, and a director in the first-named company, and in the Central National Bank of Washington. The bar association of the city twice elected him its president. For many years he has been a professor in the law department of the National University, lecturing on the courts of the United States. Mr. Webb compiled and published in 1868 a "Digest of the Laws and Charters of Washington," which has since been a standard authority on all matters embraced in it. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland the republican commissioner of the District of Columbia. The government of the District is under the legislation of congress, vested in three commissioners, two of whom are civilians, one a republican, the other a democrat, and the third an engineer officer of the army. Mr. Webb had assigned to his special care the public schools, and he took an earnest interest in their welfare, and in every thing that concerned them. His first aim was to take the schools from the control of a separate board, and place them in the hands of the commissioners. In this he succeeded, to the great benefit of the schools. He began in a small way the practical application of the manual-training system. Aided and encouraged by the superintendent of the schools, a gentleman of great intelligence and honest and successful interest in the progress of public education, he was able to interest congress in the matter of manual education, obtaining appropriations by which this system has since been fostered and sustained in Washington. Manual-training schools in that city are supported by liberal appropriations from congress, and cooking and sewing schools have also been established. During Mr. Webb's administration many reforms were introduced by means of which the system of accounting for public expenditures has been greatly improved and simplified. At the end of Mr. Webb's term of three years, President Cleveland renominated him, but the senate, determining that the outgoing president was not entitled to the appointment of such an important office, notwithstanding its committee reported favorably upon the nomination, refused to act upon it, and Mr. Webb was relegated to private life. He resides in Washington, where he is honored and respected by his fellow-citizens.

SEDGWICK, Henry Dwight, lawyer, was born at Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., Sept. 22, 1785, second son of Theodore Sedgwick. He was graduated from Williams in 1804, studied law, and practiced with success in New York. Sharing the opinions of his brother Theodore (q. v.), he preached free trade in the "Banner of the Constitution," and wrote much for the "North American Review." He was an early friend and admirer of W. C. Bryant, whom he persuaded to remove from Great Barrington to New York city in 1825. Among his earliest efforts was "An Appeal to the City on the Proposed Alteration of its Charter." His attack on the "English Practice of the Common Law" (1822), aimed at the framing of such a code of procedure as New York adopted later. He served the cause of Greek independence by procuring the release of one of two frigates which had been built for the insurgents and attached on charges. (See his "Refutation of the Reasons," etc., 1826.) With health undermined by these labors, he retired to Stockbridge and died there Dec. 23, 1831.

DANDY, George B., deputy quartermaster-general U. S. army, was born in Georgia Feb. 11, 1830. The same year his parents removed to New Jersey, and he obtained his early education in the private schools of that state. In April, 1847, he enlisted in the 10th U. S. infantry, and served in the Mexican war to its close. He then began the study of medicine at Salem, N. J., but upon receiving an appointment as a cadet, entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, in 1849. In 1857 he became a second lieutenant in the 3d regiment of artillery, and has been in the military service since. In 1858–61 he was engaged with his regiment against hostile Indians in Washington Territory, under Col. Geo. Wright of the 9th infantry, in the Spokane expedition, and under Maj. Enoch Steen, 1st dragoons, in the Snake expedition. He was honorably mentioned in orders by Gen. Scott for gallantry in these expeditions. In March, 1862, he was appointed captain in the general staff of the army, and assigned to duty at Gen. McClellan's headquarters, in the field, where he served until August of the same year, when he was appointed by the governor of New York colonel of the 100th regiment New York volunteers. This regiment was adopted by the board of trade of the city of Buffalo, and became known throughout the state and in the armies of which it formed a part, as the "Buffalo board of trade regiment." It rendered valuable services dur-

ing the war, taking part in the capture of Folly Island, the assault and capture of Morris Island, the assault and capture of Fort Wagner, in South Carolina, the engagements at Port Walthall Junction, Drury's Bluff, Deep Bottom, Deep Run, Fussell's Mills, and the siege of Petersburg in Virginia. Placed in command of the third brigade, first division, 24th army corps, in March, 1865, he took a prominent part in the assault and capture of Fort Gregg, south of Petersburg, one of the hardest-fought contests of the war. In this engagement his brother, commanding the 100th New York regiment, was killed. Gen. Dandy was present at the last battle of the war at Appomattox Court-House. Since then he has served with the quartermaster's department, chiefly in the West. He built Fort Phil. Kearney, in the Big Horn Mountains, in 1866–67, and Fort Abraham Lincoln, in North Dakota, in 1873–75. He was in charge of the depot at Yuma, in Arizona, in 1868. He has since been stationed at Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, O., Vancouver, W. T., St. Louis, Mo., and Omaha, Neb. He has won promotion to the rank of deputy quartermaster-general, and brevet brigadier-general U. S. army, and is now (1892) in charge of the general depot of the quartermaster's department at Washington, D. C.

NICHOLSON, James, naval officer, was born at Chestertown, Md., in 1727, his ancestors being among the early settlers of the Maryland colony. His father, who held a grant known as "Nicholson's Manor," was in the official employment of the British government. In company with two of his brothers, who were afterward commanders in the navy, James was trained to follow the sea. He was present at the capture of Havana in 1762. Then, having married, he resided in the city of New York until 1771, when he returned to the eastern shore of Maryland. He was placed in command of the Defense in 1775, and by a resolution of congress, passed Oct. 10, 1776, was made the ranking captain in the navy, the list including at that time only twenty-four names, among which were Biddle, Barry, Whipple, Hopkins and John Paul Jones. In March, 1776, Nicholson recaptured several vessels which had been taken by the British. In the following June, he was appointed commander of the Virginia, a twenty-eight-gun ship, the keel of which had been laid in Maryland, under the act of 1775. In January, 1777, he succeeded Com. Esek Hopkins as commander-in-chief of the navy, but previously the Virginia having been unable to leave Chesapeake bay on account of the blockade, Capt. Nicholson with his crew joined the army and fought in the battle of Trenton. In the spring of 1778, the Virginia, in an effort to get out of Chesapeake bay, ran aground, and was captured by the enemy, though Nicholson himself got ashore with his papers. An inquiry being instituted by congress, Nicholson was acquitted of all blame, so that a trial was not deemed necessary. June 2, 1780, while in command of the frigate Trumbull, carrying thirty-eight guns, he fell in with a British letter-of-marque, the Wyatt, a large vessel of thirty-four or thirty-six guns. After a fight of three hours, in which the Trumbull lost about thirty men, the Wyatt got away, her loss being ninety-two killed and wounded. This is supposed to have been the severest naval engagement of the revolution. In August, 1781, Capt. Nicholson, still in command of the Trumbull, left the Delaware with a convoy of twenty-eight sail. Off the capes, three British cruisers were sighted. A squall carried away the Trumbull's foretopmast and maintopgallantmast, and during the night she was attacked by the British frigate Iris, thirty-two guns. The vessels of the convoy made the best of their way to a place of safety. Capt. Nicholson having a bad crew, the Trumbull's fighting was done mainly by the officers; it is said that at no time were there more than forty of the crew of two hundred men at their quarters. A desperate battle was kept up for more than an hour, notwithstanding, until the General Monk, an eighteen-gun British vessel joined in the attack, when the Trumbull surrendered. The Iris had been the U. S. ship Hancock, one of the largest frigates built by the Americans, and the Monk was a heavy sloop of war. Com. Nicholson was taken prisoner and held until the close of the war. He subsequently settled in New York, where he held a civil appointment under the general government. One of his daughters married the celebrated Albert Gallatin. Com. Nicholson died in New York city Sept. 2, 1804.

WRIGHT, Marie Robinson, journalist, was born near Newnan, Ga., in 1855, and is descended from the noted Evans family of Wales. Her father, John Evans Robinson, was an old-fashioned Southern gentleman, owning several plantations and hundreds of slaves. Her mother was Miss Ramey, of Monroe county, Ga. Mrs. Wright was educated at College Temple, Newnan, but was married at sixteen to Hinton P. Wright, son of W. F. Wright. In the previous year, Mr. Wright, in a boyish quarrel, inflicted injuries upon her brother which caused his death, and her parents disinherited her on the occasion of her marriage. After several years of married life Mrs. Wright became a widow, and was entirely dependent upon her own exertions for the support of herself and her two children. She entered the field of journalism, doing her first work on the "Sunny South," where she remained for two years. From that paper she went to the New York "World" and became a member of its staff. Mrs. Wright was appointed by Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and was vice-president for Georgia of the National Woman's Press Association. She is a thorough business woman, devoted to her profession, and well and favorably known to the newspaper world of America.

WASHINGTON, Bushrod, jurist, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., June 5, 1762, the son of John Augustine, younger brother of George Washington; was graduated from William and Mary College in 1778, and read law in Philadelphia in James Wilson's office. In 1780–81 he served in Col. J. F. Mercer's troop, which was disbanded after the siege of Yorktown. He practiced at home, at Alexandria and at Richmond; was a member of the house of delegates in 1787, and of the convention which ratified the federal constitution; and from Dec. 20, 1798, was a judge of the U. S. supreme court, receiving his appointment from President Adams. He was of "small and emaciated frame, and countenance like marble," but eminent for learning and ability. He published Reports of the Virginia Court of Appeals, 1790–96, in two volumes (1798–99), and of the U. S. Court for the Third Circuit, 1803–27, in four volumes (1826–29), partly edited by R. Peters; these, in the opinion of his biographer, did him but imperfect justice. At the organization of the Colonization Society in June, 1817, he became its president. As the general's favoite nephew, he inherited Mount Vernon, which afterward passed to R. E. Lee through the Curtis family. He died Nov 26, 1829. His Life, by H. Binney, was privately printed in 1858.

PERCIVAL, Chester Smith, clergyman, educator, and poet, was born at Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 12, 1822, the son of Arba and Clarissa (Simonds) Percival. His father was a farmer, the son of Roswell Percival, who emigrated from Vermont to central New York early in the nineteenth century, his father, Ebenezer Percival, having removed to Vermont from Connecticut during the latter part of the eighteenth century. This Ebenezer was first cousin to James Percival, the grandfather of the distinguished poet and scientist, James G. Percival, who died and was buried at Hazel Green, Wis., in 1856, being, at the time of his death, geologist of Wisconsin, as he had been for a number of years before of Connecticut. The mother of Chester Smith Percival was also of Connecticut extraction, her father, Josiah Simonds, having removed from that state about the same time that Roswell Percival left Vermont. This Josiah Simonds was drafted as a soldier in the war of 1812, and though he was a wealthy landowner, and could easily have procured a substitute, was too high-spirited to do so, and entered the service; but within a few months was attacked with camp fever, and brought home dead. Chester Smith Percival, after completing his academic course, entered Hamilton College, from which in 1845 he was graduated with honor. His commencement theme, a poem entitled "The Land of Dreams," occupied on the scheme the place usually assigned to the valedictory. As a student he stood among the first in his class, especially in elocution, ancient and modern languages. During his college course, he was a contributor to the newspapers of Rome, Utica, and neighboring villages. Subsequent to graduation, he filled various positions as a teacher, first in the academy at Fredonia, N. Y., then in Augusta, N. Y., afterward in Tennessee for five years, being principal of the Sumner Academy at Gallatin. He then returned to New York and was for some years principal of the Vernon Academy. He subsequently established a church boarding-school for boys at Fredonia, which was under the immediate patronage of the P. E. church. During the financial crisis of 1857 the attendance at his school was so reduced that he was obliged to abandon the enterprise. Dr. Percival had, meanwhile, been studying for the ministry, and in 1860 he was ordained at Utica by Bishop De Lancey. In 1861 he was called to become rector of the parish at Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., where he was at the outbreak of the civil war. Being appointed chaplain of the 12th N. Y. infantry, he resigned charge of his parish for a few months, and went to the front with his regiment, returning to Homer at the expiration of the time for which he had enlisted, and continued in charge of the P. E. church at that place until the spring of 1864, when he accepted a call to become rector of Grace Church at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. His entire ministry of thirty-one years has been spent in Iowa, with the exception of the three years he passed at Homer, N. Y., and four years at Rockford, Ill. Dr. Percival has been rector of seven parishes, and has not only attained distinction as a parish minister, but as an eloquent preacher and a reader whose elocution gives its true meaning and reality to the beautiful liturgy of the church. However, he has become more widely known as a writer than as an educator or clergyman, and since entering the ministry he has continued to write and publish both in prose and verse. He wields a versatile pen, and mooted questions in theology, morals, literature and science have been discussed by him with acknowledged ability. Dr. Percival has both written and lectured in opposition to the Darwinian theory, and in 1878, at St. Louis, during the session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was a member, he read a paper on the "Early Decay of the Male Plant in the Common Hemp, *Cannabis Sativa*." This paper created a great sensation, both from its novelty, and the argument against Darwinism that he adroitly injected into it. During his residence in Tennessee Dr. Percival was one of the favorite poetical contributors to the paper of the celebrated George D. Prentice, the well-known Louisville "Journal," then in its palmiest days. The publication of his poems in that journal, together with Mr. Prentice's enthusiastic ecomiums, resulted in his being known and acknowledged throughout the country as one of our national poets. He repaid Mr. Prentice's well-bestowed praise in the following epigram:

"Apollo, consenting to teach thee his trade,
Has met with a woful disaster;
For the works of the god are now left in the shade—
The 'Prentice surpasses the master."

His poems were republished in many of the leading newspapers and magazines throughout the country. In 1883, at the annual commencement of Hamilton College, he read by invitation a poem before the Alumni Association, and received on commencement day the honorary degree of Ph.D. Dr. Percival made rhymes before he could read, and in his nineteenth year, while yet a freshman, published by subscription a volume of his juvenile poems, entitled "Hours of Musing," to assist in defraying the expenses of his college course. His busy pen has since been never idle, and he now has ready for publication enough material to fill several volumes. He is naturally proud of his distinguished relative, James G. Percival, and gives him credit for much of his own best inspiration. One of his most affecting poems, which was recently published in the New York "Critic," is entitled "At the Grave of James G. Percival," and contains a severe rebuke to Connecticut and Wisconsin for leaving the grave of his illustrious relative in utter neglect. In the spring of 1846 Dr. Percival was married to Elizabeth Hodges, who has been his faithful and accomplished assistant in his work as an educator.

SEDGWICK, Theodore (2d), lawyer, son of Theodore Sedgwick, senator, was born at Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., Dec. 31, 1780, was graduated from Yale in 1798, read law at home, was prominent at the Albany bar 1801–22, and spent his later years at Stockbridge. He was in the legislature 1824–25 and 1827; here his great achievement was the carrying of a bill which authorized the execution of a project then thought visionary—the building of a railroad across the mountains to connect Albany with Boston. An ardent democrat and free-trader, he was several times a candidate for congress and for state offices, and was active in the temperance cause and against slavery. A trip to Europe in 1836–37 resulted in three volumes on "Public and Private Economy" (1839). Besides this, he published "Hints to My Countrymen" (1826), and two addresses before the Berkshire Agricultural Society, of which he was president in 1823 and 1830. His wife was Susan Ridley, the writer, who survived him for many years. He died of apoplexy at Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 7, 1839, after making a political speech.

MIX, Edward Townsend, architect, was born at New Haven, Conn., May 13, 1831. His father and grandfather followed the sea, and were navigators of distinction, the exploits of each being named in the annals of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. In 1836 young Mix went West with his parents, who settled in Andover, Ill., on a large farm which his father had purchased. In 1845 the family returned to New York, where he began his education in the city schools. In 1848, while on a visit to New Haven, he became acquainted with one of the leading architects of New England, whose office he entered as a student. At the expiration of seven years he refused a partnership with his instructor, and settled in Chicago, Ill. In 1856 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where his ability as an architect was speedily recognized, and his application to his profession, with his unswerving fidelity in discharging its duties, brought him, in a very few years, into the front rank in his profession. In 1874 Gov. Fairchild appointed him state architect of Wisconsin, and he had charge of the construction of the state buildings until 1879, when he resigned. His reputation was not confined to Milwaukee, but extended to other cities east and west, and secured for him engagements where professional talent and experience of the highest order were required. Mr. Mix was a leading member of New York State Institute of Architects, and was president of Wisconsin State Architectural League from 1888 to 1890. A great number and variety of noble and stately buildings in Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and other western cities, bear testimony to his high attainments. Among many of the finest buildings in Milwaukee which he designed are the Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul's Church, Mitchell's Bank, the St. Paul R. R. Depot, Plankinton House, and St. Grace's church at Minneapolis. He completed the Guarantee Loan Building, costing $1,000,000, shortly before his death. Mr. Mix married Mary Hayes of New Haven, Conn., a relative of Ex-President Hayes. He died Sept. 23, 1890, at Minneapolis, Minn.

JONES, Jacob, naval officer, was born near the village of Smyrna, Kent Co., Del., in 1768. His father, a farmer, died soon after having made a second marriage, and when his only child was scarcely four years of age. Jacob was carefully brought up by his stepmother, and was very well educated in a grammar school and at the Lewes Academy. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine at Dover, where he remained for four years, after which he attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. Returning to Dover, he began practice, but became discouraged, and determined to abandon his profession. He accepted the clerkship for his county, of the supreme court of the state of Delaware, but in 1779, his adventurous nature becoming again restless, he entered the naval service as a midshipman, although he was then twenty-nine years of age. He was with Com. Barry, on board the frigate United States, and afterward on the Ganges. On the breaking-out of the war with Tripoli, he was stationed on the frigate Philadelphia, under the command of Bainbridge, and was on board when she was captured. He was a prisoner in Tripoli nearly twenty months. Returning home, upon his release, he was appointed to the command of the brig Argus, and afterwards to that of the sloop-of-war Wasp, with which he fought the British sloop-of-war Frolic, and captured her. Unfortunately, however, both vessels were soon afterward taken by the seventy-four-gun ship Poictiers, and carried into Bermuda. After remaining at St. George's for a few weeks, Capt. Jones, with his officers and crew, was conveyed to New York, where they received $26,000 appropriated by congress as compensation for the loss they had sustained by the recapture of the Frolic. Capt. Jones was voted a gold medal, and each of his commissioned officers a silver medal. The captain was then ordered to the command of the frigate Macedonian, which had been recently captured from the British by Decatur. After peace was announced, the Macedonian, with other vessels, under the command of Com. Decatur, sailed for the Mediterranean, where they captured several Algerine vessels, and forced the Dey of Algiers to yield to every demand made upon him, thus successfully terminating the war. From 1821 to 1824 Capt. Jones commanded a squadron cruising in the Mediterranean, and in 1826 the Pacific squadron. He was afterward placed in command of the Baltimore station, and made port captain of the harbor of New York. He died in Philadelphia Aug. 3, 1850.

FOUSE, Levi G., underwriter, was born at Morrison's Cove, Blair Co., Pa., Oct. 21, 1850, of German ancestry. He entered Heidelberg College in 1867, and subsequently Mercersburg College. His father wished him to study for the ministry, but while at college he developed a propensity for business, and in January, 1870, obtained a minor clerkship in the store of the American Iron Works, Pittsburg, Pa. Here, although promoted twice, he remained but one year, resigning his position to engage in the insurance business, in which he was very successful. His latest and crowning effort in this direction was the organization of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, of Philadelphia, in 1878, of which he has been president from the beginning. Mr. Fouse has been a student of social science, and especially of the doctrine of probability as applied to the affairs of human life. His report to the Life Insurance Clearing Company, made in the capacity of consulting actuary, created much discussion in what is regarded as a complex subject in insurance, and received from the insurance journals an almost unanimous meed of praise. He is the author of the system of life insurance which has become popularly known as the "Fouse Plan," and also of several important works on life insurance, and among others of the "Text Book" of the American Faculty of Actuaries. He organized and is president of the American Faculty of Actuaries, the purpose of which is, through a course of mathematical training, to qualify students to practice the profession of Actuary. Mr. Fouse is a facile writer, a cogent reasoner, and his originative and mathematical genius has won for him distinction among actuaries and life underwriters. He is the author of a plan for insuring under-average lives, adopted by the Life Insurance Clearing Company, of St. Paul, Minn., which has the commendation of the leading insurance journals of America, and the life insurance fraternity in general. He was for many years chairman and actuary of the executive committee of the national convention of

Mutual Life and Accident Underwriters. It was largely through his efforts that an interstate law was drafted, and subsequently enacted by the legislatures of nearly every state in the Union. Mr. Fouse is a member of Concordia Lodge of Masons No. 67; of St. Alban's Commandery No. 47, of the Mystic Shrine, Lulu Temple; of the first Blaine Club in the United States, and other social and political organizations. He is a Presbyterian and takes an active and prominent part in the Sabbath-school; is a member of the American Statistical Association of Boston, Mass.; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia; and a member of the Advisory Council of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, with special reference to the Insurance Congress.

BACON, Edward Payson, president Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, was born at Reading, Steuben (now Schuyler) Co., N. Y., May 16, 1834, the son of Joseph F. Bacon, who followed the tailor's trade. His parents removed to Geneva when young Bacon was about four years old. The lad was early obliged to support himself, and at the age of ten was apprenticed to a farmer, with whom he was to have remained for six years, but on account of some misunderstanding left before the expiration of the first year. For the next few years he attended the public schools, working during his leisure, and in vacations. At the age of thirteen he began his business life as an errand boy in a general store in the village. He was soon advanced to a clerkship, and in 1851 entered the employ of the New York and Erie Railroad Co., as a clerk in the freight office at Hornellsville, N. Y. He was rapidly advanced, and in 1854 became chief clerk in the general freight office of the company at New York city. The following year Mr. Bacon accepted the position of manager of the freight office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad at Chicago, Ill. In 1856 he removed to Milwaukee to become freight agent of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, the first railroad constructed west from Milwaukee, and which now forms a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway system. In 1857 he was given charge of the freight department of the entire road, with which he continued his connection for the subsequent nine years, filling the respective positions of general freight agent, general ticket agent and auditor, organizing each department, and turning it over in succession to his former assistants. The system of accounts and the details of freight and ticket operations introduced by him were adopted by the officers of other western roads and constitute the basis of systems now in use on an extended scale on the principal roads in operation in that section of the country. While filling the position of general ticket agent Mr. Bacon devised a case for holding coupon tickets, in which the tickets are suspended in successively projecting tiers, which met with such general favor that he patented the invention and it is now in universal use on railroads throughout the country. In 1865 he decided to engage in business for himself, and formed a copartnership with L. Everingham for the transaction of a grain commission business under the firm name of Bacon & Everingham in which he has since been engaged. In 1877 the firm became E. P. Bacon & Co., which is its present style, his trusted employees, G. H. D. Johnson and George W. Powers having in 1890 been admitted to the firm. From small beginnings the house soon reached a leading position, and has been regarded for many years as one of the strongest in the trade in the Northwest. Mr. Bacon has been an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, and served as a director from 1883 to 1889, vice-president from 1889 to 1891, and was president in the latter year.

E. P. Bacon

SQUIRE, John Peter, packer, son of Peter and Esther Squire, was born in Weathersfield, Windsor Co., Vt., May 8, 1819. The early years of his life were spent in working on his father's farm, and attending the public schools. In 1835 he entered the employment of Mr. Orvis, the village storekeeper in West Windsor, Vt., and remained there until the autumn of 1837, when he entered the academy at Unity, N. H., and taught school during a part of the following winter. In 1838 he went to Boston, and was employed by Nathan Robbins, in Faneuil Hall Market, remaining with him until 1842, when he formed a copartnership with Francis Russell, and carried on the provision business at No. 25 Faneuil Hall Market, under the name of Russell & Squire, until the year 1847, when they dissolved partnership. Mr. Squire continued the business alone at the same place until 1855, when he formed a new copartnership with Hiland Lockwood and Edward D. Kimball, under the name of John P. Squire & Co. In 1855 Mr. Squire bought a small tract of land in East Cambridge and built a slaughter-house. Since that time the business has grown to such an extent that the firm has one of the largest and best equipped packing houses in the country, and stands third in the list of hog-packers in the United States. In 1891 a fire partially destroyed the large refrigerator belonging to the firm, obliging them to build another. The De La Vergne system of artificial refrigeration has been adopted in the place of the old method of ice refrigeration. The capacity of their packing house has thereby been increased to five thousand hogs per day, with hanging room for over

John P. Squire

ten thousand hogs, and the cooling surface has been increased to seven acres, or about double the capacity before the fire. The refrigerating machines used have a capacity of three hundred tons of ice daily. A new chimney, two hundred and thirty feet high with a flue nine feet across, and with walls four feet thick, has been built for the refrigerating machines. With these alterations and improve

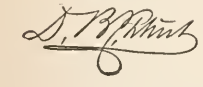
ments their plant, as far as equipments and conveniences are concerned, is second to none in the country. In the year 1843 Mr. Squire married Kate Green Orvis, daughter of his old employer, by whom he has eleven children. In 1848 he removed to West Cambridge, now called Arlington, where he has since resided. Mr. Squire joined the Mercantile Library Association when he first went to Boston, and spends a great deal of time in reading. The position he holds to-day in commercial circles is due to his untiring energy, undaunted courage, and marked ability.

JENNINGS, Abraham Gould, lace manufacturer, was born in Fairfield county, Conn., Aug. 28, 1821. His American ancestor, Joshua Jennings, whose descendants are among the most respectable citizens of the town and county of Fairfield, came from England and settled in Hartford, Conn., about 1645. He removed to Fairfield, Conn., prior to 1656, where he was one of the largest landholders. He died in 1674, leaving a family and good estate. The maternal great-grandfather of Abraham G. Jennings was Abraham Gould, lieutenant-colonel of the 4th regiment "Connecticut line" who served with distinction during the first year of the war of the revolution. He was killed on his horse by the British at Ridgefield, Conn., Apr. 27, 1777. The sword used by Col. Abraham Gould is now in the possession of his great-grandson, Abraham G. Jennings, and his sash and coat were deposited in the Trumbull Gallery in New Haven, Conn. The sword is straight, silver-mounted, three-cornered, and at his death was found stained with the enemy's blood. Capt. Abraham Gould Jennings, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the most remarkable men of Fairfield county. His mother, Anna Burr, was a daughter of Peter Burr, one of the largest land proprietors of Fairfield. He was descended from Jehu Burr, who came over in the Winthrop fleet in 1630, and settled first in Roxbury, Mass., and was progenitor of the celebrated Burr family. Mr. Jennings inherits from both his paternal and maternal ancestors those characteristics to which he owes his success in life. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and commenced his business career in New York city in 1836 as clerk for his brother-in-law, J. S. Pierson, who was then engaged in the wholesale clothing business. Mr. Jennings became a partner in 1844, and infused new energy into the business. On the retirement of Mr. Pierson in 1857, the firm was reorganized under the name of Jennings, Wheeler & Co. A branch had been established as early as 1845 in Charleston, S. C., by Mr. Pierson, which was continued under the new firm until the breaking out of the war in 1861. At the close of the war, Mr. Jennings settled up the affairs of the old firm, and in 1867 purchased a small lace factory in Jersey City, N. J. Seeing at once the possibilities of this new industry, he entered upon a careful study of all its details, and made many improvements, gradually increasing his facilities for manufacture. In 1870 he went to England, made a thorough inspection of the lace manufactories, purchased improved machinery, procured from Europe skilled operators, designers, draughtsmen, etc., and established the business on a firm and permanent basis. In 1871 Mr. Jennings purchased a site on the corner of Park avenue and Hall street, Brooklyn, on which he erected an extensive structure, with largely increased facilities, his plant including the famous Jacquard looms and various other machines of the most improved patterns. His son Warren, who died in January, 1887, was an inventive genius, and made several visits to Europe, in order to become perfectly familiar with lace-making in all its branches. His inquiring mind mastered all the details of machinery and lace-making, thus enabling him to render his father invaluable assistance. His son Oliver T., who had been in charge for five years of the mining and agricultural property of Mr. Jennings at The Glades, northern Georgia, returned to his Northern home to give his attention to lace manufacturing. He also visited Europe for this purpose, and was most successful in making himself necessary to the business, and to his father, when suddenly in June, 1888, he died from acute rheumatism. While others have since engaged in this line of manufacture, Mr. Jennings was the pioneer, and was the first to make in the United States many of the leading and well-known styles of silk laces, edgings, insertions, scarfs, and wide goods used for dress, millinery, and other purposes. His goods have commanded the premiums at the various national exhibitions. He and his son Warren were the first to introduce the manufacture of silk mitts and gloves into this country, the production of which increases each year. The Jennings Lace Works, now (1892) incorporated, gives employment to over 700 persons. It has done much to add to the business of Brooklyn. Mr. Jennings has been a director of the Silk Association of America since its organization, which includes among its members the leading firms in the United States engaged in the silk industry. He was married in 1851 to Cecelia M. Douglass, daughter of John Post Douglass, of New York city, whose grandparents came from Scotland. He is retiring in disposition and manner, liberal in the support of benevolent objects, and is a member of the Clinton avenue Congregational church.

GORDON, Laura de Force, lawyer, journalist and orator, was born in Erie county, Pa., Aug. 17, 1843. She received an academic education, and early developed literary and oratorical talent, contributing to newspapers and lecturing, until her marriage in 1862 to an officer in the Union army. At the close of the war she removed to California, where she soon became noted for her eloquence and logic in public addresses, which were mainly devoted to the advocacy of equal political and civil rights for women. Mrs. Gordon is an agnostic in religion, with leanings toward Theosophy; in politics, a nationalist, but affiliates with the democratic party, and has appeared in several political campaigns as one of the ablest speakers on the tariff who has been employed by that party. In 1873 she founded the Stockton (Cal.) "Daily Leader," continuing it as the "Daily Democrat" at Oakland, Cal., until 1878. She was one of the promoters of the Pacific Coast Press Association, organized in 1875, and was engaged in reportorial and journalistic work on many newspapers for several years, her interesting letters to the "Daily Post," while under the management of Henry George, being subsequently published in a little handbook for tourists. In furtherance of her lifework to secure equal rights to women, she has permitted the use of her name as a candidate for public office, and in 1871 made a most brilliant canvass for state senator in San Joaquin county. In 1878 she

was nominated as delegate to the constitutional convention, and polled several hundred votes. In 1887 she declined the nomination for attorney-general by the united labor party of California, and was employed by the democratic party in publishing a campaign daily in the second congressional district. In 1877 she became interested in the effort to secure legislation permitting the admission of women to the bar of California, and was a member of the committee appointed to bring that object about. She took a conspicuous part in the long and stubborn contest before the state assembly, and it was largely through her efforts that the "woman lawyers' bill" was made a law. While engaged in editorial work Mrs. Gordon began the study of law, and having been denied admission to the law department of the University of California on account of sex, she joined with Mrs. Clara Faltz in a suit to compel the admission of women, and won the victory. Mrs. Gordon in 1879 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of California. Soon after her admission to practice, she achieved prominence by her brilliant and successful defence of a Spaniard charged with murdering a fellow-countryman in San Francisco, and since that time she has had a large and profitable clientage. She again won marked distinction in criminal law in the People *vs.* Sproule, tried in Butte county in 1883, one of the most remarkable murder trials ever held in the state. Mrs. Gordon's client was acquitted. In February, 1885, she was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States, being the second woman to enjoy that honor. Through her efforts a clause was inserted in the new constitution of California providing that "no person shall, on account of sex, be disqualified from entering upon or pursuing any lawful business, vocation or profession." And, also, "No person shall be debarred admission to any of the collegiate departments of the university on account of sex."

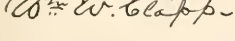
FLINT, David Bordman, merchant, was born in Troy, N. H., May 1, 1816, the son of Sylvester Proctor and Damaris (Boutelle) Flint, of English ancestry, descendant in the sixth generation of Thomas Flint, who came from Flintshire, in Wales, in 1642, and settled on a large tract of land in Salem (now Danvers), Mass. The maternal ancestor, Rev. Thomas Carter, born in Hertfordshire in 1610, came to this country in 1625, and was settled in Woburn, Mass., as its first minister in 1642. The subject of this sketch received an irregular and meagre education at the country schools in his vicinity, and afterward attended the Fitchburg (Mass.) Academy for one quarter, and subsequently went with his elder brother to Maine, where he was employed in a country store. In 1839 he settled in Boston, Mass., where he remained until 1844, being employed as a book-keeper, and then resigning his position, without capital he began business for himself, soliciting consignments of lumber, produce, etc., from the state of Maine. Honest and upright in all his dealings, he soon became a large lumber merchant, and founder of the well-known firm of Flint & Hall, to whose business the firms of Shepard, Morse & Co., of Boston, and the Export Lumber Co., of New York and Montreal, Canada, were successors. He retired from the firm in 1869, after having accumulated a competence, and it is largely due to his enterprise and energy that the lumber business in Boston has so rapidly and successfully developed. In many cases he originated and put into execution methods of manufacture, classification, transportation and sale, that were the mainspring of its success. He has done much benevolent work, and has a truly religious spirit. He built the Channing Chapel at Winter Harbor, Me., and deeded it to the American Unitarian Association. He has for a number of years been a trustee of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and given many donations to the institution. He is a patron of arts and letters, and a man of cultured tastes and manners.



TAYLOR, John, soldier, was born in the old district of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Apr. 5, 1840. He attended the public schools of that city until the age of thirteen, and then became an employee in a notion house on Third street. At the opening of the civil war he joined the Scotch rifles, an excellent military organization, and was mustered into the service as a private in company E, 2d regiment, Pennsylvania reserves. He was soon promoted to first sergeant of his company. At White Oak Swamp, one of the hardest contested engagements of the "Seven Days' Fight," the first lieutenant was killed, the captain had been wounded two days before at Gaines's Mills, the second lieutenant was sick in the hospital, and the command of the company devolved upon Sergt. Taylor. He was made lieutenant for gallantry at Fredericksburg, Dec. 12, 1862, was in command of the company there under an enfilading fire of grape from the Confederate batteries, his company having the colors. He turned his back to the enemy and dressed his line to the left on the colors. He inspired his men by his coolness when his sword was broken off by a Confederate bullet. Taking a rifle from a Confederate prisoner, he fought in the ranks. In the midst of this heroic action he was wounded in the hand and knee, but he did not leave his command. The loss of his regiment in this battle was forty per cent. of those engaged. Lieut. Taylor commanded his company at Gettysburg, and was in the thickest of the fight there. In leading his company he was the first to cross the stone fence at the thrilling contest in the wheat-field. During the Wilderness campaign he was on the staff of Gen. McCandless, who commanded the 1st brigade of Pennsylvania reserves. On one occasion he was sent with a despatch to the 7th regiment, and was captured by the enemy. He made three attempts to escape from Confederate prisons, but each time was pursued with bloodhounds and recaptured. He was exchanged in March, 1865, and soon afterward was taken seriously ill, and did not recover until after Lee's surrender. He was promoted to a captaincy while he was a prisoner of war. Few soldiers had a record for bravery like Capt. Taylor. He participated in fourteen pitched battles, and in each one distinguished himself for coolness and bravery. At the end of the war he entered the quartermaster's department of the U. S. army, but resigned in 1870, returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the insurance business. He was a member of the city council in 1882–83, and has since been active and prominent in the republican party of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. He was nominated for the office of receiver of taxes in his native city, in 1890, and elected by a majority of 40,000 votes. Capt. Taylor has given liberally of his means to destitute soldiers and sailors of the war. He has done more than any other person in this country to aid decrepit

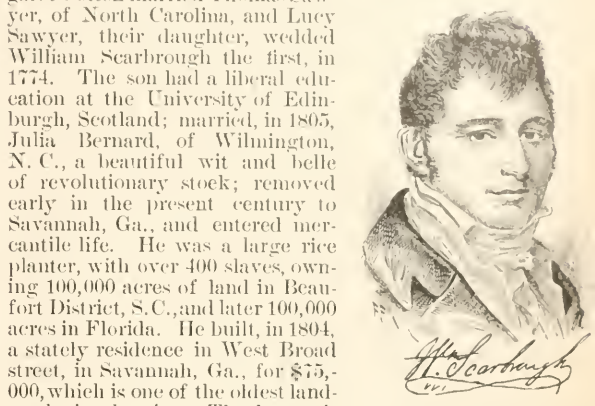
veterans to obtain the benefits of Soldiers' Homes. He is active and influential in the Grand Army of the Republic.

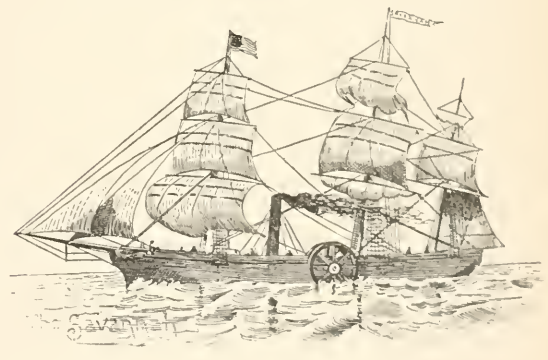
CLAPP, William Warland, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 11, 1826. After attendance at private schools and at the Boston Latin School, he passed two years in Paris where he completed his studies. In 1844 he entered the office of his father, publisher of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and became editor and publisher of the paper in 1847, continuing in this capacity until 1865. He then sold the "Gazette" and associated himself with the Boston "Journal," of which he became editor-in-chief and general manager, a post from which he retired July 1, 1891. In his earlier days he gave attention to the drama and wrote "The Record of the Boston Stage." He served as councilman, alderman, state senator, trustee of the Boston Public Library, and on the staffs of Govs. Banks and John A. Andrew. He was president of the New England Press Association for many years. He died Sept. 13, 1891.



SHUBRICK, William Branford, naval officer, was born on Bull's island, S. C., Oct. 31, 1790, a brother of E. R., I., and J. T. Shubrick. He was sent to Harvard in 1805, but soon left to prepare for the navy, in which he was appointed a midshipman in June, 1806, and promoted to lieutenant in January, 1813. During the first year of the war with England, on the Constellation, he helped in the defence of Norfolk, and of the navy-yard at Gosport. Transferred in 1813 to the frigate Constitution, at the request of Com. Stewart he bore part in the capture of the Cyane and Levant in February, 1815, and took command of the latter, receiving therefor thanks and a sword from the South Carolina legislature, and a medal from congress. In 1815–18 he sailed around the globe in the Washington—the first U. S. vessel to make this cruise. Made commander in 1820, he was stationed for some years at the Charleston navy-yard and at New York; commanded the Lexington, 1826–29, then the Natchez; was advanced to the grade of captain in 1831, and soon ordered to Washington. He was in command of the West India squadron, 1838–40; of the Norfolk navy-yard, 1840–43; and chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing for the navy, 1844–46. During the war with Mexico, he had command on the Pacific coast, taking and holding Mazatlan, Guaymas, La Paz, San Blas, and other ports. In 1853 he was chairman of the bureau of construction, and commander of a squadron on the eastern coast for the protection of the fisheries; in 1854–58 chairman of the lighthouse board, to which he had been appointed in 1853; and in 1857 president of the board to prepare regulations for the navy. In August, 1858, he sailed with a fleet for Paraguay, where, in January of the following year, he exacted reparation for an attack on a United States vessel, receiving for his management of this business a sword from the Argentine authorities, and much praise at home. In 1861 he refused to forsake the government he had served so long, though some expected him to cast his lot with that of his native state, his failure to leave the service of the United States being a great disappointment to the Confederates. He was retired in July, 1862, with the rank of rear-admiral, but was appointed senior member of the advisory board, and retained his place as chairman of the lighthouse board until 1870. He died at Washington, May 27, 1874.

SCARBROUGH, William, planter and inventor, was born on his father's plantation, Belfast, Lower-three-runs, S. C., Feb. 18, 1776. His mother's ancestor, Josiah Cotton, a college president and minister, was a distinguished dissenter of Boston, Lincolnshire, Eng., who fled from persecution to Massachusetts in 1633, and gave the name "Boston" to the New England city. Margaret Cotton married Thomas Sawyer, of North Carolina, and Lucy Sawyer, their daughter, wedded William Scarbrough the first, in 1774. The son had a liberal education at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland; married, in 1805, Julia Bernard, of Wilmington, N. C., a beautiful wit and belle of revolutionary stock; removed early in the present century to Savannah, Ga., and entered mercantile life. He was a large rice planter, with over 400 slaves, owning 100,000 acres of land in Beaufort District, S. C., and later 100,000 acres in Florida. He built, in 1804, a stately residence in West Broad street, in Savannah, Ga., for $75,000, which is one of the oldest landmarks in the city. The house is now used as a colored school, for which it was given in 1878 by G. W. J. De Renne. In this princely building, which was used by the family until 1856, President Monroe was entertained by Mr. Scarbrough in his memorable visit to Savannah, May, 1819. Mr. Scarbrough was a prosperous merchant for years. His most memorable achievement was giving his time and sacrificing his fortune in building, in 1818, with the co-operation of Messrs. Dunning, Sturgess, Burroughs, Henry McKenna, and others, the first ocean steamship, the Savannah, that crossed the Atlantic in 1819, visiting Liverpool, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, and Norway. The vessel was under Captains Moses and Stephen Rogers. It was 350 tons, full-rigged, with a ninety horse-power low-pressure engine, working horizontally, burning pitch-pine fuel, with iron wheels, so made as to close like a fan, to be unshipped at will, and instead of wheel-houses iron swing booms, over which a heavy canvas kept the water from the deck. It was built at Elizabeth town, N. J., by Dodd & Wall, under contract with Pickett & Crockett, of New York. The steamer's trial trip bore President Monroe from Charleston,





S. C., to Savannah. Her engines were used fourteen of the twenty-two days' time on the voyage to Europe, using her sails alone eight days to save fuel. It was a wonder in Europe, the sensation of the day, and was visited by multitudes, including royalty and the nobility. Scudding along with bare poles,

it excited great bewilderment. At Cape Clear the admiral in charge sent aid, thinking the ship to be on fire. She was suspected of being intended for Napoleon's escape from St. Helena. The log-book and chart of her voyage were solicited by the navy department and are now at Washington, D. C., in the bureau of hydrography. Mr. Scarbrough was not only a great planter, merchant, social leader and gentleman, but an inventor and far-sighted pioneer. He had mechanical genius, and discovered a new method of making long bridges, and his grandchildren have a beautiful model of an aerial ship designed by him. He took a profound interest in public affairs, and in his coach with six horses used to visit the state legislature. His grand and great-grandchildren are scattered in America, Europe, Africa, Australia and South America, and a grateful grandson, Dr. George Scarbrough Barnsley, has gathered the record of his valuable life. He died in New York June 11, 1838.

CLEVELAND, Rose Elizabeth, author, was born at Fayetteville, N. Y., in 1846, the daughter of Richard Falley and Anne (Neal) Cleveland. On the paternal side she is of New England descent, but her mother was from Baltimore, where she met and married Mr. Cleveland, a Presbyterian clergyman, and a graduate of Yale College and Princeton Theological Seminary. While Rose was still a small child her parents removed from Fayetteville to Clinton, and from Clinton to Holland Patent, near Utica, N. Y., in 1853, where her father died in the same year. When Rose was about seven years old Mr. Cleveland's friends and parishioners presented his widow with a small cottage in the village, where she resided until her death in 1882, educating her children as well as her slender means would permit. Rose was a studious child and early showed a taste for intellectual pursuits. She had an original mind and devoted considerable time to browsing among her father's books. She attended Houghton Seminary, and was appointed to read the graduating essay. "Origiual People," which was pleasantly noticed in the "Hamilton Monthly." After graduating she was a teacher at the seminary for two years and subsequently principal of the Collegiate Institute at Lafayette, Ind., for one year, and later she taught in a private school in Pennsylvania. Her health failing, she returned to her home and delivered a course of lectures on historical subjects at Houghton Semiuary in the same year. After this course she remained quietly at home, caring for her mother until her death in 1882, resuming her work in the autumu of that year and completing a series of lectures on "Mediæval History," which she read before the post-graduate classes at Houghton Seminary, Elmira Female College, and at Miss Graham's School, New York city. Her address entitled "Reciprocity," which she read before a graduatiug class at Houghton Seminary, attracted considerable attention. She advocates the utterance of one's best thoughts, believing that most people think many fine thoughts they do not put into words. Just as Miss Cleveland was planning new works, and preparing for a long period as lecturer, her brother was elected president of the United States in 1884, and on his inauguration, March 4, 1885, she went with him to the White House, where she faithfully discharged her duties as hostess until his marriage in 1886. After leaving the White House Miss Clevelaud became editor of a Chicago magazine, called "Literary Life," and subsequently was connected with Miss Reed's school in New York city. In 1885 she published "George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Studies," and "The Long Run," a novel, in 1886. Of the former work, the critics were uustinted in their praises, and over 25,000 copies were sold. Miss Cleveland joined the church at the early age of fourteen, and her life throughout has been consistent with her vows taken at that time. She is a woman of a high spiritual and deeply religious nature, and her strong intellect and education render her eminently fitted to fill a professional chair.

Elizabeth Cleveland

HOLTON, Edward Dwight, merchant, banker, railroad builder and farmer, was born at Lancaster, N. H., Apr. 28, 1815. His aucestors came to this country in 1638 and settled in Massachusetts, Judge Holton, of Danvers, Mass., being a leading character in the colonial and revolutiouary periods. Edward's boyhood was spent upon the farm, at the commou school, and in a country store as clerk until he commenced business for himself. In 1840 he went to Milwaukee, then a frontier town of 1,000 inhabitants, opened a dry-goods store, and did a thriviug and constantly increasing business for three years. He was oue of the first to push railroad building in the state of Wisconsin, aud in 1849, with Byron Kilbouru and others, was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Co., whose line traversed the state westward from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. He became its fiuancial agent, and continued such until it was completed 200 miles to Prairie du Chien. The directory fell into fiuancial embarrassments after he retired from the active management, and it was due to Mr. Holton's sagacity and wisdom as a financier and legislator in this dilemma that the compauy was saved from bankruptcy, and certain classes of stockholders from utter ruin. In 1854 he became president of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank in Milwaukee, the capital stock of which iucreased under his able and conservative management from $50,000 to $500,000, aud which was for years considered one of the soundest and best-conducted state banks in the West. During the civil war President Lincoln commissioned Mr. Holton to visit the Wisconsin regiments in the field aud prevail upon the soldiers to make au allotment of a portion of their pay for the benefit of their families at home. This arduous labor, prosecuted with his usual industry, iu an unwholesome climate, so impaired his health that a visit to Europe for recuperation and rest was deemed uecessary. He was active in the mauagement of the Northwestern Natioual Insurance Co. after the Chicago fire, aud of the International Board of Lake Underwriters, whose field of operations embraced all the great lakes and connecting rivers, and of which he was president. He attended many sessions of the National Board of Trade, and being a fluent and eloquent speaker and ready debater, took a leading part in its proceedings. It was before that body of intelligent financiers at Richmond, Va., in 1869, ten years before resumption became an actual fact, that he urged the adoption of a resolution favoring a return to specie payment by the federal government. He was an earnest anti-slavery man, and was the free-soil party's candidate for governor in 1853 against William A. Barstow, democrat, and J. C. Baird, whig. He helped to organize the republican party in Wisconsin July 13,

Edward D. Holton

1854, and gave to its upbuilding his time and money, and the prestige of his untarnished name. It is not strange that a man of such varied attainments and high character should be a conspicuous figure in every public assemblage, nor that his services should be in great demand on the stump, in political conventions, in business men's meetings, in religious assemblies, and in the halls of legislation. In 1859 Mr. Holton had a strong following in the republican convention as a candidate for governor, but after a warm contest the choice finally fell upon the late Alexander W. Randall, afterward postmaster-general under Andrew Johnson. Mr. Holton has repeatedly been named as a suitable person to represent the state of Wisconsin in the senate of the United States. Mr. Holton is a Congregationalist, and has always done his share in advancing the interests of that denomination in the city and state. In 1845 he married Lucinda Millard, a cousin of President Millard Fillmore, by whom he had three daughters. For a more complete history of his public career and personal characteristics, see Buck's ' History of Milwaukee," "The History of Milwaukee County," "The United States Biographical Dictionary for Wisconsin," "Fathers of Wisconsin," "The Chronicles of Milwaukee," and Strong's "History of Wisconsin."

FRISBY, Leander F., jurist, was born at Mesopotamia, Trumbull Co., O., June 19, 1825, the son of Lucius Frisby, who, in 1817, emigrated to Ohio from Vermont. His grandfathers on both the paternal and maternal sides were officers in the revolutionary war. Young Frisby worked on his father's farm until he attained the age of eighteen, when he left home to learn the wagon-maker's trade. Having become an accomplished wheelwright, he decided to obtain a thorough practical education, and with that end in view entered the Farmington Academy. In 1846 he followed the tide of emigration to the territory of Wisconsin. He was among the pioneers, and a bright example of Emerson's saying, that "out of a pine log a Western man can whittle a judgeship, a seat in congress, and a foreign mission." In September, 1848, he opened an academical school in Burlington, Racine Co., Wis., which he conducted until 1850, when he was admitted to the bar. In October of that year he removed to West Bend, Washington Co., and in connection with his practice, which had not yet assumed large proportions, also taught the village school. In 1853 Mr. Frisby was elected first district attorney for the new county of Washington. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and July 13, 1854, was one of the secretaries of the first republican convention ever held in Washington county. In 1856 he was appointed county judge of Washington, and in 1860 was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago, that nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the legislature in a district that had heretofore gone democratic, by a large majority, and was made chairman of the judiciary committee at the special sessions called in 1861 to consider war measures. In 1868 he was the republican candidate for congress in the fourth congressional district, and was also one of the presidential electors, and in 1872 was delegate to the Republican National Convention that renominated U. S. Grant for president. Judge Frisby was twice attorney-general for the state of Wisconsin, discharging the duties of the office with signal ability, the strictest fidelity, and for the best interests of the people. He was married in 1854 to Frances E. Rooker, of Burlington, Racine Co., Wis. His daughter, A. J. Frisby, was graduated from the Boston Medical College, and holds a professorship in the University of Wisconsin, and his son, Leander F. Frisby, Jr., is a graduate of the law department of the State University. Judge Frisby died Apr. 19, 1889.

L. F. Frisby

AUBRY, Leander J., carriage manufacturer, was born at St. Scholastique, Canada, May 1, 1848, the son of Geoffrey Aubry, and grandson of François Aubry, both of whom were engaged in the manufacture of carriages. The factory at Montebello was entirely destroyed by fire, causing such severe losses that the father returned to St. Scholastique, and obtained employment in a sawmill. After spending six years at this occupation he decided to remove to the United States, and first settled at Troy, N. Y., where he secured employment in a carriage manufactory. Young Aubry was then fourteen years old, and with the exception of two years passed at the English school of Montebello, had been educated at the country schools of his native place, where nothing but French was spoken. He learned to speak the language fluently, and it subsequently proved of invaluable service. He first obtained a position in Leslie's safe factory at Troy, and in 1863 removed to Cohoes, N. Y., where he secured employment in a woolen mill. He soon became so expert that he could run most of the machines in the mill, and his wages were rapidly advanced. Young Aubry next learned the blacksmith's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he filled various positions in New York city, Troy, Peekskill, and New Haven, Conn., which he has made his permanent residence. After having charge of the smith shop of Henry Hale & Co.'s manufactory for eight years, Mr. Aubry decided to embark in business on his own account. He accordingly hired a jobbing fire, repaired some old tools, and with a capital of $20, in March, 1889, started the business which has assumed such splendid proportions. He now manufactures carriages for the best makers in the United States, carries the leading styles of both light and heavy work, and makes special and exclusive designs. On June 21, 1869, Mr. Aubry was married to Alzinia Castle, daughter of Marguerite Castle, of Troy, N. Y. They have an interesting family of four sons and four daughters.

Leander J. Aubry

SITGREAVES, Samuel, member of congress, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1764. He was educated at a classical school, studied law, and was admitted to practice at Philadelphia Sept. 3, 1783, in his nineteenth year. Removing to Easton three years later, he early became known for his legal ability, and acquired a large practice. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1789, and of the lower house in congress in 1794, to which he was returned in 1796 and served for two years. In 1797 he conducted the trial of William Blount, impeached for conspiracy against the government, and in 1799 was again called into service by the government to assist in the prosecution of John Fries, the Pennsylvania insurgent, for treason. In the settlement of the claims that arose under the Jay treaty he rendered important services as one of the commissioners. He resumed his profession at the close of President Adams's administration, and died at his home in Easton, Pa., Apr. 4, 1824.

HAYES, Walter I., lawyer and congressman, was born at Marshall, Mich., Dec. 9, 1841. He received a common-school education, was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan 1863; was city attorney for Marshall, Mich.; United States commissioner for the eastern district of Michigan and also of Iowa; city solicitor of Clinton, Iowa; district judge of Iowa from 1875 to 1887; twice the democratic candidate for judge of the supreme court of the state, and was sent as representative to the fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second congresses. As a lawyer, judge and legislator, Mr. Hayes has evinced ability and a capacity for planning and executing work that has seldom been equaled. He is a member of the congressional campaign committee, and chairman of its finance committee. In congress he has been one of the hardest workers, and it is safe to say he has done more in the terms he has been there for the actual benefit of his constituents by legislation accomplished, than all his predecessors in ten years before. He has taken great interest in pension matters. From the whole state there have been introduced 180 bills, of which nearly one-third have been offered by Mr. Hayes and, excepting Gov. Gear, the number would nearly equal those of all the Iowa members together. Outside of Mr. Hayes, only fifteen pension bills have been reported for Iowa. He is a strong believer in pensions for worthy soldiers who were disabled in body or injured in health by reason of their army service, and for their families after them, but is utterly opposed to a pension which gives to the rich, uninjured or undeserving soldier the money that ought to go to the deserving, and that unnecessarily taxes an already overburdened country. In matters of tariff he is a radical reformer. He has taken part in the tariff debate and made powerful speeches upon the subject. His opposition to trusts and monopolies is intense, and he is a warm friend of laboring men, and urges the eight-hour law.

Walter I. Hayes

TINDAL, John M., business man, was born in Sumter county, S. C., Nov. 2, 1846, of English parentage. When but sixteen years of age he was appointed conductor on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and after filling this position to the entire satisfaction of his employers, was made agent for the road and stationed at Manchester, S. C., until the close of the civil war. He next undertook a general merchandise business, in which he was quite as successful as he had been at railroading. In 1870 he was elected commissioner of Sumter county, and in 1872 sheriff, being re-elected in 1876. After filling this position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public, he began planting on a large scale in connection with a general merchandise and sawmill business which he conducts at Tindal, S. C., seven miles south of Sumter, the place having been named in his honor. For the past twenty years he has been school trustee, and in 1890 was appointed by President Harrison an alternate commissioner from South Carolina. Mr. Tindal is a man of push, energy and the loftiest integrity, and is highly respected in his community.

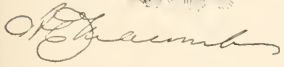
Jno. M. Tindal

SCOTT, John Morin, member of the Continental congress, was born in New York in 1730, the great-grandson of Sir John Scott of Ancram, whose son emigrated about 1700 and had command of a post on the Mohawk. He was graduated from Yale in 1746, attained eminence at the New York bar, and became one of the first and warmest of the "Sons of Liberty." His advanced and outspoken patriotism caused his defeat by the conservatives when a candidate for the Continental congress of 1774. In 1775–76 he was an active and influential member of the N. Y. general committee and of the provincial congress, and one of the framers of the first state constitution. He held a brigadier's commission from June, 1776, to March, 1777, and was in the battle of Long Island, but resigned to take the secretaryship of New York state, in which office he was succeeded two years later by his son, Lewis Allaire Scott. He was in congress 1780–83, and was chosen as an honorary member of the Cincinnati shortly before his death in New York, Sept. 14, 1784.

BLANCHARD, James Armstrong, lawyer, was born at Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1845, the son of Philip Blanchard and Catharine Drummond Blanchard, and the youngest of their six children. His ancestors on the paternal side were of Huguenot descent, while those on the maternal side were Scotch. When he was nine years old he removed with his parents to Fond du Lac county, Wis., where they settled on a farm. His father died when James was but fifteen, and the lad was thrown entirely upon his own resources. He was thus early called to face the seriousness of life, and began to work with a sincerity and earnestness of purpose that was worthy of his Scotch ancestors. He worked on his mother's farm for two or three years during the summer, and during the winter attended the district schools. In 1864 he enlisted as a private in company I, 2d Wisconsin cavalry, with which he served upwards of a year, until the close of the war when he was honorably discharged. Soon after, Mr. Blanchard entered Ripon College, and pursued the classical course in that institution, from which he was graduated in 1871. During the college course he taught for four months in his junior year, and for two years was editor-in-chief of the college magazine. He subsequently removed to New York city and entered Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1873 and the same year was admitted to the bar. He at once began the active practice of his profession in the metropolis where he has since resided, soon acquiring a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Bar Association, of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., Kane Lodge F. & A. M., the Union League and Republican Clubs, and is the president of the latter. He was one of the committee that organized the Republican National League, and was its vice-president for the state of New York in 1888 and 1889. He was then made its executive member for the state of New York, and is the chairman of its sub-executive committee. He is also prominent in the councils of local and state politics, and although frequently urged to do so, has uniformly declined to hold any political office. Mr. Blanchard is a man of strong convictions, and has given largely of his time and means to promote the cause of good government through the instrumentality of the republican party.

James A. Blanchard

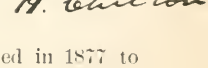
MACOMB, Alexander, soldier, was born in Detroit, Mich., Apr. 3, 1782. His father, Alexander Macomb (born in Belfast, Ireland, July 27, 1748, and died in Georgetown, D. C., in 1832), came to the United States when very young and engaged in the fur trade with John Jacob Astor and Elias Kane. Later he settled in New York city and became a ship owner and a large landed proprietor, owning extensive tracts of land in North Carolina, Kentucky, and Georgia. In 1791 he purchased from the state of New York 3,600,000 acres of land on the St. Lawrence river, including such of the Thousand Islands as belonged to New York. The younger Alexander, after receiving a common-school education, in 1799 entered the U. S. army as a cornet of cavalry and was promoted to be captain in 1805 and major in 1808. When the war of 1812 opened, he was lieutenant-colonel of engineers and adjutant-general of the army. At his own request he was made colonel of the 3d artillery, and in 1813 fought gallantly at Niagara and Fort George. He was raised to the rank of brigadier-general in 1814 and assigned to the command of the northern frontier. At Plattsburg, N. Y., on Sept. 11, 1814, he met and, although the odds were strongly against him, defeated the British forces under Sir Geo. Provost, driving them back into Canada. For this signal victory he was made major-general, while congress gave him a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal struck in his honor. At the close of the war he returned to service in the engineer corps, and in 1828 succeeded Gen. Jacob Brown as general-in-chief of the army. His last active service was performed in the campaign against the Seminole Indians in 1835. Gen Macomb was the author of: "A Treatise on Martial Law and Courts Martial in the United States" (1809); "A Treatise on the Practice of Courts Martial" (1840); and he also edited Samuel Cooper's "Tactics and Regulations for the Militia" (1836). He died in Washington, D. C., June 25, 1841. His remains rest in the congressional cemetery at Washington. (See also "Memoir of Alexander Macomb," by Geo. H. Richards, New York, 1833.)



MACOMB, William Henry, naval officer, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 16, 1818, the son of Gen. Alex. Macomb. He was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy in 1834 and by successive promotions, reached the rank of commodore in 1870. From 1856 until 1858 he commanded the Portsmouth of the East India squadron, and in November, 1856, aided in the capture of the barrier forts, Canton river, China. He took part in the Paraguay expedition of 1859, and in 1862 and 1863 commanded the steamer Genesee, of the blockading squadron. He participated in the attempted passage of Port Hudson, on March 14, 1863, and during the following three months in frequent engagements with the Confederate batteries along the Mississippi river. In 1864 and 1865 he commanded the steamer Shamrock of the North America blockading squadron, and led the naval force that bombarded and captured Plymouth, N. C., on Oct. 30, 1864. Later he accompanied the naval expedition up the Roanoke river, North Carolina. In 1869 he was commander of the Plymouth of the European squadron. At the time of his death he was engaged as inspector of lighthouses. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1872.

HAYS, John C., Indian fighter, was born in Tennessee, and went to Texas in 1837, locating in San Antonio. He did much surveying on the frontier, and commanded in scores of engagements against the Indians, rapidly achieving fame as an "Indian fighter." He fought in the battle of Salado, as captain of the advance company against Gen. Woll and 1,400 Mexicans, Sept. 18, 1842, and while in pursuit of them had a perilous engagement on the 22d. In the autumn of the same year he commanded the advance company of the Somervell expedition against Mexico, and in 1844, at the head of sixteen daring men, had a desperate and bloody hand-to-hand fight with seventy Comanches, who stubbornly fought until many of their number fell. Hays received several serious wounds, but won the field. He commanded a regiment under Gen. Taylor in 1846, and won a national fame by his storming of Independence Hill and the bishop's palace at Monterey. Under Gen. Scott, on the march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, he greatly increased his reputation as a wise and dauntless officer. He went to California in 1849, was elected the first sheriff of San Francisco, and was afterward for a number of years surveyor-general of the United States for California. He died about 1861.

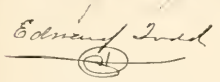
CHILTON, Horace, senator, was born in Smith county, Tex., Dec. 29, 1853. His father was Geo. W. Chilton, and his mother Ella Goodman, both of Alabama. He was reared in Tyler, Tex., where he has since resided, was educated in the schools of that town under the tutorship of Thos. Smith and John T. Hand, and attended the Lynnland Institute in Harden county, Ky., one session. At fifteen years of age he was under the necessity of earning his own livelihood, and also that of his mother and sister. He left college in the midst of his educational course, to obtain work. He entered a printing office, where he worked for a year, acquiring a practical knowledge of the printing trade, all the while pursuing his studies at night, the only time he could call his own. He labored in this calling in various towns in Texas and Louisiana, and finally started a small newspaper in Tyler, running this journal until he saved money enough to sustain himself while studying law. He was married in 1877 to Mary W. Grinnan, and they have now five children. He was appointed assistant attorney-general of the state by Gov. Roberts in 1881 without solicitation, and after discharging the duties of that office, he returned to a successful practice. In 1888 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the national democratic convention at St. Louis. In 1891 he was appointed U. S. senator as a democrat, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of John H. Reagan, and took his seat Dec. 7, 1891. Senator Chilton is a finished speaker, and what he says is characterized by sense, directness, and simplicity. One of his first acts after his appointment was to make an address to his fellow-townsmen in which he came out strongly against the sub-treasury idea, which possessed the Farmers' Alliance men in Texas. A few sentences of this speech are worth quoting: "Concerning this scheme my own duty is plain. The constitution of my country is against it. The platform of the democratic party is against it. Economy, business judgment, good old corn-field common sense, the experience of the past, the hopes of the future, the unanimous warnings of our great statesmen, all stand in its way."



ROBINSON, Edward, lexicographer and explorer, was born near Southington, Hartford Co., Conn., Apr. 10, 1794. He passed from farm labors to school teaching; was graduated from Hamilton College in 1816; was tutor there (after a year's reading of law, 1817–18), and married, in September, 1818, the daughter of S. Kirkland, the missionary; she died in 1819. The next three years were spent in farming and private study. At Andover (1821–23) he published his edition of part of the Iliad, carried on his Hebrew studies, and had much to do with Prof. Moses Stuart, under whom he was instructor in Hebrew in the seminary (1823–26), and whom he helped in preparing a second edition (1823) of his Hebrew grammar, and in translating G. B. Winer's "Grammar of the New Testament Greek" (1825). In this year appeared his "New Testament Lexicon," translated from C. A. Wahl's "Clavis Philologica." The next four years were spent in foreign travel and in study at Göttingen, Halle and Berlin, where he met Tholuck, Neander, and others of the most learned theologians of Germany. In 1828 he married Therese von Jakob. Returning in 1830, he became librarian and professor extraordinary of Biblical literature at Andover; this post he held until 1833. He founded, in 1831, and conducted for a few years, the "Biblical Repository," which was united with the "Bibliotheca Sacra" in 1851. He now revised Taylor's version of Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible" (1832), and put forth, in 1833, a similar work on a smaller scale, and a translation of P. Buttman's "Greek Grammar;" both of these have been widely used. While in Boston (1833–37) he revised Newcome's Greek Harmony of the Gospels (1834), translated Gesenius's "Hebrew Lexicon" (1836), and completed his own "Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament" (1836). The last two were works of the highest importance to Bible students, and the year of their appearance was an era in the history of religious scholarship; the former was revised in 1854; the latter in 1850. In 1837 he was made professor of Biblical literature in Union Theological Seminary, New York, but did not enter on the duties of the post for three years. In 1837–38 he was in the Holy Land and Syria with Eli Smith, D.D., conducting explorations, and for the next two years in Berlin, preparing his "Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mt. Sinai, and Arabia Petræa," which appeared in three vols. (1841) at London, Boston, and in German at Halle. This work made him famous; Dean Stanley said he was "the first person who ever saw Palestine with his eyes open to what he ought to see." In 1842 the Royal Geographical Society of London gave him the patron's gold medal, and Halle the degree of D.D., which he had received from Dartmouth in 1831; that of LL.D. came from Yale in 1844. His "Harmony of the Gospels," in Greek and English, appeared in 1845–46; the latter was reprinted in London, and translated into French in 1851; both were revised by M. B. Riddle in 1885–86. He was again in the East in 1852, and put forth, in 1856, "Later Biblical Researches;" the contents of this volume were included in a third edition of the former work (1867). He had in view a much larger task, to which what he had done in this field should be merely introductory; but he accomplished no more than the "Physical Geography of the Holy Land," published from his papers in 1865. He taught for more than twenty years in Union Seminary, to the prosperity of which his fame contributed greatly, and of which he was for some time president; but his chief services were rendered by his books, and pre-eminently by his "Researches." As an explorer of Bible lands he had few precedents and no rivals; as a Biblical scholar he was surpassed by no American of his time. His eyesight failed during his last year, and he sought relief in Europe, but in vain. His "Life, Writings and Character," by his colleagues, Drs. R. D. Hitchcock and H. B. Smith, appeared in 1863. He died in New York Jan. 27, 1863.

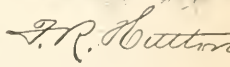
ROBINSON, Mrs. Edward (Therese Albertina Louise von Jakob), authoress, was born at Halle, Germany, Jan. 26, 1797. Her father was Dr. Ludwig von Jakob, professor of political economy in the University of that place. In 1806, after its suppression, he removed to Crakow, in southern Russia, where he had been appointed professor, and afterward to St. Petersburg, as a member of the convention for revising the laws of the Russian empire. His daughter, who was, even then, an earnest student, made herself extensively acquainted with the Russo-Slavic language and literature. In 1816 she returned with her father to Halle, where she learned Latin. She published a number of tales, several of which were issued, in 1825, in a volume entitled "Psyche." These and her later works were published under the *nom-de-plume* of "Talvi," an anagram of the initials of her name; but before this had appeared from her pen German translations of Scott's "Old Mortality" and "Black Dwarf," under the pseudonym "Ernst Berthold." "Servian Songs" (2 vols.), a German translation of the remarkable popular songs in the Servian language by Stephanowitch, was issued at Halle in 1836, and a new edition of it, revised and enlarged, in 1853 at Leipzig. She was married to Prof. Edward Robinson, who was then a student at Halle, qualifying himself for the chair of sacred literature at Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, and in 1830 came with him to this country. Becoming interested in the study of the languages of the North American Indians, she published, in 1834, at Leipzig, Germany, in German, a translation of Mr. John Pickering's (q. v.) notable article on "The Indian Languages." During the same year she prepared for the "Biblical Repository," which her husband edited, a series of articles on "The Slavic Languages and Literature," which were printed in a volume in 1850. "Popular Songs of the Nations of the Teutonic Race" appeared in 1838, in German, and in 1840 a small volume against the authenticity of the poems of Ossian. In 1847 she published in German, at Leipzig, a "History of the Colonization of New England," of which a very defective translation into English, by William Hazlitt, Jr., was printed in London, England, in 1851. "Heloise; or, The Unrevealed Secret," "Life's Discipline," and the "Exiles," followed, and were published in German and in English in Leipzig and in New York. "The Exiles" presents a picture of some of the prevalent influences and types of civilization visible in the settlement of America. Mrs. Robinson was one of the most learned women of her age, and justified the discernment of Goethe, who introduced her to the republic of letters as one (the compliment, it has been said, is rather at the expense of her sex), "who had the heart of a woman but the brain of a man." After the death of her husband Mrs. Robinson resided at Hamburg, Germany, where her son Edward was American consul. Her last work was published posthumously in the United States, being "Fifteen Years, a Picture from the Last Century" (N. Y., 1870). A collection of her tales, with a biography by her daughter, was also published in two volumes at Leipzig, Germany, in 1874, and attracted much attention. She died at Hamburg, Germany, April 13, 1869.

TODD, Edward, manufacturer, was born at Plymouth, Conn., Sept. 26, 1826. His American ancestor, Christopher Todd, emigrated from Yorkshire, Eng., with Eaton and Davenport, and became one of the original proprietors in the New Haven colony. Edward received an academic education, and was for two years in the dry-goods business in Hartford, Conn. Later he engaged in trade at Pittsburgh, Pa., and in 1848 became connected with the house of Bard Bros., gold pen manufacturers, of New York city. In 1851 he succeeded that firm in the business, under the firm name of Smith & Todd, which afterward became Mabie, Todd & Co. In 1868 Mr. Todd retired from active business, spending several years with his family in Europe. Upon his return the firm of Edward Todd & Co. was formed. He has acquired a wide reputation as a manufacturer of gold pens and pencil-cases, being largely instrumental in devising improvements in the goods, and developing new methods of manufacture. In financial circles he is known for his conservative judgment. He was one of the founders and original stockholders of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Co., and for many years a member of its board of directors, as also of the board of directors of the Bank of North America. While accumulating wealth, he was also interested in church and charitable matters. As a vestryman of Holy Trinity church, Brooklyn, he worked ardently for the completion of the present handsome edifice, and the liquidation of the indebtedness of over $400,000. This task was accomplished in seven years, and a beautiful spire added at an additional cost of $54,000, which latter improvement Mr. Todd inaugurated. He subsequently became superintendent of Holy Trinity Sunday-school, as well as a member of the standing committees of the diocese of Long Island, a trustee of the Church Charity Foundation, and of the Homœopathic Hospital, devoting to these benevolent objects a large amount of time and money. He removed, in search of health, in 1874, to Madison, N. J., where he spent several years, and finally became a resident of New York city. He has been elected a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and many charitable and religious organizations.



ROBINSON, John, pastor of the Pilgrims at Leyden, was born about 1575, probably at or near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, or Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, Eng. He was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1592, gained a fellowship there in 1599, and had a benefice at or near Norwich about 1600–4, but imbibed Puritan opinions, was suspended by his bishop, withdrew from the Established church, joined a company of Separatists at Gainsborough, and became pastor of a congregation at Scrooby. To escape the troubles which beset them at home, this flock emigrated to Holland in two parties, he going with the second in 1608; the next year they settled at Leyden, having first gained permission from the authorities. In 1611 they bought a building in which to hold their meetings, and in this Robinson and others dwelt. He disputed with Episcopius, upholding the doctrines of Calvinism against the other's Arminianism, and was made a member of the University of Leyden in 1615. In later years the severity of his opinions was so far mitigated as to allow that it might be lawful to commune with an imperfect church which one had left for conscience' sake. He entered with zeal into the scheme of emigration to the New World, first broached in 1617, and when Brewster's party sailed in 1620, he intended to follow soon with the remainder; but delays came, and he died at Leyden five years later. Though never in America, he enters into its history through his deep influence on the first settlers of New England. He published many sermons and tracts, "A Justification of Separation" (1609), being one of the earliest; two more appeared after his death: "On the Lawfulness of Hearing of the Ministers in the Church of England" (1634), and "A Brief Catechism concerning Church Government" (1642). His works were collected in three volumes with a memoir by R. Ashton (1851). Perhaps the most memorable passage in them is the expression of his belief that "the Lord hath yet more light to break forth from his Word." See also Dr. H. M. Dexter's "Congregationalism of the Last 300 Years" (1880). Two of his sons came to America, and had descendants. He died March 3, 1625.

HUTTON, Frederick Remsen, engineer and educator, was born in New York city May 28, 1853. He is of ancient Dutch ancestry on both sides, being descended on the paternal side from Dominie Everardus Manius, sent from Holland to minister to the colony, and on the maternal side from the Van Wycks and Remsens of Dutchess county. He was prepared at a private school in New York city for Columbia College, and in 1873 was graduated with honor. He then attended the School of Mines, Columbia College, from which he received the degrees of Civil Engineer and Engineer of Mines in 1876. Later he was given the degree of A.M. by the academic department, and Ph.D. by the scientific department of the same institution. After one year spent in the further study and practice of engineering, he was appointed instructor in mechanical engineering at Columbia, and his educational work has since been done in this field. He was made professor of mechanical engineering in 1892. In 1880 it was decided to enrich the statistics of the tenth census by monographs upon various technical subjects, and Mr. Hutton was selected to discuss pumps, pumping engines, machine-tools and wood-working machinery. His treatment of these topics was unique, masterly and exhaustive. In March, 1883, he was elected secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, to the development and rapid success of which he has contributed. The editorial work connected with this post has absorbed almost his entire literary activity. In 1879 he was elected a member of the consistory of the Collegiate Dutch church of New York, thus becoming a trustee. He is also a trustee of the Collegiate Grammar School, founded in 1633, one of the oldest educational institutions in this country.

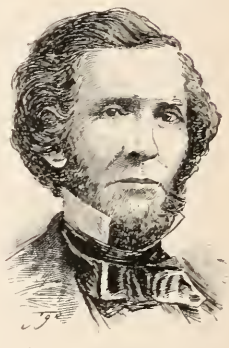


ROBINSON, John, clergyman and educator, was born in Cabarrus county, N. C., Jan. 8, 1768. He attended school at Winnsborough, S. C., entered the Presbyterian ministry in 1793, labored as a missionary in Duplin county, N. C., was pastor at Fayetteville 1800–1, and 1805–18, and during the interval, as afterward, preached and conducted an academy at Poplar Tent, N. C. He had much local reputation, both as a pulpit orator and as a teacher, and received the degree of D.D. from the university of his state in 1829. He was the author of a "Eulogy on Washington" (1800). He died Dec. 14, 1843.

OATES, William Calvin, a representative in the congress of the United States, was born in Pike (now Bullock) county, Ala., Nov. 30, 1835, and is descended from Welsh and French ancestors who emigrated to America before the revolution, and took part in the war for American independence. Mr. Oates was educated at Lawrenceville Academy, and lived on a farm until he was eighteen when he left it to become a common laborer at house building and painting, and subsequently a teacher in a country school. In 1858 he read law in the office of Pugh, Bullock & Buford, in Eufaula, Ala., for four months, devoting sixteen hours daily to its study, passed a rigid examination and was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in Abbeville, Ala., and editing a weekly democratic newspaper at the same time. In the summer of 1861 he raised a volunteer company of young men to serve in the Confederate army, which subsequently became part of the farfamed "15th Alabama infantry," in which he served as captain and colonel, also commanding for a time the 48th Alabama regiment. He was wounded several times, and lost his right arm in his twenty-seventh battle, near Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1864. This loss prevented his promotion to brigadier-general, which at the time had been strongly recommended by Gen. Hood. His brave conduct at Gettysburg, where he commanded the extreme right of Longstreet's corps, in his assault on the Federal lines posted on "Little Round Top," July 2, 1863, came very near turning the battle into a grand success for the Confederates. Col. Oates remained in the army until the close of the war, when he returned to the practice of his profession, prosecuting it so diligently that his income and the results of good investments realized more than $500,000, a large part of which he distributed in charities, and the education of poor children. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention held in New York in 1868; representative in the state legislature, and chairman of the ways and means committee in 1870, 1871, 1872, and was chairman of the judiciary committee of the constitutional convention in 1875 that framed Alabama's excellent constitution. In 1870 and 1872 he received a very flattering vote for governor of his state in the nominating convention of his party. In the latter year he was nominated for congress, but was defeated by his republican competitor. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for congress in 1878, but was nominated by acclamation and elected in 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890 and 1892, his elections being practically without opposition. In 1890 he was urged to be a candidate for United States senator, but refused to run against his old friend, Senator Pugh, to whom he gave his hearty support. Col. Oates is a frank and fearless public man, and does not hesitate to oppose popular measures if they are contrary to his convictions, as his record in congress attests. His letter, early in 1890, to the farmers' alliance, opposing the sub-treasury bill, "was a bold stand made in the face of a powerful organization controlling a large number of votes in his district, and considered at the time one that few public men would have had the temerity to have written." Though the opinions of many had been called for, he was the first public man to respond, and his letter was so able and pertinent that it was republished in all the newspapers of the nation, and 40,000 copies were distributed in pamphlet form. His committee service in the house of representatives was chiefly upon the law committees, and he had the reputation of being one of the best constitutional lawyers in congress. If a measure originating with either party was believed by him to be constitutional and for the benefit of the people he sustained it, and never changed his vote on any question. As a friend to agriculture and education he opposed the alien ownership of land, advocated a limitation upon foreign immigration, and framed measures to these ends, and for the revision of naturalization laws, aided in the codification of the general statutes, amending the national banking law, and advocating the liberal coinage of silver. He advocated, in a speech of great force, the incorporation of the Nicaragua Canal Company, but subsequently opposed the endorsement of the bonds by the government, on the ground that it should not indorse the bonds of any corporation. He opposed the "interstate commerce law" "because it was largely experimental," in part inquisitorial, and therein unconstitutional. His opinion on this subject was subsequently affirmed by the supreme court of the United States. He frequently offered and advocated measures for the return of the "cotton tax," amounting to $68,000,000, which he believed was wrongfully taken from his people. He favored liberal appropriations for the improvement of the natural waterways of the country, but opposed appropriations for digging canals, as unconstitutional and unjust to the people remote from the canals. Col. Oates has made a bold and masterful use of filibustering tactics to prevent legislation which he considered radically wrong, and led the longest filibuster that ever occurred in congress, keeping the house in deadlock for eight days, thereby defeating for that session the direct tax refunding bill. He has always opposed special and class legislation, such as a civil pension list, donating public money under pretext of paying employees of the government for services never rendered, the eight-hour law, and all use of public money other than those enumerated in the constitution, and is opposed to paternalism by the federal government in all cases. Col. Oates is of commanding presence, has a full voice and an earnest manner, and is a clear speaker and an able legislator.

Wm C Oates

CRAWFORD, Martin Jenkins, associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia, and Confederate peace commissioner, was born in Jasper county, Ga., March 17, 1820. After studying at Mercer University, he took up law and was admitted to the bar in 1839. The death of his father occurring a short time after, he was obliged to relinquish his profession in order to attend wholly to his large planting interests. At the same time he entered zealously into public affairs, for which his legal training and political bias fitted him. In 1845–47 he was a member of the state legislature, and a delegate to the Southern convention held at Nashville, in May, 1850. He was appointed judge of the superior courts of the Chattahoochee circuit in 1853, but resigned two years later, when he was sent by his democratic constituency to congress, where he held his seat from 1855 until 1861. On the breaking out of the civil war he espoused the cause of his state, and was a delegate in the Confederate provisional congress 1861–62. He was subsequently sent to



Martin J. Crawford

Washington as one of the three commissioners to treat with the government for a peaceful separation of the states. The mission being unsuccessful, he raised the 3d Georgia cavalry, with which he entered the Confederate army in 1862, and after a year's active service he was appointed on the staff of Gen. Howell Cobb, with whom he served until the close of the war. After the war he resumed his profession and was again appointed judge of the superior courts of the Chattahoochee circuit and reappointed in 1887 for the following eight years. Three years later he was made associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia, and retained his seat through a second term.

WINCHELL, Alverd Ezra, physician, was born in Egremont, Berkshire Co., Mass., June 21, 1831, the son of Ezra and Lucinda (Newman) Winchell.

Alverd E. Winchell

He is a descendant of Robert Winchell who came from Dorchester, Eng., in 1638, and is closely identified with the early settlement of Windsor, Conn. Dr. Winchell was graduated from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1857. He was a teacher for three years, received the degree of M.A. and then turned his attention to the study of medicine. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, in 1865, since when he has practiced his profession in New Haven, Conn. He is a member of the State Medical Society, also of the New Haven County and New Haven Medical Societies, serving in the latter as president for a term of years. Is president of the Board of Health, and member of the American Public Health Association, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. To his energy and foresight New Haven in a great degree is indebted for one of the largest and best-equipped places of amusement in the country, known as the Hyperion theatre. On Feb. 9, 1860, Dr. Winchell married Helen E. Hinman, daughter of Capt. Charles E. Hinman, of Southbury, Conn. She died in 1863, and in October, 1865, he married Mary Mitchell, daughter of Elizur Mitchell, of South Britain, Conn., who died in 1874. A daughter, Mary Helen, survives the mother. Dr. Winchell's present wife, Catherine Worthington Shepard, whom he married Oct. 24, 1876, is a daughter of the late Rev. Samuel N. Shepard, for thirty years pastor of the Congregational church in Madison, Conn.

REED, John, member of congress, was born in West Bridgewater, Mass., Sept 2, 1781, the son of a clergyman bearing the same name, who was celebrated for his opinions on ecclesiastical affairs, and to whom Columbia College gave the degree of D.D. The son was graduated from Brown in 1803, was employed tutor from 1804 until 1806, and then took charge of the Bridgewater Academy for one year. Next, devoting himself to law, he was admitted to the bar and settled in practice at Yarmouth, Mass., where his ability was soon recognized. He represented his state in congress as a federalist, serving from May 24, 1813, until March 3, 1817, and was re-elected for successive terms as a whig, holding his seat from Dec. 3, 1821, until March 3, 1841, a period of nearly twenty-four years. He became lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1841, with George N. Briggs as governor, and after ten years of official service retired into private life. Brown University bestowed on Mr. Reed the degree of LL.D. in 1845. He died in his native place Nov. 25, 1860.

UPJOHN, Richard Michel, architect, was born in Shaftesbury, Eng., March 7, 1828, the son of R. Upjohn, who brought the child to the United States in 1829. He was prepared for college, but decided to begin at once the study of architecture, and at the age of eighteen entered his father's office, where he studied diligently for four years, when, in 1850, the father was obliged to go abroad for his health, and during his absence the son carried on all the works the father had left in progress. In 1853 the subject of this sketch began business for himself, after a sojourn of a year and a half in Europe, spent in studying all the important architectural works in Great Britain and on the Continent. Shortly after, he entered into partnership with his father, but the latter giving up something of his active life, left the care of the business to the son, who built during this period the Madison Square Presbyterian church, New York city, and in 1859 St. Peter's church, in Albany, N. Y. In 1858 he built the Mechanics' Bank building on Wall Street; this building, since demolished, was the first structure built in lower New York with iron floor-beams, having brick arches between. Another of his buildings of fire-proof construction was the Newark (N. J.) Banking and Insurance Co.'s bank. These, being put up before the days of elevators, were but six stories high. In 1861 he built the beautiful northern entrance to Greenwood Cemetery, and, in 1864, the Central Congregational church on the back bay in Boston, which, with its tower and spire, is 235 feet high, and is supported on piles. Other churches which he planned and built at different times are: St. Paul's, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Park church, Hartford, Conn.; Trinity, New Rochelle, N. Y.; the Presbyterian, Rye, N. Y., and many others. He has designed many beautiful residences throughout the country, and several school-houses, the most noted of which are the West Middle District school, in Hartford, Conn., and the Trinity parish school, on Church street, New York

Richard M. Upjohn

Capitol at Hartford

city, in the rear of Trinity church. His chief work is the capitol at Hartford, Conn. (shown in the illustration), which is said to be the most satisfactory capitol building in the United States. It is 300 feet long, 200 feet wide, built entirely of marble, and is situated on a beautiful eminence in a park of forty acres. The dome, which is 260 feet high and fifty-six feet in diameter, is made of stone, and is the only

instance in the country where masonry has been used in a cupola or dome of such size. The building cost $2,500,000, and required over eight years to build. It enjoys the unique distinction among public buildings of having been built within the original appropriation. Mr. Upjohn's services are in frequent demand as an expert on commissions, when national, state or civic architectural matters are to be decided. He has been a member of the American Institute of Architects since its foundation, and is president of the New York chapter of the A. I. Architects. He is also a member of the Architectural League, and an officer of the architectural department of the Brooklyn Institute.

BRINKERHOFF, Roeliff, soldier, was born at Owaseo, Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 28, 1828, the son of George R. and Jaeomyntie (Bouvier) Brinkerhoff. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of Joris Derrickson Brinkerhoff, who emigrated from Drentland, Holland, in 1638, and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. One branch of the family spells the name Brinekerhoff, but this is an American innovation, as the original Dutch family spelled the name without the extra letter. On the maternal side he is of French Huguenot deseent of the Bouvier and Demarest families. Young Roeliff was educated at the public schools and at the academies of Homer and Auburn, N. Y., and at the age of sixteen began teaching, and later was placed in charge of a school at Hendersonville, Tenn., when but eighteen years of age. At the age of nineteen he became tutor in the family of Andrew Jaekson, Jr., at the Hermitage, remaining there until 1850, when he entered the law office of Jaeob Brinkerhoff at Mansfield, O. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and was in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice when the civil war broke out. In September, 1861, he entered the United States army as first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the 64th Ohio volunteer infantry. In November of that year he was commissioned eaptain and quartermaster, U. S. V. During the winter of 1861–62 he was stationed at Bardstown, Ky. After the capture of Nashville, he was plaeed in charge of the transportation on land and river in that city, and subsequent to the battle of Shiloh was given charge of the field transportation of the army of the Ohio, and later was made a chief quartermaster of the state of Maine. Capt. Brinkerhoff was afterward transferred to Pittsburg, Pa., in charge of the army stores and transportation, and thence to Washington, D. C., as post quartermaster. Here he became the intimate friend of Secretary Stanton, who promoted him to the rank of colonel for meritorious service. Col. Brinkerhoff was subsequently transferred to Cincinnati, O., and made chief quartermaster of that department. In September, 1866, he was brevetted a brigadier-general and tendered a commission in the regular army, which he declined, and Oct. 1, 1866, was mustered out of service, returning to Mansfield, and resuming the practice of the law. In 1873 he was one of the promoters of the Mansfield Savings Bank, of which he was cashier until 1891, and then became vice-president of the institution. Since the war Gen. Brinkerhoff has allied himself with the democratic party, and has been one of its most active workers for tariff reform. He takes a deep interest in all works of philanthropy, and in 1878 was made a member of the state board of charities, which position he still holds, and in 1880 was elected president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. He is also a member and vice-president of the National Prison Congress, and has become well known to the great reformers of this country and Europe through his connection with various philanthropic movements. Gen. Brinkerhoff has taken an active interest in the city of Mansfield, O. He is president of the Park Commission, was instrumental in establishing there the Mansfield Memorial Museum and the Lyceum Society, and also in having the State Reformatory located at Mansfield. As a soldier he was an earnest and affable officer, devoted to his country, and as a citizen he is an humanitarian and a man of strict integrity, and commands the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. On Feb. 3, 1852, he was married to Mary Lake, a daughter of Baldwin Bently of Mansfield, O., who is a lady of culture and influence in social and church circles. Gen. Brinkerhoff is a member of the First Congregational church of Mansfield, and for a quarter of a century has had charge of the senior Bible class, and has been remarkably successful in its work.

SHEPARD, William, member of congress and soldier, was born near Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, 1737. He entered the provincial army at the age of seventeen, served through the hardships of 1757–63 in defence of the northern frontier, was made captain of a company under Sir Jeffery Amherst, and fought in the battles of Fort William and Crown Point. He was colonel commanding the 4th Massachusetts regiment in 1777, which he led in twenty-two engagements, and served until the close of the struggle, distinguished as a brave and efficient officer. After peace was declared he devoted himself to the care of his farm in Medway, Mass., and served as a member of the executive council in 1788–90. During Shays's insurrection in 1786, he was brigadier-general of the militia, and successfully defended the Springfield arsenal from seizure by the insurgents. He was subsequently made major-general of militia. In 1797 he was elected to congress, serving until 1803, and died in Westfield, Mass, Nov. 11, 1817.

BATE, Henry C., soldier, was born at Bledsoe's Lick, Tenn., July 28, 1839. He is a brother to Senator William B. Bate, and received the rudiments of an education at a country school. When the civil war began he enlisted in a company of Confederate cavalry in Mississippi and was elected lieutenant, but soon after resigned, went to Virginia, and enlisted in the 2d Tennessee infantry, which was transferred to the western army. At Corinth, Miss., just before the battle of Shiloh, he was appointed by Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston adjutant of the 1st Confederate cavalry, and in a few months after was elected major of his regiment, serving with it in the western campaigns under Gens. Wheeler and Forrest (except nine months spent in prison at Johnson's Island and Point Lookout), surrendering with his command under Gen. Forrest, at Gainesville, Ala. Returning to his home in Mississippi, he spent two years in cotton-raising, and after his return to his native state was similarly occupied, but soon entered the field of journalism. In this he continued until his appointment as secretary of the Tennessee bureau of agriculture, statistics, mines and immigration. In this capacity he assisted in organizing the Tennessee weather service, and has had charge of that department ever since. He is now a member of the U. S. signal corps, his residence being at Nashville, Tenn.

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Jacob H. Gallinger.

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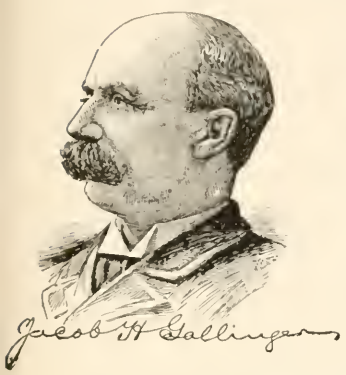
GALLINGER, Jacob H., senator, was born at Cornwall, Ont., March 28, 1837. He received an academic education, after which he first learned the trade of printer, and then took a medical course at Cincinnati, O., graduating at the head of his class in 1858. For the next two years he studied and traveled, and in 1861 settled in New Hampshire, soon gaining a large and lucrative practice which extended beyond the limits of his own state. He is a member of numerous medical societies, and Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of A.M.



He has been a liberal contributor to the columns of medical journals and the periodical and newspaper press. While giving close attention to his profession he has found time to take an active part in politics and was elected to the state house of representatives of New Hampshire in 1872, 1873 and 1891, and to the state constitutional convention in 1876. In the constitutional convention he distinguished himself by advocating and securing the submission of important amendments to the state constitution, which were ratified by the people. He served in the state senate in 1878, 1879 and 1880, being president of the senate the two latter years. He was also surgeon-general of the state, with the rank of brigadier-general, in 1879 and 1880. In 1882 he was chosen chairman of the republican state committee and retained the position for eight years, stamping himself by his services a political manager of great ability and shrewdness. In 1888 he was chairman of the state delegation to the republican national convention at Chicago, where he seconded the nomination of Benjamin Harrison. He was a member of the forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses, serving on several important committees, and taking a leading part in debate, and in January, 1891, he was elected to succeed Henry W. Blair in the U. S. senate, for the term ending March 4, 1897. He is a ready and graceful writer, and a speaker of much power and influence, being one of the most popular and successful campaign orators in New England. His high talents and affable and engaging address have won him exceptional popularity in his own state, and will insure him success in the broad field of national politics.

ZAVALA, Lorenzo de, Texan patriot, was born in Madrid, Spain, Oct. 3, 1789. When Lorenzo was less than two years old, to avoid persecution for his liberal sentiments, his father removed to Merida, Yucatan, then a dependency of Spain, which it continued to be until the triumph of the Mexican revolution in 1821, when Yucatan united her fortunes with those of Mexico. Young Lorenzo was carefully educated in the schools of Merida and by his enlightened father. He acquired the English language and soon became a disciple of Thomas Jefferson. His education was completed in Europe, whence he returned in 1809 imbued with the spirit of liberty and a keen sense of the downtrodden condition of the people in Spanish America. He rejected the dogma of the divine right of kings and an inherited nobility to rule over their fellow-beings, born their equals by the laws of nature and of God. He filled many municipal positions, but in 1814 in consequence of his rising influence in enlightening the youth of the country he was immured in the dungeons of San Juan de Ulloa and there held for three years. Released at the close of 1817, having previously studied medicine, he began and continued its practice until 1820 in Merida, when he was elected to the ephemeral cortez of Spain. His demands in that body for the relief of the American colonies of Texas raised such an outburst of opposition that he had to flee the country and escaped through France to London and thence returned home. In 1822 he was elected a delegate to the first Mexican congress and became its president. His name is the first signed to the Mexican constitution, adopted October, 1824. He then became senator from Yucatan for 1825–26. From March, 1827 to 1830, he was governor of the state of Mexico, including the capital city, when a revolution in favor of a despotic government caused him to flee to the United States. During his sojourn he made a tour of observation through the Union and wrote a volume designed to enlighten his countrymen on the principles of representative government. On the triumph of Santa Anna, as champion of liberty in 1833, Zavala returned to Mexico and was appointed minister to France; but Santa Anna soon developed his treachery and became dictator. Zavala indignantly resigned and sought an asylum in Texas where he owned land, almost in rifle shot of the field on which Santa Anna was yet to be defeated and captured. Zavala was received warmly by the American population. He entered zealously into the revolution of 1835, and served in the convention of that year and was unanimously elected to that of 1836, which declared independence. By that body he was elected first vice-president of the republic of Texas and served until the constitutional government was organized Oct. 22, 1836. In rescuing one of his children from drowning in the San Jacinto river, when the weather was very cold, he contracted pneumonia and died Nov. 1, 1836. Zavala county, Texas, preserves his name.

PADDOCK, Algernon Sidney, senator, was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1830. He was educated at an academy in his native town, taking there the regular Union College course. In the early spring of 1857 he went to Nebraska and was soon afterwards admitted to the bar. He took a prominent part in the general development of the territory and afterwards of the state, was a candidate for the legislature in 1858, a delegate to the first territorial republican convention in 1859, a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1860 also a delegate to the republican national convention at Baltimore in 1864. He was appointed secretary of the territory by President Lincoln in April, 1861, and held this office until the admission of Nebraska as a state in 1867. He acted as governor a part of this period. Afterwards he removed from Omaha to Beatrice, Neb., and engaged in manufacturing and agriculture. He was an independent republican candidate for congress in 1866; and in 1868 was appointed governor of Wyoming territory but declined to accept the office. He was elected U. S. senator from Nebraska as a republican to succeed Thomas W. Tipton, receiving nearly all the votes of both the republican and democratic members of the

legislature; took his seat in the senate March, 1875, and served until March 4, 1881. He was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Charles H. Van Wyck. At the conclusion of the latter's term Mr. Paddock was elected his successor. During the first, as in the present term of his service Mr. Paddock was a member of a number of important committees of the senate; notably, public lands, public buildings and grounds, post-offices and post-roads, agriculture, etc., serving as chairman of the committee on agriculture during a part of his first as he has done during his second term. His present term will expire March 3, 1893.

STETSON, Thomas Drew, editor and patent lawyer, was born at Kingston, Mass., May 30, 1827. His paternal ancestor, Robert Stetson, was one of the original settlers of Scituate, Mass., in 1630. Mr. Stetson's literary training was confined to public schools and the academy, but he never missed an opportunity to teach, asserting and insisting that teaching is education to the teacher. He worked three years in a tack manufactory, the last two in charge of machines, the labor as there conducted requiring fine adjusting ability combined with blacksmiths' and machinists' work. In politics he identified himself with what was known as the free soil party, and was for two years the publisher and editor of a political paper, at North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Mass., called the "Old Colony Reporter." He took an active part in securing the election of Charles Sumner to the U. S. senate the first time. After this, at twenty-four, he worked for three months as an apprentice, under instructions in the Taunton Locomotive Works. He removed to New York city, commencing as a machine draughtsman and in 1853 became editor of Appleton's "Engineers' Journal." He was also a regular contributor to the mechanical and industrial department of the New York "Tribune." A short essay, "How to Learn Without a Teacher," was widely copied.

In 1855 he commenced business as a patent solicitor and mechanical expert in what was then the brick church chapel, on the site of the present New York "Times" building. His love of the subject and practical experience in mechanics gave him great advantages and he acquired a national reputation in patent questions, being esteemed especially successful in determining and presenting obscure points. He has aided as expert in several hundred litigated cases among which are Case *vs.* Brown, corn planter, Illinois; Dubois *vs.* Railroad Co., bridge piers, Maryland; and White *vs.* Allen, pistols, Massachusetts. He has always labored to avoid or reduce litigation. He served B. B. Hotchkiss, whose improvements in guns, projectiles, and fuses, did much to determine the result of our civil war; the Fairbanks Scale Co., whose inventions and workmanship have greatly promoted exactness in trade; the Pneumatic Co., of Indiana, who have done much to revolutionize molding iron; the Delavergne Refrigerating Machine Co., in ice manufacture, and Mr. Reynolds and Capt. Zalinski in dynamite throwing. He served Geo. H. Corliss in securing the later of his world-renowned steam-engine improvements, and Wm. Corliss in patenting his yet only half-appreciated improvements in burglar-proof safes. He represented the hair-cloth manufacturers in defeating before congress the extension of the selector's patents. After a test of a Corliss engine in 1856 he announced what was then generally believed impossible, a horse-power for each one-and-nine-tenths pounds of coal burned per hour. Such is now exceeded in many large engines. In 1858, in testing competing small engines in the Crystal Palace in New York for regulation, he arranged a De-Prony brake which could put a full load on and off instantly, and used it with means for causing the engine to record the time of each revolution by marking across a strip of paper, moved uniformly. He devised the present system of preliminary statement in interferences, the contestant being required to make a sworn statement of the date of conception and of each step in development, to which he shall be subsequently confined, before proceeding to take evidence; and persuaded the then commissioner of patents, Mr. Fisher, to adopt it. He originated that feature of the present form of assignments in which the assignor of a patent is made to aver that he is the owner of the entire right or of what part he is the owner, before proceeding to assign. He is active in mechanical associations and in temperance and church work. He served long on the committee on teachers in the free drawing-school of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and six years as president of the polytechnic branch of the American Institute, maintaining popular discussions by mechanics themselves.

WOOD, Daniel P., lawyer, was born at Pompey, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1819. His father was the pioneer lawyer of the place, justice of the peace and the first postmaster, being appointed by President Madison in 1811. In his later years, the elder Wood resigned the work of his profession to his partner, and devoted himself to the cultivation of his property in which his son, Daniel P. Wood, assisted the father during his boyhood at the same time attending the district schools. Later he went through a preparatory classical course at the Pompey Academy and in 1839 attended Hamilton College, graduating in 1843. By this time both his parents were dead and Mr. Wood began to study law with Victory Birdseye, his father's former partner, finishing his studies in the office of George W. Noxon of Syracuse, with whom he formed a partnership on being admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1848 he married Lora Celeste Smith of Lanesboro, Mass. After Syracuse received its charter in 1842, Mr. Wood was appointed state attorney and was so acceptable in this office that he was nominated for the assembly by the whig party in 1852. In the meantime the salt production of Onondaga had been rapidly increasing and was the most important industrial interest of his constituents, so that after his election, he was able to protect their rights through being appointed chairman of the committee on salt. He made a mark as a debater in discussing the canal question and in the impeachment proceedings against John C. Mather, canal commissioner. He was re-elected to the assembly, and as chairman of the committee on educational institutions was the author of an act which created the department of public instruction. In 1857 Mr. Wood visited the southern states and made the return journey from South Carolina on horseback. On the formation of the republican party, Mr. Wood became a member, and he accompanied President Lincoln on his journey to the national capital. He assisted with earnestness in the raising of troops. In 1865 he again represented his district in the assembly and continued to be re-elected, being five times a member. In 1871 he was elected a member of the state senate, serving during a two years' term and being assigned to the chairmanship of the

finance committee. This was the period of the impeachment of the Tammany judges, and in these proceedings Senator Wood participated actively. He was returned to the senate for another term without opposition, the democratic convention making no nomination. He was the author of the banking act, which was passed in 1875, and generally he was a bulwark against every effort made to attack the treasury. In 1874 Gov. Dix appointed Senator Wood major-general of the sixth division of the national guard, not only an honor but a surprise to the recipient of this attention. So highly were his services to the state esteemed that the New York city council of political reform took the opportunity of presenting him with a costly sword "in recognition of his eminent services in 1872, 1873 and 1874 as a member of the state senate in favor of reform legislation, especially for the city of New York." In 1869 the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga was organized with Mr. Wood as one of the vice-presidents, and he has remained connected with that institution ever since. Of late years, since his retirement from the senate, he has been the president of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, of which he was one of the incorporators in 1855. He is a director of the New York State Banking Company and is president of the Highland Solar Salt Manufacturing Company.

GILLETTE, William Hooker, actor and author, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 24, 1853. He was one of the two sons of Francis Gillette, a U. S. senator and one of the earliest anti-slavery men in the country. Edward Hooker Gillette, the brother of William, was a member of congress and prominent in the greenback party in Iowa. William H. Gillette was sent to the Hartford High School after passing through the lower grades, and was graduated at the age of twenty. He then came to New York and for two years was a student at the University. He had a natural tendency in the direction of the stage, and giving evidence of the possession of elocutionary and dramatic powers, he succeeded in obtaining a minor position in one of the theatres, at the same that he was pursuing his university studies. In 1876 he went to Boston, where he continued to follow the same course, studying and taking lectures at the Boston University during the day time, and playing in small parts at night. He thus gradually informed himself very thoroughly with regard to stage business and the theory of acting, with the result that he became a prominent member of the profession and played with success throughout the country. When "The Private Secretary" was brought out in New York, Mr. Gillette made a hit in the title-rôle. It was a part requiring study and particular delicacy of treatment and seemed exactly fitted to the actor. In 1881 Mr. Gillette produced at the Madison Square theatre, New York, "The Professor," and later in the same year "Esmeralda," and in 1886 "Held by the Enemy" at the Madison Square theatre and the following year in London. These plays were written by Mr. Gillette alone, excepting "Esmeralda," in which he collaborated with Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.

ADAIR, John, soldier, was born in Chester county, S. C., in 1758; emigrated to Kentucky when about twenty years of age, and served the state in the militia and legislature, and was U. S. senator in 1805–6. He commanded the Kentucky troops under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and was appointed a general in the army, and was a representative in congress from Kentucky in 1831–33, serving as a member of the committee on military affairs. He died May 19, 1850.

McKAY, Donald, ship-builder, was born in Shelbourne, Nova Scotia, Sept. 14, 1810. He was ambitious, and while quite young left the little town where he was born and went to the city of New York, where he began to learn the trade of a ship-builder. Having completed his apprenticeship, he went to Newburyport, Mass., one of the leading ship-building localities in the United States, that being the principal business of the place, and some of the finest ships afloat being turned out from its yards. Here Mr. McKay started in business for himself and met with such success that in 1845 he had accumulated means enough to justify him in establishing a ship-yard in East Boston. Those were the "flush times" for clipper ships, and skilled ship-builders vied with each other in constructing those magnificent specimens of their art, that were the wonder of the world. These ships were built for different lines running to Liverpool, Glasgow and other British ports, or around the Horn to Valparaiso, Callao and San Francisco, or to the Sandwich Islands, China and the East Indies. McKay built clippers for a number of these lines, the largest of which was launched in 1853, a splendid ship of 4,500 tons, called the Great Republic. On the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. McKay put his yard into such a position as to enable him to build naval vessels, and constructed a number of monitors and gunboats. Among these were the Ashuelot and the sloop-of-war Adams. During the last few years of his life, Mr. McKay lived in Hamilton, Mass., where he devoted himself to farming and where he died Sept. 20, 1880.

Donald McKay

ZEISBERGER, David, missionary, was born at Zauchtenthal in Moravia, Apr. 11, 1721. His parents, who were descended from the Bohemian Brethren, removed in 1726 to Herrnhut in Saxony, and there he was educated. In 1735 they emigrated to Georgia, whither he followed about 1738. In 1740 the family went North, and David helped to build Bethlehem and Nazareth, Pa. In 1743 he was named as one of a party to escort Count Zinzendorf back to Europe, and narrowly escaped at the last moment. His self-denying labors among the Indians lasted for sixty-three years, from 1745 to his death. Beginning with the Delawares at Shamokin, Pa., he soon passed to the Iroquois at Onondaga, N. Y. The Six Nations made him a sachem and keeper of their records, and the Monseys afterward adopted him. The strifes in which his converts were either partisans or victims wrought havoc with his work; in the French war he was exposed to suspicion and forced to retire. After the conspiracy of Pontiac he led some of his flock to Wyalusing on the Susquehanna; in 1767 he went to the Monseys, on the Allegheny. In 1772 he founded Schoenbrunn on the Tuscarawas, in central Ohio. Here for some years he prospered, and seemed to reap the fruits of his diligent planting, being joined by recruits and helpers, and causing the wilderness to blossom. His influence restrained the Delawares from joining their old allies during the revolution; for this the British commander at Detroit stirred up the Wyandots, who broke up the mission, and its teachers were tried as American spies. In 1782 ninety-six Christian Indians returned from Sandusky to gather their crops, and were massacred at Gna-

denhütten by settlers. "Cast down, but not destroyed," Zeisberger led the remnant of his followers to the Clinton river in Michigan, thence in 1787 to New Salem, Huron Co., O., near Lake Erie, and thence in 1791 to Canada, where he founded Fairfield on the Thames. In 1798 they returned to their former possessions on the Tuscarawas, to a part of which Congress had recognized their right. Here he called his post Goshen, and spent his ten remaining years, with little of visible results to show for innumerable hardships and a long life of amazing fortitude, faith and patience. The American aborigines have had no more devoted friend; the annals of missionary work can boast of many more visibly successful laborers, but none of more persistent devotion. His failure was due perhaps not more largely to the outward obstacles in his way than to "the purity and loftiness of his ideal"; he strove to teach sobriety and industry, and withheld baptism till he saw fruits of repentance. He had traveled many thousands of miles through the wilderness on foot or in canoes, and built thirteen Indian towns, of which he survived all but one, and that the feeblest. He published a Delaware spelling-book, 1776, reprinted in 1806 and 1811; a hymn-book, 1803, revised in 1847; and "Sermons to Children," 1803. His translation of "A History of Our Lord," from the German, appeared in 1821. He left in MSS. a German and Onondaga lexicon in seven volumes quarto, and minor works, of which a Delaware dictionary and an Onondaga grammar were published 1887–88. His "Life and Times," by Bp. E. De Schweinitz, appeared in 1870; his "Diary," translated and edited by E. F. Bliss for the Ohio Historical Society, in two volumes, 1885. See also Heckewelder's "Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren," 1820. He died Nov. 17, 1808.

IRBY, John Laurens Manning, senator, was born in Laurens county, S. C., Sept. 10, 1854. His great-great-grandfather on his mother's side was Judge Thompson, of Greenville, S. C. His grandfather was a revolutionary hero with the rank of captain. His father was James H. Irby, a college graduate and a lawyer who was lieutenant-governor of South Carolina in 1854 and who lacked only one vote of being elected governor in 1858. He opposed secession. At his death in 1860 he left an estate of half a million as well as a high reputation for broad common sense, correct judgment and knowledge of men. His wife was Henrietta Earle, a first cousin of ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson and of ex-Attorney-General Earle. The subject of this sketch attended Princeton College one year and the University of Virginia three years, leaving the latter institution in 1873. He studied law with Judge Henry McIver now on the supreme bench of South Carolina, was admitted to the bar in 1876 and practiced law in Laurens two years. He then withdrew to a plantation where he has been since engaged in farming. He was elected state representative from Laurens county in 1886, 1888 and 1890, and speaker of the house in the latter year by a unanimous vote. The same year he was elected chairman of the state democratic executive committee and U. S. senator. Senator Irby was in 1876 an ardent and effective supporter of Wade Hampton for governor and took an active part in that famous campaign. In the house of representatives his aptitude for leadership was at once recognized and he took a prominent and effective part in legislation. To Senator Irby, Capt. Shell and Gov. Tillman, more than to any others was the credit due for the success of the reform or farmers' movement in South Carolina in the heated campaign of 1890. In the August and September conventions of that year Senator Irby was appointed chairman of the state democratic executive committee, thereby being subjected to the heavy responsibilty of conducting that important campaign. That he bore it easily and brilliantly the overwhelming triumph of his party testifies. The confidence reposed in him was most nobly sustained by the manner in which he led up to the culmination of the reform movement, and by this success was once more vindicated that characteristic of his nature which will not brook failure. In 1876 he married Nannie McFarland of Cheraw, S. C. Their union has been blessed with six children, the last of whom, a son, was named Henry Grattan Tillman after John Irby's friend, Gov. Tillman.

John L. M. Irby.

BLOOMINGDALE, Joseph Benjamin, merchant, was born in New York city, Dec. 22, 1842. His father came from Alten Moore, Bavaria, in 1837 and being the first person to leave his native town for America the entire population turned out to see him depart. He tried New Jersey, North Carolina, and finally settled in New York, where Joseph was born, and received his education chiefly in the public schools. He afterwards became clerk in a dry-goods store in Canal street, then the center of the dry-goods business in New York. In 1860 he went to California where for three years he clerked in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Carson City, Nev. Having saved a sum of money, he invested it in mining stocks and lost. He then tried Oregon, Idaho and Montana, attempting various occupations including mining at which he made a little money, and returning to New York he joined his father and brother Lyman (who had established a hoop-skirt factory) as a traveling salesman. He was successful from the beginning, and on the retirement of his father, became a member of the firm. The success which had followed the firm up to this time was no longer possible, when hoop-shirts went out of fashion, so a compromise was made with its creditors and the brothers started a small store on Third avenue, New York city, which was the foundation of one of most successful department stores in the country. Within a few years they were able to pay their former creditors in full and as the business increased, they removed to the corner of Fifty-sixth street and Third avenue, and rented two buildings, then four, and finally six buildings. In 1885, finding they were still cramped for room, they bought six lots on the corner of Fifty-ninth street and erected their mammoth building which it was thought would meet their wants for some time to come; the following year however, two buildings were added on Sixtieth street and in 1891 their buildings, which are seven stories high, occupied fifteen city lots with a total area of 225,000 feet. They began in 1872 with three employes; they now employ 1,300, their stock of goods, including almost everything required by man, woman or child, a great part of which is manufactured on the premises, and some lines of

J. B. Bloomingdale

goods are controlled exclusively by them. Their trade is not confined either to the limits of New York city or state but includes almost every part of the habitable globe. In former times their store was opened at half past six in the morning, and frequently remained open half the night; at present the business is all done, except on Saturday nights, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. The nobler traits of Mr. Bloomingdale's character have been exhibited in his treatment of employes. He has always evinced a deep solicitude for their welfare and to many he has been a personal benefactor. Some of his rivals in business were formerly his employes. All are given a half holiday on Friday of each week and everything is done to contribute to their comfort and happiness. Mr. Bloomingdale is not only recognized as one of the leading merchants of New York city but is foremost in works of benevolence and charity. He is vice-president of the Hebrew Technical Institute, vice-president of the United States Savings Bank, patron of Mount Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Montefiore Home, Hebrew Free School Association, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, German Hospital, German Polyclynic, Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses, and others. He not only takes a personal interest in all these benevolent institutions but contributes liberally to their support He recognizes neither sect nor denomination, Jew or Gentile, bond or free, but his heart beats in sympathy with suffering humanity under any and every condition of life. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, is past master of Adelphi lodge, and of Mount Neboh chapter R. A. M.; also Excelsior lodge K. S. B., Standard lodge F. S. of I., Mutual Relief Association, Isaiah lodge, I. O. B. B., Emanuel lodge, Knights of Honor, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Central Turn Verein, the Progress Club, and of the Republican Club. Mr. Bloomingdale was married in 1875 to Clara Koffman and has two children, Lewis and Rosalie.

MORGAN, Daniel Nash, business man, was born at Newtown, Conn., Aug. 18, 1844, the son of Ezra and Hannah Nash Morgan. He comes on both the paternal and maternal side of old New England families. The Morgan branch emigrated from Wales, and settled at New London, Conn., and at Springfield, Mass. His maternal grandfather, Daniel Nash, was a descendant of the first settlers of Norwalk, Conn., and was a noted local financier. Ezra Morgan, his father, was one of the substantial business men of Newtown, Conn., and held many positions of honor and trust, among them as bank president and state legislator. Young Morgan was given a liberal education, and at the age of sixteen began his business career as a clerk in his father's store. He subsequently became a partner in the firm of Morgan & Booth, and in 1869 removed to Bridgeport, Conn., where he became a member of the firm of Birdsey & Morgan, dry goods and carpet merchants. Since 1880 he has given his attention to the banking business, having been subsequent to January, 1879, president of the City National Bank, since which time $140,000 has been added to the surplus; he had previously been for two years a director of the institution. He is also president of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank of Bridgeport, and has for over a quarter of a century been conspicuously identified with the progress of his section, and has come to be regarded as an authority upon financial questions. He has been twice elected mayor of Bridgeport, and in 1883 was a member of the legislature, and was a state senator in 1885-86, and in 1873-74 a member of the common council, and in 1877-78 a member of the board of education. He is also a member of the sinking fund commission, president of the Bridgeport Hospital, senior warden of Trinity P. E. church, a director of the Y. M. C. A., and of the Bridgeport scientific society, prominent in Masonic circles and a member of the order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Morgan was married June 10, 1868, to Medora Hugania Judson of Huntington, Conn., a daughter of William A. Judson, a descendant of William Judson, who was in 1638-39 one of the first settlers of Stratford, Conn. Their children are Mary Huntington and William Judson Morgan. Her great grandfather, Col. Agur Judson was a prominent citizen and a soldier in the revolutionary war, her father Capt. William Agur Judson was a member of the senate and house of the state of Connecticut and was honored with a number of positions of trust and responsibility. Mr. Morgan is a brainy man of broad and liberal ideas, and fine literary attainments. He has never sought office or preferment, but has always been sought by his party or those interested for the various important positions which he has been called to fill.

WERNER, Paul Edward, manufacturer, was born at Gruibingen, Goeppingen Co., kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, the son of Edward Earnest and Maria Barbara Werner. The family is a very old one, noted for its intelligence and its patriotism. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was an adjutant under Napoleon I., and afterward served his native state, and until his death was an officer of the forestry. His father has been an officer in the civil service of Würtemberg for fully half a century. Paul Edward received a thorough education in the "real-gymnasium" of Goeppingin. In the summer of 1867 his natural love for adventure, stimulated by reading the history of America, induced him, much against the wishes of his father, to leave his native land for the new world, where he had to make his way as best he could. Being unable to speak the English language, Paul found it very difficult to obtain steady employment, but he accepted such work as he could get in Cleveland, O., where he finally obtained a position in a retail grocery. He soon became proficient in the English language, and in 1868 entered the employ of J. B. Dussel, Akron, O., continuing there for three years. In 1871, at the earnest solicitation of his father, he returned to Germany to offer his services in the Franco-German war, but returned to Akron on the declaration of peace, and in 1872 entered the employ of Miller, Thomas & Co. Three years later, he was induced to become the editor of the Akron "Germania," and in this capacity he wrote the brightest of editorials. He continued in the newspaper business several years, publishing at one time three English papers besides the "Ger-

mania," but finally sold out his publications in order to devote himself to the general printing business. His establishment has become the largest of its kind in the country, and is known as the Werner Printing and Lithographing Co. It has an employed capital of $750,000, and an annual producing capacity of over $1,000,000; immense buildings covering more than three acres of land, with 150,000 square feet of utilized floor space, and gives employment to over 500 men and women. It has the latest improved machinery. All kinds of work, from the finest and most beautiful art engraving and lithograph to the ordinary work, can be and are produced in this establishment; but books are its principal production, and to them probably three-fourths of the capacity of the entire work is devoted. The products of this establishment reach all parts of the world without the aid of traveling representatives, the excellent quality of its work and its careful and dignified business methods having been sufficient to secure a wide patronage. Mr. Werner is familiar with every detail, and supervises in a general way every department of this business. Each of the many departments is conducted on an independent and self-sustaining basis, under the charge of an expert manager. Although a strict disciplinarian Mr. Werner, by his kindly disposition, commands the esteem of his employes, and his perseverance, integrity and ability to organize and execute have secured him a high position in the business world. He has always taken a deep interest in the educational development of his adopted country, and was for a number of years member and secretary of the board of education of Akron, and a member of the board of the public library. He has set a high standard for the German citizens, and has strongly opposed all socialistic and anarchistic tendencies. Devoted to the best interests of his countrymen he is a true and loyal son of the land of his adoption, while still retaining his love for the fatherland, for he believes that a naturalized citizen is none the less true to the constitution, because he is proud of his fatherland. He organized and has for a long time been captain of the "German Guards" made up of men trained in the military schools of Germany, and is also the presiding officer of the German Central Association of Akron. He is a clear, forcible writer, and an eloquent speaker. Feb. 22, 1873, he married Lucy Denaple, daughter of William and Barbara Denaple of Akron. They have three sons, all of whom are cadets of the Kenyon Military Academy of Gambier, Ohio.

MOLINEUX, Edward Leslie, soldier, was born in London, England, Oct. 12, 1833. At an early age he came to the United States and settled in New York city, where he was educated at the Mechanics' Society School. He first became identified with the national guard of the state of New York in 1854, subsequently joined the Brooklyn city guard and passed through the several grades of non-commissioned rank, his membership being terminated by his acceptance of an important mission to South America. At the outbreak of the civil war he was among the first to volunteer in defense of the Union, enrolling himself as a member of the 2d company of the 7th regiment. He was one of the foremost promoters of the 23d regiment of Brooklyn as brigade inspector, and was largely instrumental in organizing the 11th brigade, national guard state of New York, being subsequently unanimously elected lieutenant-colonel of the 23d regiment. In August, 1862, as lieutenant-colonel, he raised the 159th regiment, New York volunteers, was mustered into the United States service the following November as full colonel and assigned to the Banks expedition with his regiment which was afterwards the first to land at Baton Rouge, La. He commanded a detachment of Gen. Banks's army, protecting the right wing of the main body during the feint against Fort Hudson. On April 14, 1863, during the battle of Irish Bend, Col. Molineux was severely wounded, while leading a charge, a rifle ball entered his mouth just as he uttered the rallying cry, "Forward, New York!" During the draft riots in New York city, August, 1863, Col. Molineux offered his services to Gen. Butler and rendered effective aid in boat patrol on the river front. A few days afterwards, as soon as his health permitted, he returned to active service, was appointed assistant inspector-general on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Franklin, and subsequently acting provost marshal general, and commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. He was made military commander of the La Fourche district, La., in the spring of 1864, and was afterwards assigned to the duty of organizing state troops or independent companies of Louisiana scouts. Upon the construction of the celebrated dam at Alexandria, Col. Molineux was given command of all the United States forces north of the Red river. He was ordered North with his command, and joined Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred July 25, 1864, having in the meantime organized a provisional division, reinforced Gen. Sheridan in the valley, and participated in all the engagements and battles of that campaign. He was promoted brigadier-general by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and zeal at Fisher's Hill, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Returning to the department of the South early in 1865, Gen. Molineux was placed in charge of the works at Savannah, and later of Fort Pulaski and Tybre. He was instrumental in saving the ship Lawrence, in recognition of which the New York board of underwriters voted him a service of plate. The following June he was made military commander of the district of northern Georgia, with headquarters at Augusta. He seized and secured to the United States government Confederate coin and bullion to a very large amount, over 70,000 bales of cotton, quartermaster and commissary stores, aggregating $10,000,000, and government buildings and factories of great value. His administration of affairs was marked by wisdom, uniform courtesy and kindness, combined with a bold execution of military law. Gen. Molineux won the esteem of the entire community, receiving the thanks of the city council and merchants of the city for his honest and fair treatment of the people of the town. Upon the cessation of hostilities he returned to civil life with the rank of major-general by brevet "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." He was subsequently made major-general of the 2d division national guard state of New York. He has for a number of years been connected with the firm of C. T. Raynolds & Co., New York city, and it is largely due to his energy and ability that this firm has become the largest paint-house in the United States. He has contributed valuable articles to periodicals on subjects relating to physical culture in the public schools, and the suppression of riots on railroads and in cities. Although he has frequently been nominated for office, he has persistently declined political preferment. In 1886 he was elected commander of the military order of the Loyal Legion on his retirement.

Edward L. Molineux

BRAINERD, David, missionary, was born at Haddam, Conn., Apr. 20, 1718. His father, Hezekiah, was one of His Majesty's counsel for the colony, and his maternal grandfather was the son of Rev. Peter Hobart, first minister of the gospel at Hingham, Eng., who came to New England during the persecution of the Puritans, and settled at Hingham, Mass. David was left an orphan at fourteen years of age, was always thoughtful beyond his years, and inclined to morbid conscientiousness. When he was seven or eight years old, his religious experiences were marked, but did not continue. Six years afterward they returned upon him with great power, resulting as he believed in his conversion to God. At the age of twenty he was again the subject of especial religious impression, and his new baptism stirred his soul to its inmost depths. He preserved the record of these experiences in detail, in his account of his early life and conversion. In September, 1739, he entered the freshman class at Yale College, "but," as he says, "with some reluctancy, fearing lest I should not be able to lead a life of strict religion, in the midst of so many temptations." The "Great Religious Awakening" (1739–45) however, which arose and spread over the country, visited New Haven, and Brainerd found himself deeply interested in it. His standing as a scholar was good, but other college experiences of his have actually had more regard paid to them than did that fact. The college authorities set themselves in opposition to the "revival movement," so-called, and forbade the students to attend upon the services connected with it. Several religious young men, however, associated themselves together for mutual conversation and assistance in spiritual things, and it was in the company of two or three friends in the college hall, that Brainerd was heard about this time to say, in answer to an inquiry concerning one of the college tutors, "he has no more grace than this chair." This was repeated to the college rector, Rev. Dr. Thomas Clap, and as Brainerd, while he confessed the impropriety of his language, declined to make a public confession and to humble himself before the whole college for what he had said only in private conversation, and as he had gone once to the separate meeting in New Haven, when forbidden by the Rector, the young culprit forthwith found himself expelled from the college. His personal feeling under the indignity, as witnessed by his diary, seems to have been of the most praiseworthy character, and his bearing under what was a trial so severe that he apparently never recovered from it, was that of a Christian gentleman. But nothing availed with the college dignitaries, who refused him readmission and rejected his prayer to be allowed to graduate with his classmates, although urged to grant it by a council of Congregational ministers. Brainerd's biographers have attributed much of the dejected and semi-morbid frame of mind that characterized portions of his subsequent career to the absolutely indefensible and discreditable action of the college governors. Being resolute to take up the Christian ministry, he was licensed to preach by the Danbury (Conn.) association of Congregational ministers, on July 20, 1742, and in November of the same year he was asked by the American correspondents of the Scottish Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, to visit New York and confer with them concerning entry upon missionary labor among the Indians of North America. This arrangement was perfected and Brainerd began his work with the Stockbridge (Mass.) Indians, at a place named Kaunameek, twenty miles from the village of Stockbridge, Apr. 1, 1743. Here he labored for a year. On Nov. 3, 1744, in a letter addressed to the correspondents who had employed him, he gives ample account of his labor among the Indian people and of the reasons which induced him, after conference with the correspondents, to turn over the work among them to Rev. Mr. Sergeant, of Stockbridge, into whose bounds they agreed to remove, while he (Brainerd) should transfer his labors to the Delaware Indians. He now received urgent invitations to settle in the ministry at Millington, Conn., and at Easthampton, L. I. But both these overtures were declined and he proceeded to the forks of the Delaware river near the present site of Easton, Pa., having been ordained by the Presbytery of Newark, June 11, 1744. He appears to have labored diligently at this station for a year, during which period he paid two visits to the Indians of the Susquehanna, but without the eminent and signal success which subsequently attended his exertions in his third field of labor. Much of his work was apostolic pioneering. His health began to fail, and his mind acquired the habit of contemplating death as a relief from his trials of body and soul. But he says: "God scarce ever lets these thoughts be attended with terror and melancholy; they are attended frequently with great joy." In June, 1745, he began the labors among Indians at Crossweeksung, N. J., near the present town of Freehold in that state, which have gone far to make his name immortal among missionary workers. They continued for a year and consisted of faithful and earnest preaching among scattered Indian families, who from the first rejoiced at his advent among them, with the most pronounced and satisfactory results. Brainerd's record of these efforts and the impression from them is minute, and attests a religious work which for genuineness and power has not often been surpassed. In less than a year, it is asserted, he had baptized seventy-seven persons, of whom thirty-eight were adults, and the lives of most of these people were permanently reformed. But under these exertions, and the journeys by which they were attended, Brainerd's health broke down, and the end came during a trip to New England undertaken by the direction of his physicians who were conscious that consumption had fastened itself upon his system. He reached Northampton, Mass., in July, 1747, and was kindly cared for at the house of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, to whose daughter, Jerusha, he was betrothed. Being still advised to open-air exercise, he next visited Boston, Mass., but sank still lower in health while there. Reviving sufficiently to reach Dr. Edwards's house once more, he remained there until the end. Brainerd had some means of his own, derived from his father, and these were freely consecrated to the great work of his life, a portion of them being spent in the education of a young man for the Christian ministry. His "Life," compiled from his diary, was written by Rev. Jonathan Edwards (1749), and a second edition was edited by Sereno Edwards Dwight at New Haven, Conn., in 1822. A third edition was edited by Rev. J. M. Sherwood at New York, 1884. John Wesley also published an abridgment of Brainerd's Life, in England. (See also Sparks's "American Biography," and Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit.") He died Oct. 9, 1747

MOORE, William Adolphus, merchant, was born at Kingston, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1819. His father, John T. Moore, was from Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent, his mother, *née* Susan Moore, was from Carolina. Left an orphan early, William and his brothers supported the younger children. At sixteen years of age he became a clerk in Athens, Tenn., at $36 a year and board. Saving a small sum he bought out his employer and ran the business seven years, doing his work without a regular clerk, selling for cash, losing only $175 bad debts, and making several thousand dollars. In 1846 he went to Lafayette, Walker Co., Ga., and in 1853 formed a partnership with Edwin W. Marsh, with whom he was harmoniously connected for thirty-eight years. In 1853 the firm removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and merchandised successfully in a mixed grocery and dry-goods business until 1863, when they were driven out by the Federal army. Mr. Moore sought refuge first in Caseville and then in Decatur, Ga., where his family suffered extreme hardships, living at one time on the leavings of deserted camps and field cow peas. After the war, with money saved from the sale of milk from his single cow, he went to Chattanooga, reclaimed confiscated land, and selling that and some recovered cotton, in Atlanta, Ga., began with Mr. Marsh, in 1865 a wholesale business in staple and fancy dry goods, hats, shoes, and notions. This firm made the first inroad upon the wholesale trade between New York and Charleston, calling attention to Atlanta as a distributing point, and forcing the establishment of Atlanta agencies. They drew orders from Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Carolinas, and worked up the largest jobbing trade of the South. A large building was erected in 1867 and a still larger and in 1880, and the firm displayed creative ability, energy and sound judgment, and perfect probity. It was a fixed rule never to allow goods to be misrepresented, and also to reward capable employes by advancement and partnership. Mr. Moore was modest, pure, home-loving, honest and charitable. He took no part in politics. He was a Presbyterian deacon in Chattanooga and an elder in Atlanta, and was devoted to practical religion. He helped all churches liberally, built Moore's Memorial church, and by codicil left money to erect its parsonage. He married in 1850 Euphemia Barry, daughter of D. A. L. Barry, of Lafayette. He is remembered for his christian excellence and his commercial genius. He died in Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1891.

WYMAN, Jeffries, anatomist, was born at Chelmsford, Middlesex Co., Mass., Aug. 11, 1814, son of Dr. Rufus Wyman, first physician of the McLean Insane Asylum. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., graduated from Harvard in 1833, took his degree of M.D. in 1837, and became demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. J. C. Warren, and in 1839 curator of the Lowell Institute, where he gave twelve lectures on comparative anatomy and physiology, in the winter of 1840–41. After studying for two years in Paris and London, he was in 1843 appointed to the chair of anatomy and physiology in Hampden-Sidney College, Richmond, Va. In 1847 he succeeded Dr. J. C. Warren as Hersey professor of anatomy at Harvard; this post he retained through life. He at once renewed his relations with the Boston Society of Natural History, of which he had been secretary 1839–41, and afterwards one of its curators; he was its president 1856–70. This society now owns the valuable collection in comparative anatomy which he formed unaided, and which was one of his first cares on returning to Cambridge. To procure specimens he made several foreign trips, especially to parts of South America, in 1856 and 1858–59. He gave a second course of lectures before the Lowell Institute in 1849. He was the first to describe and name the gorilla (1847), from materials furnished by Dr. T. Savage, and to expose the alleged skeleton of a seaserpent, the "Hydrachus Sillimani." His experiments in the development of infusoria, of batrachian larva, and of mold in eggs, were new and important. Among his many papers may be mentioned those on the nervous system of the bullfrog (1853), on the blind fish of the Mammoth Cave, on the development of the skate (1864), and on living organisms in heated water, 1867. His researches in late years were carried beyond the bounds of his original department. When the Peabody Museum of Archæology was founded in 1866, he was one of its trustees and became its curator, laboring zealously on its behalf—see the seventh annual report, 1874. His discovery of the remains of ancient races in the shell-heaps of Florida, where he spent several winters, is recorded in "Fresh-Water Shell-Mounds of the St. John's River," 1875. His scientific papers, mentioned in the catalogue of the Royal Society, amount to sixty-four; in the full list, prepared by Prof. A. S. Packard, they number 175. He was elected president of the A. A. A. S. in 1856, was a corporate member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a member of the British Anthropological Institute and of the London Linnean Society. See the "Biographical Memoirs" of the Academy of Sciences, Vol. II., 1886. He was profoundly respected and much beloved as a man of the truest scientific spirit, of little personal ambition, but of zealous regard for the advancement of knowledge, "of singular modesty and entire truthfulness, of the sweetest temper, the soundest judgment and the clearest insight, of untiring industry and of great administrative ability." He died at Bethlehem, Grafton Co., N. H., Sept. 4, 1874.

ELLIOTT, Ezekiel Brown, actuary and electrician, was born at Sweden, Monroe Co., N. Y., July 16, 1823. He came of a family noted for moral worth and intellectuality. His father, John B., was a doctor of medicine. Ezekiel was graduated in 1844 from Hamilton College where he distinguished himself in mathematics, astronomy and physics. He taught school in Michigan, New York and Maine until 1849, when he opened an office in Boston as actuary and electrician. In 1861 he joined the U. S. sanitary commission; in 1862 was elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and appointed actuary of the sanitary commission; in 1863 was sent as delegate to the international statistical congress at Berlin; in 1865 was made secretary of the U. S. revenue commission; in 1871 chief clerk of the bureau of statistics, U. S. treasury department; in 1879, secretary to the U. S. civil service commission of which Geo. Wm. Curtis was chairman; and in 1881, government actuary, in which position he continued until his death. Mr. Elliott was an admitted leader among American statisticians and actuaries, and became both a national and international authority. In the first six years of his scientific career he gave much of his time, as owner and superintendent, to

telegraph lines between New York, Boston and Albany, inventing insulators, for which he received a medal, and dynamos, motors, storers and telephones. He did important actuarial work in life insurance from 1855 to 1861 both for companies and the state of Massachusetts, and achieved a reputation for correctness and ingenuity. About this time he read valuable papers before scientific bodies on mortality, also ratio of deaths and life duration. During the war his writings on army health and sickness (including papers on Danish and Prussian military mortality, published abroad) were deservedly praised. As secretary of the U. S. revenue commission he evolved order out of confusion. His connection with the bureau of statistics afforded a congenial field for his talent of which congress freely availed itself. His extended information was utilized for both the census and finance reports; for the former he prepared papers on birth and mortality in the one, and for the other on credit, coinage and the money standard. Finally the problems relating to congressional apportionment, the national sinking fund, population, interest on United States securities and debt refunding engrossed and were treated lucidly by his trained mind. On one occasion a measure passed by the house was killed in a few minutes by the senate on his showing that it would result in an unintended cost of $33,000,000. His opinions were eagerly sought after by scientific associations, his last government work of science was for the Metropolitan Society. He never married. The open honesty of his nature made him attractive to the old and the young, the learned and the unlearned. In him simplicity and gentleness were associated with the richest mental gifts. He died in Washington, D. C., May 24, 1888.

BEATTIE, John, contractor, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 18, 1824, the son of John and Ann Richardson Beattie, the latter a daughter of John and Catharine Tate Richardson. John Beattie, sr., was a freeman of Edinburgh and a direct descendant of the Beattie family of Eskdale Moor, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, whose ancestry has been traced back more than six centuries and whose valor and exploits in peace and war were celebrated by Sir Walter Scott. The eldest son of each generation of the Beattie family has been named John from time immemorial. When the subject of this sketch was about six years old his parents removed to America and settled in Newport, R. I., where his father carried on his trade as stonemason and contractor. They located on a small farm, and John attended school for a time, but his active nature could not endure the confinement of a school-room and he left it to work in the fields. His father removed to Nova Scotia where he was engaged in the construction of the masonry work on a canal from Halifax to Pictou and there the boy was again placed in school, but after a few terms, at the age of thirteen, he resolved to give up study altogether, and learn the trade of stonecutting. The family afterwards returned to Newport, R. I. The elder Beattie dying when John was but sixteen years old, the support of the family devolved upon the latter who was obliged to apply himself earnestly to his work. He soon became a rapid and thorough workman. At the age of eighteen he received his first contract to do work for the United States government at Fort Adams, and two years later he was appointed foreman mason of the bridge-builders on a section of the Boston and Troy Railroad, where he began overseeing large bodies of men. In 1846, being recalled to Fort Adams, he was appointed master stonecutter by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans and

superintended the preparation of the material used in that fortification until work was suspended by order of Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war. In 1855 he purchased the Harrison quarry at Fall River, Mass., but after operating it a year left it in charge of his brother and opened another quarry at Niantic, Conn. He removed to Leete's Island, Guilford, Conn., Aug. 22, 1870, and has since made that place his home. His granite lands and real estate at Leete's island comprise over 400 acres and employs from 125 to 600 men whose operations are conducted in a systematic manner and are aided by every modern appliance. The granites of his quarries consist of several qualities of blue, pink and white, and can be cut, carved and polished into any desired form, and of a coarse grained gray which has a carrying capacity of 18,000 lbs. to the square inch, which is much used for building purposes. A large quantity of this was supplied for the construction of the roadway of the New York and New Haven railroad from the Harlem river to the Grand Central depot in New York city. A part of the stone in Brooklyn Bridge and the granite pedestal for the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's island came from these quarries. Among the notable structures Mr. Beattie has built are the stone towers for the suspension bridge across the Kentucky river at Pleasant Valley, the towers for the great bridge across the Ohio between Cincinnati and Covington, and bridges on the Wabash railroad in Indiana, on the Worcester and Nashua railroad, and on the Old Colony and other railroads. He also constructed the piers for the bridge at Warehouse Point, Conn., and the Old Colony dock at Newport. He has a thorough knowledge of every department of his work, possesses good executive ability and is in all respects a practical business man. Mr. Beattie has a fine physique, and is endowed with many of the distinguishing characteristics of the Scottish race. His residence shown in the engraving is on Leete's Island, within a few yards of Long Island Sound. He was married in 1842 to Ann Kelly and in 1870 to Mary Gay of Guilford, Conn.

HITCHCOCK, Roswell Dwight, clergyman and educator, was born at East Machias, Me., Aug. 15, 1817. He was the second son of Roswell and Betsey (Longfellow) Hitchcock. His early education was obtained at the Washington Academy in his native town, and he entered Amherst College (Mass.) as a sophomore in 1833, taking his degree in 1836. In 1839, after three years spent in teaching and in biblical study at Andover Theological Seminary he was appointed tutor in Amherst College, where he remained three years more, returning to his studies at Andover 1842. In 1844 he took charge of a church in Waterville, Me., and in 1845 was installed pastor of the First Congregational church at Exeter, N. H., where he continued for seven years with the exception of two years (1847–48) spent in theological study in Germany. In 1852 he accepted the chair of natural and revealed religion at Bowdoin College (Brunswick, Me.), which he held for three years. He was elected Washburn professor of church history in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1855, and in 1880 president of that institution. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College in 1855 and by the University of Edinburgh (Scotland) in 1885, and that of LL.D. by Williams College in 1873 and Harvard in 1886. He was an editor of the "American Theological Review" from 1863 to 1870; in 1869 was elected a life trustee of Amherst College, and in 1871, after a year's travel in Egypt and the Holy Land, president of the Palestine Exploration Society. His published works, besides numerous essays, sermons and addresses, were "Life of Edward Robinson" (1863), "Analysis of the Holy Bible" (1869), "Hymns and Songs of Praise" (1874), and "Socialism" (1879). A posthumous collection of his sermons, "Eternal Atonement," was published in 1888. He was a vigorous and incisive pulpit orator; preached extensively during his long professorship at Union Seminary, and in 1863 he supplied the pulpit in Plymouth church during Mr. Beecher's absence in England to advocate the northern cause. He was throughout the war an ardent Union man, and made many patriotic addresses both on the platform and in the pulpit. Dr. Hitchcock came of old Puritan and Pilgrim stock, and was of the seventh generation born in this country. He married, Jan. 2, 1845, Elizabeth Anthony Brayton, third daughter of Israel Brayton, of Somerset, Mass. Dr. Hitchcock died after a short illness at Somerset, Mass., June 16, 1887.

YOUNG, Alfred, clergyman, was born in Bristol, England, Jan. 21, 1831, the son of Thomas Young and Sarah Agnes Stubbs. His parents subsequently settled in America, where he was prepared for college and matriculated at Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1848, and afterwards entered the medical department of the University of New York. Here he was graduated in 1852, and began the practice of his profession, but abandoned it at the end of a year to enter the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, for his theological studies, having become a convert to Catholicism in 1850. Later, having decided to enter the priesthood, he was ordained priest Aug. 24, 1856, and was immediately appointed vice-president of Seton Hall College, which office he held for one year. He was then made rector of the Roman Catholic church at Princeton, N. J., where he remained three years, and in 1860 was placed in charge of the church at Trenton, N. J. In 1861 he resigned his charge, desiring to enter more closely into a religious life than the opportunities of a secular priest afford, and joined the then lately founded community of Paulist Fathers in New York city, laboring for many years as a missionary preacher and holding various offices in the community. His name is most prominently identified with the reformation of Catholic church music in the United States, looking especially to the abolition of the hitherto prevailing concert style of singing and of the use of modern musical masses and vespers rendered by mixed choruses of men and women, and urging a return to the ecclesiastical "choir" or sanctuary chorus of men and boys for singers, and to the use of the authorized liturgical Gregorian chant for all that is ordered to be sung in the Catholic services. The influence of his writings and personal efforts on this subject has been widely felt throughout the United States, as it has also been in securing the general acceptance by the clergy and people of another similar musical reform, viz., congregational singing in Catholic churches, to the introduction of which he has particularly devoted the latter years of his life. The large surpliced chorus of the great church of the Paulists was established by him in 1871, and is considered to be the finest of the kind in the United States. It has been said that in no church in the world are the ceremonial rites and liturgical chant more perfectly performed than they are in that church. Many of his sermons are to be found in the six volumes of "Sermons by the Paulists" (Appleton, and The Catholic Publication Society Co.). He is the composer of the music of a large number of church hymns. Among his principal publications of this class are "The Complete Sodality Hymn-book" new edition, "Catholic Hymns and Canticles," "The Office of Vespers," "The Catholic Hymnal," "Carols for a Merry Christmas and a Joyous Easter," and "An Order of Divine Praise and Prayer." He has contributed a number of articles on various religious topics to the Catholic reviews, magazines and newspapers, and is the author of a series of poems, the greater number of which appeared anonymously in the "Catholic World." These last are chiefly epigrammatic, on Scripture texts, in the style of the "Epigrammatica Divina" by the poet Crashaw.

CONKLIN, William Augustus, veterinarian, zoologist and editor, was born in New York city, March 16, 1837. His ancestors came from Southold, Long Island, the first of the name being Capt. John Conklin, a native of Nottinghamshire, England, who came to Salem, Mass., before 1649, and settled at Southold (which was then a part of the colony of Connecticut) about 1655. On the maternal side he is descended from the famous Adams family of Massachusetts. Mr. Conklin received a public school education, and in 1858, soon after the work on Central Park was commenced, he was appointed clerk, continuing as such for about three years. His fondness for animals and his taste for natural history led to his appointment as director of the zoological collection in the park, which was then being established. He made a

thorough study of animal life, and took a veterinary degree, and in 1872 was sent by the city department of public parks to Europe to examine the various zoological gardens of the old world. He visited different parts of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Holland, and on his return home erected temporary buildings suitable for the care and management of the several species of animals already collected. For many years this has been the most attractive feature of the park, and is daily visited by thousands of people. Mr. Conklin has made several trips to Europe and kept himself thoroughly posted on the improvements that have been made in the zoological gardens of the world. He has given much attention to the breeding of animals, and the present collection in Central Park is largely the result of his efforts in this direction. He resigned his position in the park in 1892. He has contributed numerous articles to the press on natural history, and in 1880 the Manhattan College conferred on him the degree of Ph.D., and Columbia Veterinary College gave him the degree of D.V.S. In 1879 he established "The Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives," a monthly magazine of which he is the editor, Rush Shippen Huidekoper, M.D., being associate editor. This publication has attained a large circulation, and is a recognized authority on the subjects of which it treats. Mr. Conklin is a member of the Academy of Sciences, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Linnean Society of New York, the American Ornithologist Union, etc. He is also corresponding member of the London and other European zoological societies. He has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was for ten years secretary of Architect Lodge, No. 519, F. and A. M., of New York.

MERRIAM, William Rush, governor of Minnesota, was born at Wadham's Mills, Essex Co., N. Y., July 26, 1849. His ancestors on the paternal side emigrated to America from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, settling first in New England, but subsequently drifted to Essex county, northern New York, where the Hon. John L. Merriam, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born, and was afterward married to Mahala Delano, a lady of French antecedents. When their son William was but eleven years of age they removed to Minnesota and located in St. Paul, where he remained until he was sent to a school at Racine, Wisconsin. After a preparatory course at the academy there, he entered Racine College, from which he was graduated first in his class in 1871, delivering the valedictory address. He returned to St. Paul, where he secured a position as clerk in the First National Bank. In 1873 he was appointed cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, in 1881 was elected its vice-president and in 1882 its president, which last position he still retains. Much of the success of the bank is due to his sagacity, foresight and thorough business methods. He has been identified with the republican party from the time he cast his first vote for Gen. Grant for president in 1872. In 1882 he was nominated and elected to represent his ward in the state legislature, serving there as a member of the committee on finance and banks, and as chairman of the committee on public expenditures. He made an excellent legislative record, in 1886 was again elected representative, and upon the assembling of the legislature was chosen speaker of the house. His decisions in this capacity were seldom questioned, and added materially to his political reputation. In September, 1888, he was nominated for governor of Minnesota by the republican party and duly elected by a larger majority than was ever given before for a gubernatorial candidate. He was renominated and re-elected in 1890. He was married in 1872 to Laura Hancock, daughter of John Hancock of Philadelphia who is brother of the distinguished soldier, Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. His administration of the executive office has been eminently satisfactory. His inaugural address in 1889 made evident his qualifications for the office and its recommendations were thoroughly practical and salutary. Gov. Merriam has always pursued a plain and honorable course. Systematic in the discharge of his duties his table is regularly cleared each day, and he gives his personal attention to matters generally intrusted to subordinates. He served for three years as treasurer of the board of education of St. Paul, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a vestryman of St. Paul's church, and connected with a number of business enterprises and organizations. He is a liberal contributor to charitable enterprises—his donations to St. Luke's Hospital, the Orphan Asylum, the Y. M.C. A. and various churches, being particularly notable. He has been prominently interested in agricultural matters, owns several farms in Minnesota, and has served as vice-president and president of the State Agricultural Association. He was also one of the first presidents of the Minnesota Boat Club.

SANDERS, Charles W., educator, was born at Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 24, 1805. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, but with an ambition to give his children a good education. At that time the country schools were of the crudest description. Sheds and log-houses were their edifices, and the instructors were regarded competent if he could read the Bible, do simple sums in addition, and spell from Webster's spelling-book. When Charles was four years old he was sent to one of these schools, and in the following four years he succeeded in acquiring quite as much exact knowledge as his teacher could impart, and he "was graduated." When he was nine years old his father removed to Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., and settled on a tract of wild land, and at fourteen Charles had practically finished his education. Two years later he became a licensed teacher, and met with all the adventures that a teacher at that time encountered when he strove to instruct persons larger and older than himself. The work wore upon him, and he became discouraged. He seriously considered the advisability of becoming a clergyman, then thought of engaging in some kind of business, but he finally decided to worry along as a teacher. When twenty-four years old he was elected one of the inspectors of common schools, and he served in that office several years. After teaching seventeen years in the schools of Homer and Cortland, he began the compilation of a spelling-book, and the writing of a reading-book for all classes. Previous to that time reading-books had been composed of selections from the masters of

English literature, and in most cases were beyond the simple comprehension of country children. But most of the lessons in his first, second and third readers were from the pen of Mr. Sanders. Many men and women now in middle life, and not a few approaching old age, remember the school-books of which Charles Sanders was the author. Allibone says that 13,000,000 copies of his readers were sold between 1838 and 1860. Mr. Sanders made a very large fortune by these works. As far back as 1859 the statement was made in Trübner's "Bibliographical Guide to American Literature" that his publishers paid to him about $30,000 a year. Mr. Sanders's first series of school-books—the quaint pictures in which are now held in lively remembrance by surviving grandparents—comprises the Spelling Book, the Primary School Primer (with its highly attractive pea-green covers) and five graded readers. The new series began in 1860—with many delightful illustrations portraying prim country girls in long pantalettes, rolling hoops in a demure, well-bred way, or weeping over deceased canary birds, displaced by pictures more modern in style but scarcely more artistic—was more comprehensive. The "Speller and Definer," "Analysis," "German and English Primer," "High School Reader" and "Speaker" were produced to meet the growing demands of the schools. But the "readers" and "spellers" were not his only books for students. He prepared two elocutionary charts, a test speller of English words, a phonetic chart, metrical stories in chemistry and natural philosophy, a series of five juvenile singing books in collaboration with W. B Bradbury and B. A. Russell, making forty-two books in all. When he died Mr. Sanders was preparing a fifth series of his best books. He was perhaps as widely known as any educator of recent times. He was essentially a teacher, with a theory and the ability to demonstrate it, and the power to put it to practical and lasting uses. He died July 10, 1889.

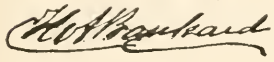
REID, William Thomas, educator, was born near Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 8, 1842. When but eight years of age he lost his father and passed into the care of his grandfather, a stern old farmer of uncompromising integrity, who believed that manly character was best developed by a minimum of recreation and a maximum of work. This uncongenial environment reinforced by his father's dying charge, to secure for himself and younger brothers a liberal education turned his thoughts from farm life, and after availing himself of the slender advantages offered by the nearest district school he finally entered Illinois College. At the close of his freshman year he responded to President Lincoln's call for men and enlisted with a company of college men in the 68th regiment of Illinois volunteers. A spirit of wholesome unrest possessed him even at this early period, and recognizing the superior advantages offered by Harvard he determined to fit himself for admission there instead of returning to Illinois College. This he did unaided by any instructor, and just before receiving his degree in 1868 he was elected principal of the Newport (R. I.) High School. He studied law in connection with his teaching and was just ready for admission to the bar when he was invited to become first assistant to Dr. Francis Gardner, head-master of the Boston Latin School. He abandoned all thought of the law, and

accepted the offer with the intention of making teaching his life work. He next became superintendent of the public schools of Brookline, Mass., and continued to serve in this capacity until 1875 when he was offered the principalship of the Boy's High School in San Francisco, a position which he accepted and held until 1881. He was then elected to the presidency of the University of California at Berkeley, to succeed Dr. John Le Conte. President Reid's administration was characterized by a wisely conservative devotion to high educational ideals; by a clear understanding of the educational problems of the day and the special needs of the state; by vigorous methods; and by a conscientious attention to administrative details. The leading features of his term of service were the establishment of a standard of admission equal to that of the best Eastern colleges, and an organic connection between the university and the high schools of the state, but he left his impress on every department of the university. After four years of tireless industry he resigned to carry out a long-cherished plan of founding a school which should do for the Pacific coast what Rugby has done for England or Phillips Exeter for New England. In pursuance of this plan he opened in August, 1885, the Belmont school, in Belmont, San Mateo Co., Cal. This school meets a great want and promises, in its founder's moderate language, "to be of value to education on this coast." "Mr. Reid," says Dr. Horatio Stebbins, "is a teacher in that high sense which implies a

knowledge of the orderly development of the mind and of the rank of studies, and is in communication with the best intelligence and methods of the time." His work in California has fully justified Dr. A. P. Peabody's prediction that he would 'have great influence in shaping the educational institutions of whatever state he labored in.'"

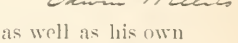
BANKARD, Henry Nicholas, man of business, was born at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 23, 1834. He is the son of Nicholas Dill and Mary Ann Bankard, his father of German and his mother of Irish origin. His educational advantages were few, but he trained and developed his mind by reading and thought. Early in life he was apprenticed to his father, a master-builder at Baltimore. From him he received in this connection a thorough knowledge of mechanics, and when a youth was the equal of the best work man in the mechanical execution and the artistic finish of his work. He also acquired at this time a complete knowledge of the value of real estate in his city and county, and opened his real estate and brokerage office in 1856.

Since 1881 he has settled a number of large and important estates as executor and trustee. He has served during four successive terms as a member of the first branch of the city council, receiving at each election the indorsement of every journal published in Baltimore. Practical measures of direct benefit to the whole city have enlisted his sympathy and active effort, among them his long and successful advocacy of the consolidation of the water and tax departments of the city government, upon which subject he published a paper which was strongly commended for its breadth of view and its force of statement. Nine civil societies petitioned for the passage of this measure, and more than a thousand letters from all classes of citizens spurred Mr. Bankard for years to the accomplishment of the reforms it involved. Another measure of his advocacy was the law prohibiting the creation of irredeemable ground rents in the future. He was one of the founders of the Real Estate Exchange of Baltimore, a founder and a director from its organization of the West Baltimore Improvement Association, its first vice-president. During the last three years this organization has done the greatest substantial good for that section of the city by bringing about public improvements previously unequaled. He is also director of the Taxpayers Association of Baltimore city. Mr. Bankard has been repeatedly urged to be a candidate for the mayoralty, but has as often declined. He identified himself with the republican party in politics as soon as he became of age, and has held to that political faith to this day. He has declined many nominations for office at the hands of his republican associates, but has cheerfully filled positions of honor and trust in municipal bodies. His service in the field during the civil war was restricted to "seven days on Brown's Hill," when the Confederates threatened Baltimore. Mr. Bankard's pen has contributed largely to his work in life and to the help and advantage of his fellow-citizens, for he is a cogent and forcible writer on the public questions of the day.



WADDEL, James, clergyman, was born at Newry, Ireland, July, 1739. During his infancy his parents came to America and settled in Pennsylvania on White Clay Creek. He had intended to become a physician, but decided to study for the ministry, and, April 2, 1761, was licensed to preach by the old presbytery of Handover. In 1762 he accepted a call from the churches of Lancaster and Northumberland counties, Va., and on June 16, of that year, was ordained at Prince Edward. He subsequently removed to the valley of the Shenandoah, and filled pastorates at Tinkling Springs and Staunton. In 1785 Dr. Waddel purchased an estate at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. While living there in partial retirement he supplied vacant pulpits and took private pupils into his house, once more becoming a classical teacher. About 1787 he became blind, but did not allow this calamity to interfere with his labors as a preacher, employing the assistance of members of the family in finding the text and consulting the commentaries. He also in this way did considerable writing. His preaching was made even more impressive by the circumstances of his affliction, and he became known as the "blind preacher." He is most eloquently described in this character in William Wirt's "British Spy." Some of the most eminent men and speakers of the period classed him as one of the two greatest orators of the day. In 1792 Dickinson conferred on him the degree of D.D. He died Sept. 17, 1805.

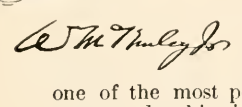
WILLITS, Edwin, assistant secretary of agriculture, was born at Otto, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., April 24, 1830, and at the age of six years removed with his parents to Michigan. His boyhood was spent in Washtenaw county, where he obtained the rudiments of his education in the public schools and in private study. He then entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated from the literary department of that institution in 1855. He studied law in the office of U. S. Senator Christiancy at Monroe, Mich., and after admission to the bar in 1857 engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. He soon won success, and from 1860 to 1863 was prosecuting attorney at Monroe county. He was postmaster for the city of Monroe from 1863 to 1866, was editor of Monroe "Commercial" several years, and was a member of the commission appointed by the governor in 1873 to revise the state constitution. In 1876 Mr. Willits was elected to represent the second district in Michigan in congress as a republican, was re-elected in 1878 and again in 1880. While in congress he was a member of the judiciary committee, the committees on patents, and of several minor committees. His tastes and adaptability drew him early in life into close relation with educational work, and in the schools of Adrian and Monroe he achieved a high reputation as a teacher and administrator. From 1860 to 1873 he was a member of the State Board of Education, and on account of his eminent fitness for the work, was active in the deliberations of that body. He took exception to the policy of the board in the management of the State Agricultural College, and suggested the plan which resulted in the formation of the State Board of Agriculture and the reorganization of the college under its management. This change brought about the permanent prosperity of the institution. In 1883, soon after his retirement from congress, Mr. Willits was chosen principal of the state normal school at Ypsilanti. During the two following years he devoted all his energies to the interests of that institution, increasing the attendance of pupils from 400 to 800 in that brief time, and greatly assisted in popularizing the cause of education in the state of Michigan. When the office of president of the Michigan State Agricultural College became vacant in 1885, Mr. Willits was urged to accept the position. In this new field his administration was so acceptable, and the reputation of the institution as well as his own were so enhanced, that in March, 1889, he was tendered, without any solicitation on his part or any personal knowledge that his name was being considered, the position of assistant secretary of agriculture, which he accepted, and entered upon its duties April 24, 1889. He was the first person who has filled this place in the history of the department. He was married April 12, 1856, to Jane J. Ingersoll. He has had two children: George S. Willits, a lawyer in Chicago, Ill., and a daughter, who resides in Los Angeles, Cal.

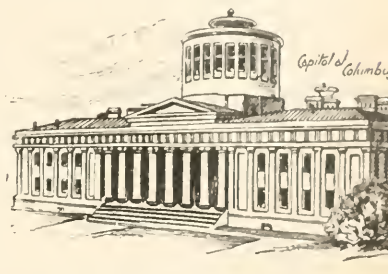


COOK, Joseph, author and lecturer, was born near Ticonderoga, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1838. His father's farm was on the western shore of Lake George, and there Mr. Cook has now a summer residence overlooking a most beautiful expanse of lake, mountain, and island scenery. He had only the ordinary educational advantages of country boys, but these he zealously improved, being from his earliest years noted for his fondness for reading and study. His first academical training was received at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and at the age of twenty he entered Yale College, but after something more than two years, impaired health obliged him to relinquish his studies. In 1863 he entered the junior class of Harvard, and was graduated in 1865, receiving high honors, and obtaining several of the first prizes. He then attended the Andover Theological Seminary, pursuing the usual three years' course, and devoting a fourth year to special studies. He was then licensed to preach, and did for two or three years officiate as pastor at Andover and Lynn, Mass., but his pastoral work was not prophetic of his after success as a platform orator. In September, 1871, he went to Europe where he studied at Halle, Leipsic, Berlin and Heidelberg, under such eminent scholars as Tholuck, Julius Muller, and Kuno Fischer, and he subsequently traveled in Italy, Syria, Egypt, Greece and Turkey. Returning to this country in the latter part of 1873, he took up his residence in Boston, where, early in 1874, he began a series of "Monday Lectures" on the relations of religion and science, in Tremont Temple, which drew large audiences, and, being reported in the Boston journals, led to his being invited to deliver similar courses in other of the principal cities of the Union. His success as a lecturer was phenomenal. He speaks on the most difficult philosophical, scientific, and political topics to audiences of not less than 3,000 on the busiest day of the week, and he holds them year after year with undiminished interest. A mere statement of one year's work of his will exhibit his phenomenal activity: "In the year ending July 4, 1879, he delivered 160 lectures—72 in the East, 20 of them in Boston, 10 in New York, 70 in the West, 5 in Canada, 2 in Utah, and 11 in California." In performing this work he twice crossed the Continent, and during the closing nine months of the year traveled 12,500 miles. In compliance with numerous invitations, he made, during the years from 1880 to 1883, a lecturing tour around the world, speaking to overflowing houses in the principal countries of Europe, and in India, China, Japan, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands. Returning to Boston he began his eighth lecture season in January, 1883, and closed it in the succeeding March, with no abatement of the popular interest, and that has continued to the present time (1892). Prof. A. P. Peabody says of him: "He is a phenomenon to be accounted for. No other American orator has done what he has done, or anything like it; and prior to the experiment, no voice would have been bold enough to predict his success." His published works, comprising his lectures carefully written out, have been equally successful, some of them having passed through as many as sixteen editions. Speaking, as he sometimes does, upon disputed topics, some of his opinions have been controverted by both scientific men and theologians. But there can be no question that he has been the means of exciting the popular mind to an interest it did not before feel in some of the most important subjects that can command public attention. He is not an original investigator—few men are—but he keeps abreast of such investigation, and the facts of scientific discovery are as real to him as if he had been the first to detect them with the scalpel, the retort, or the microscope. He professes to being merely a truth-seeker, a critic following earnestly, patiently, and warily in the footsteps of Science." Lyman Abbott accounts him a genius. He says of him: "His brain never rests. He is always thinking. His eye is always on fire—eager, restless, piercing. His power is the very antipodes of the quiet power of a Webster. He is a sensationalist; but there are two kinds of sensationalists. One labors to shock people; the other shocks them without malice aforethought. Some rub long and laboriously their glass tube to extract a spark; other men are so full of electricity that they cannot shuffle across a carpet without having every hair stand on end, or touch the glass tube with a knuckle and not strike a flame. Mr. Cook is an electrical machine. He is a surcharged thunder-cloud. He sparkles all over. His lectures are skies with vivid flashes, sweeping rain, and loud thunder."

HANDY, Truman P., banker, was born in Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1807. He was educated in his native town, and then accepted a clerkship in the Bank of Geneva, N. Y. March, 1832, he married Harriet N. Hall, of that place. When twenty-three years old he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and assisted in organizing the Bank of Buffalo. He then removed to Cleveland, and was cashier in the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, owned in part by George Bancroft, the historian. He safely steered this bank through the commercial crisis of 1837-42, afterward organized the banking house of T. P. Handy & Co., and the Commercial Branch Bank, of which he was president. He was engaged in many other successful enterprises, and managed the Merchants' Bank through the struggles of many years to a good commercial basis. While most prominent in the banking business during the past sixty years, he has been interested in other enterprises that contributed to the growth of Cleveland and the Northwest. He was one of the early friends of C. C. C. & I. R. R.; its treasurer until 1860, when he resigned; since then a director and stockholder, and also a director in the Bellefontaine Railroad until it was consolidated with the C. C. C. & I. R. R.; director and stockholder for many years in the Cleveland Iron Mining Co., and stockholder in the Cleveland Rolling Mill Co. He is interested in protecting home interests from foreign competitors, a warm friend of the poor, and an urgent advocate for a satisfactory adjustment of the issue between labor and capital, strong in his sympathies for the Union during the late civil war, a true friend to education and charitable institutions; a member of the board of education for the city of Cleveland, and prominent in the organization of graded schools and the high school, trustee of Lane Theological Seminary and of Adelbert College, promoter of the Cleveland Industrial School, president of the board of trustees, etc. Through his efforts and others the Homeopathic College was established. For years he has been a consistent officer and member of the Presbyterian church, a superintendent in the Sabbath-schools, and representative at the general assemblies.

McKINLEY, William, Jr., governor of Ohio and congressman, was born at Niles, Trumbull Co., O., Feb. 26, 1844. He attended the public schools in his neighborhood until 1861, when the outbreak of the civil war inflamed his ambition and aroused his patriotism to such a degree that, although only seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private soldier. His first service was in the 23d Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, being mustered out as captain and brevet-major at the age of twenty-one. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar, became a successful and popular lawyer, and from 1869 to 1871 was prosecuting attorney for Stark county, O. About this time he began to turn his attention seriously to politics, and being possessed of many popular qualities he quickly became a favorite and was elected on the republican ticket to the forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses. In the house he made himself more prominent as a worker in committee than as a debater on the floor. He made but few speeches, but from the beginning displayed great interest in the tariff question, his first act as representative being the presentation of a petition from Ohio manufacturers, asking congress to take no action in the way of tariff revision until a thorough investigation of the needs of American labor and the condition of American industries had been made. He actively supported the civil service reform bill, and Mr. Holman's resolution declaring the uncarned land grants to the subsidy railroads forfeit to the government. Gradually he began to be looked upon by the republicans in the house as a power in the party, and at the republican national convention, in 1888, his name was freely mentioned as a possible candidate for the presidency; but in this convention McKinley led the Ohio delegation, which had been instructed to vote for Senator John Sherman. It is an interesting fact in American political history that there was a point in the deliberations of the convention when Maj. McKinley could possibly have had the nomination had he been willing to sacrifice the authorized candidate of his state to his own interest, but he was stanch and refused absolutely to let his name be used. "I am here," he said, "by a resolution of the republican convention of Ohio, passed without one dissenting voice, commanding me to cast my vote for John Sherman, and use every worthy endeavor for his nomination. I accepted the trust because my heart and judgment were in accord with the letter and spirit and purpose of that resolution. It has pleased certain delegates to cast their votes for me. I cannot, with honorable fidelity to John Sherman, who has trusted me in his cause and with his confidence; I cannot consistently with my own views of personal integrity, consent, or seem to consent, to permit my name to be used as a candidate before this convention. I do request, I demand, that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me." Maj. McKinley went out of that convention one of the most popular men in the republican party, and as his views on protection were the most pronounced of all the protectionist leaders it naturally followed that the Harrison administration placed the tariff question in his hands. The result of this action was the drafting of a bill known as the "McKinley bill," which afterwards became a law. Without attempting to analyze this bill, it is sufficient to say that it placed a tariff for protection only on the highest ground taken since the time when Henry Clay first laid a protection proposition before the country. By it extraordinary powers were given to the president for its proper enforcement, even to the extent of authorizing him practically to close the ports of the United States to the products or manufactures of any foreign country which should venture to attempt reprisals. Perhaps no congressional measure ever met with such a storm of reprobation at the hands of its opponents as did the "McKinley bill." Carried through by the enforcement of decisions on the part of the speaker of the house which the opposition deemed arbitrary and even revolutionary, it was attacked as a whole and in detail by the democratic and independent press, not only in a spirit of alarm but with a display of positive virulency and ferocity. Its passage and enforcement resulted, in 1890, in a democratic tidal wave which swept the entire country, turning a small republican into an enormous democratic majority in the house of representatives, altering the political complexion of the senate and defeating Maj. McKinley as a candidate for re-election in a campaign in which his record as a tariff constructor was the leading issue. Maj. McKinley retired from congress March 4, 1891, leaving his ability as a legislator and tariff maker to be judged by his works, but with a party popularity and reputation which make him a possible future candidate for the presidency. In 1891 he was nominated by the republicans for governor of Ohio and was elected over Gov. James E. Campbell, the democratic candidate, after a most exciting campaign. He married a daughter of the proprietor of the Canton (Ohio) "Repository," one of the oldest newspapers in the country, which, in publishing an extra, describing the surrender of Napoleon III., at Sedan, accompanied it by a reprint of the extra which it published after the defeat and downfall of Napoleon I. at Waterloo. Mrs. McKinley became an invalid, who for years was nursed by her husband with the most tender care and unselfish solicitude, notwithstanding his necessary devotion to great public interests. His only child, a daughter, died several years ago.

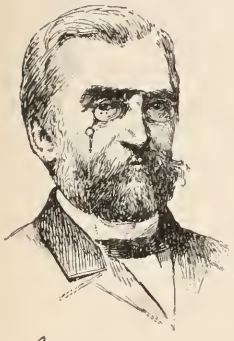




SCAMMELL, Alexander, soldier, was born at Mendon, Worcester Co., Mass., March 24, 1747, the son of a physician who emigrated from Portsmouth in 1738 and died in 1753. After being graduated from Harvard in 1769, Alexander taught for a year or two in several towns of his native state, conducted some surveys in New Hampshire for the government and studied law at Durham, in the office of John Sullivan, under whom he also took part in the capture, Dec. 14, 1774, of Fort William and Mary, near Portsmouth. This act preceded by four months the rising of the prtriots about Boston, and the powder and guns there taken were used at Bunker Hill. In June, 1775, Sullivan became a brigadier-general, and Scammell, as soon as he could wind up their legal affairs, joined his friend as brigade-major. He became colonel of the 3d New Hampshire regiment late in 1776, was engaged at Trenton and Princeton, and in the Saratoga campaign rendered

notable service and was wounded. He was on Washington's staff as adjutant-general from 1778 until January, 1781, when he took command of the 1st New Hampshire, but was soon after transferred to a regiment of light infantry. During the siege of Yorktown, while on a reconnaissance, he was surprised by Hessians, taken prisoner, and so brutally handled that he died a week later at Williamsburg, Va. He was over six feet in height, a gallant and capable officer, and a man of high character. He died Oct. 6, 1781.

WASHBURN, John Henry, insurance vice-president, was born at Amherst, Mass., Oct. 27, 1828, his father, Royal Washburn, being at the time pastor of the First Congregational church of that town. He is descended in the eighth generation from John Washburn, of Evesham, Worcestershire, England, who was first secretary of the "governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," before the removal from England to Massachusetts. This John was settled in Duxbury, Mass., as early as 1632. The family derives its name from the hamlet of Washborne or Washbourne, where it was located at a very early period. During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. the Washbournes suffered severely for their loyalty. Among the cavaliers taken prisoners at the battle of Worcester who were afterwards obliged to compound with the parliament for their estates, the name of John Washbourne, of Wychenford, the head of this family appears as a gentleman who had already almost exhausted his property in the service of the king. On his maternal side, the subject of this sketch is directly descended from Cornet Joseph Parsons who came from England and settled in Springfield, Mass. in 1835, and he is connected with the Williams and Stoddard families. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1849 and afterwards read law with Foote and Hodges at Rutland, Vt., and with Benjamin F. Agan at Granville, N. Y. He first became identified with the insurance business in the office of the Washington County Mutual Insurance Co. in 1850, and in 1859 attached himself to the Home Insurance Co. of New York, of which he was appointed assistant secretary in 1865, secretary in 1867, and vice-president in 1884. His reputation as an underwriter is national, his legal training having been of no small advantage to him in his profession. He delivered an address before the Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1888 which attracted much attention and proved a valuable contribution to insurance literature. He was twice elected president of the association of western underwriters, known as the "Union," and has also been president of the Insurance Tariff Association of New York. Mr. Washburn has for many years been actively engaged in charitable and benevolent works, and is at present chairman of the executive committee of the American Missionary Association, corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and an active member of the Broadway Tabernacle church of New York city.



John H. Washburn

SHEBOSCH, John Joseph, Moravian missionary, was born at Skippaek, Montgomery Co., Pa., May 27, 1721. His parents, who were among the early Quaker settlers of the province of Pennsylvania, bore the name of Bull. Joining the *Unitas Fratrum* in 1742, and engaging in their work among the Indians the next year, he took the name given him by those to whom he ministered; it means "Running Water." He married one of his converts in 1746, spent his whole life in missionary labor, and died in Ohio, Sept. 4, 1788.

QUINTARD, George W., iron manufacturer, was born at Stamford, Conn., April 22, 1822, his ancestors being early emigrants from England. Such education as he received was obtained at the common school, which he left in his fifteenth year, when he went to New York to seek his fortune, and obtained a clerkship in one of the leading houses in the grocery trade. Here his chief characteristics were close attention to his duty and fidelity to the interests of his employer. He not only became proficient as a business man but made firm and useful friends, so that when at the age of twenty-one he decided to engage in business on his own account, he had no lack of backers and patronage. In 1847 he began his career as an iron-founder, becoming one of the firm of T. F. Secor & Co., in the American iron works of New York. Three years later he became a copartner in that establishment with Charles Morgan, whose daughter he married, and in 1852 he assumed the control of the works of which he was sole manager from that time up to the year 1867, with the exception of two years. Under Mr. Quintard's able direction the business rose to the full capacity of the establishment, producing for it the widest fame in this country and abroad. Here were built, within the time specified, the engines for thirty-eight ocean steamers, four steamers for the western lakes, thirteen U. S. war steamers and one Italian frigate. By employing only the most successful and energetic workmen and maintaining system and dispatch in every department, Mr. Quintard was able to turn out work equaling any of its kind made in the world. While engaged with government contracts between the years 1861 and 1864, he held close and confidential relations with the authorities in Washington and his opinion in regard to the construction of steam vessels of war was sought and acted upon by the officials of the navy department. The decline of business consequent upon the impossibility of longer building vessels in this country induced Mr. Quintard to dispose of his interest in the Morgan Iron Works in 1867, when he sold them to John Roach. Mr. Quintard became principal proprietor and president of the New York and Charleston Steamship Co. His interest in his old line of business, however, continued, and in 1869 he became connected with the Quintard Iron Works, an extensive and growing establishment for the manufacture of steam-engines and machinery, the management of which was chiefly in the hands of a partner, James Murphy. Here Mr. Quintard repeated his former triumphs, and the fact that a piece of machinery bears the name of "Quintard" is a guarantee of its quality. Mr. Quintard is actively connected with numerous business companies, is a director of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co. of New York, the Metropolitan Savings Bank, the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, the Lorillard and Adriatic Fire Insurance companies and the Southern Steamship Co. He is also a vice-president of the Eleventh Ward Bank and a trustee in the Eastern Dispensary.

G. W. Quintard

WEBB, William Henry, shipbuilder, was born in New York city June 19, 1816, of parents whose paternal ancestors were English and Huguenots, and the maternal, Huguenots and Scotch. The former had settled in Connecticut and the latter in New York, long before the war of the American revolution. At the age of thirteen, during a summer vacation, young Webb built his first boat, a small skiff. Other boats were built during the vacations of the following two years, one of them being a paddle boat. He then devoted nearly six years of work by day, and hard study by night to making himself a master of the art of shipbuilding, during which time he was entrusted with the practical direction of principal portions of the work in the building of ships and the management of men. At twenty years of age he undertook, under a sub-contract made with his father, a prominent shipbuilder, to build the packet ship Oxford, of the old Black Ball Line, running between New York city and Liverpool, Eng., and continued to do business in constructing vessels, as subcontractor, until the age of twenty-three. It was at this period that he built the Havre packet Duchesse d'Orleans, which in 1891 was still doing good service. Apr. 7, 1840, he formed a business partnership with his father's former associate, under the name of Webb & Allen, which lasted three years. Mr. Webb then began shipbuilding alone, and continued it on his own account until 1868. When he closed his active connection with it, he had built over 150 vessels of all sizes, including London, Liverpool, and Havre packets, as well as steamships and vessels of war of the largest tonnage. Both in the number of vessels and aggregate tonnage, the output of his shipyard was far greater than that of any other yard in the country. He built vessels only upon contract. He was engaged to construct the first steamships that ran between New York and Savannah, Ga.; built the first large steamer for the New Orleans trade, as well as for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., carrying the U. S. mail between Panama and San Francisco; the first steamer, the California, that passed through the "Golden Gate" into the harbor of San Francisco, and the first three steamers selected to carry the U. S. mail from New York to China, *via* Aspinwall, Panama, and San Francisco. About the year 1850 he conceived the idea of constructing a model vessel of war for the U. S. navy, and made application at Washington with this in view. Failing there, he made the same application to the emperor of the French (Napoleon III.), with the same result. His negotiations, personally conducted, with the Russian government resulted favorably, and the issue was the General Admiral, a screw frigate of 7,000 tons displacement, launched Sept. 21, 1858, at Mr. Webb's yard in one year's time from the laying of her keel. The General Admiral, which made the passage from New York to Cherbourg, France, in the unprecedented time, for a war vessel, of eleven days and eight hours, mostly under steam alone, has proved to be the fastest vessel of war yet built except the steam ram Dunderberg, also from the yard of Mr. Webb. For it he received testimonials of the most complimentary character from the Russian government. He then built for the Italian government two iron-clad screw-frigates, each of thirty-six guns of large calibre, and 6,000 tons displacement, the Re d' Italia and the Re di Portgallo.

The former of these was the first iron-clad steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean, and gave proof of extraordinary sea-going qualities and speed, making the passage from New York to Naples, a distance of over 5,000 miles, in winter, in eighteen days and twenty hours, mostly without sails. The completion and delivery of these vessels was so satisfactory to the purchasers, that King Victor Emanuel conferred upon Mr. Webb the order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, one of the oldest in Europe, as a token of this satisfaction and of his own esteem. It was at this time that Mr. Webb received an order from the U. S. government to build a screw ram of large tonnage, expressly adapted for the heaviest armaments, to possess unexampled speed and sea-going qualities, combined with others never before secured, the models and plans to be designed by himself. But difficulties arose between himself and the chief of the U. S. bureaus of construction and engineering, which illustrated anew the inveterate prejudices of officials and their disposition and power alike, to prevent the execution of the orders of superiors. These difficulties were only overcome by the intervention of Gideon Welles, the secretary of the U. S. navy. The result of Mr. Webb's efforts was the remarkable vessel Dunderberg. Its dimensions are: 378 ft. deck, 68 ft. breadth of beam, and 22 ft. depth of hold. It has a displacement of 7,200 tons, the largest ironclad that had been built at that time. It afforded more space for fuel, stores and provisions, as well as accommodations for officers and crew, with much lighter draft of water than any other large armored vessel of war. This ship surprised the navy department and the country, surpassing as it did all previously made by Mr. Webb, as well as the requirements of the contract. Her speed, 15¾ knots at sea, fully armed, has not yet been equaled by any armored vessel of war. As she was not completed, however, when the civil war was

ended, her builder was allowed by his own government to sell her to the emperor of France (Napoleon III.) which he did, receiving a very much larger sum than the U. S. government had agreed to pay. The Dunderberg was finally delivered to the French purchaser at Cherbourg, France, by Mr. Webb in person, after a rough passage of fourteen days. The vessel is now known as Rochambeau. Among other vessels built by Mr. Webb since the construction of the Dunderberg, are the steamers Bristol and Providence, of the Fall River Line. Their models were *sui generis;* and experts consequently objected to them, and their performances

were awaited with much interest. At their first trials they surpassed in speed all steamers previously built. With capacity for over 1,000 tons of freight on deck alone they had also spacious and splendid saloons, large dining-rooms, and berths for 1,200 first-class passengers. Mr. Webb also built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. the model steamer afterward called The China, which accommodates 1,200 passengers, and at the same time carries about 2,000 tons of freight. His Guy Mannering, a Liverpool packet, was the first full three-decked merchant vessel built in this country, while the Ocean Monarch possessed the greatest freight capacity of any constructed up to that time. It took on board over 7,000 bales of cotton at one loading, and drew no more than 18 ft. 6 inches of water. Among the clipper ships built by Mr. Webb may be mentioned the Challenge, Comet, Invincible, Young America, and Black Hawk. The

Webb Home

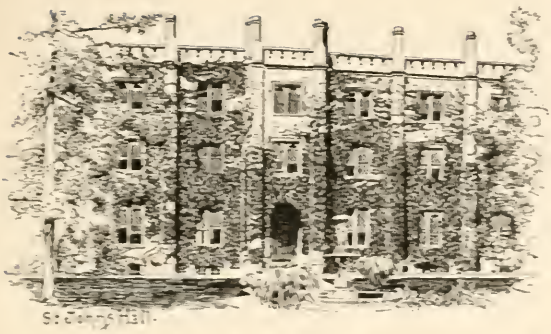
Comet has made the voyage from San Francisco to New York in seventy-six days, the quickest passage ever made between those ports. Mr. Webb has not, however, confined himself solely to the construction of vessels, but has had more or less to do with vast business enterprises, among them the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and the building of the Panama railroad. When he retired from active business (1868) he became an extensive vessel-owner, and ran an opposition line of steamers for years between New York and San Francisco. Other steamship lines in various parts of the world have also engaged his attention, and been sustained by his money. Though not without a zealous care for the public welfare, he has never been a participant in political life, having three times declined the nomination for the mayoralty of the city of New York from different political parties. He was president for fourteen years of the New York City Council of Political Reform, and one of the greatest achievements in his semi-public life was the complete defeat of the New York city aqueduct commissioners, in consequence of which it was provided through legislative action that instead of a single dam at the mouth of the Croton river (the source of water supply for the city), several small dams should be constructed at the head waters, thereby rendering the body of water comparatively free from impurities. He has been connected for many years as officer or director with organizations, corporations, and benevolent institutions, and is rich in the respect and esteem of thousands of his fellow-citizens. What may be the closing enterprise of a long, busy and beneficent life, and, if so, one well worthy to round out what has preceded it, is his scheme, which is now being carried into effect, for the erection, entirely by his own gift, at Fordham Heights, Westchester Co., N. Y., of Webb's Academy and Home for shipbuilders, to be under the care and administration of trustees, duly chosen with regard to their special fitness for the management of an institution which is authorized by its charter to hold property to the amount of $2,000,000. Here, when it is finished and in working order, worthy young men from every part of this country may acquire an education in any branch of ship-building and marine engineering free of cost, even for board. Here, too, will be a home where aged and decrepit ship-carpenters and engine-builders may spend their remaining days in comfort and happiness. The institution will not be restricted to single men, nor will man and wife be separated.

CABELL, Samuel Jordan, member of congress, was born in Amherst county, Va., Dec. 15, 1756. He came from an eminent family, whose ancestor, Dr. William Cabell, settled in Virginia in 1723 and purchased large estates, which have remained in the family. His father was Col. Wm. Cabell, who held many responsible positions in the state. He early received a classical education, and entered William and Mary College in 1773, but his studies were interrupted by the breaking out of hostilities. He left college and raised the first armed corps in Virginia, with which he achieved distinction in the northern campaigns, especially at the battle of Saratoga. He rose rapidly to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and with his regiment served under Gen. Greene in the southern campaign until the fall of Charleston, where he was taken prisoner, and remained on parole until the close of the war. On his return to Virginia he was for many years a member of the state legislature. In 1788 he was a delegate, with his father, to the constitutional convention, where both voted against the ratification of the national constitution. In 1785 he was elected to congress and served until 1803. He died in Virginia Aug. 4, 1818.

BALBACH, Leopold, metallurgist, was born at Karlsruhe in Baden, Germany, March 17, 1847, and came to the United States in 1851. His family is one of the oldest belonging to the nobility of Baden, their ancestral castle in the feudal times of that country being situated about midway between the villages of Upper and Lower Balbach, both of which belonged to their possessions. During the thirty years' war, 1716–46, all the adult male portion of the family were slain, and the women and children put into bondage. After the war the family was reinstated and held high governmental office for many years afterward. Leopold B. studied metallurgy at the smelting and refining works at Newark, N. J., and then with others founded and incorporated the Omaha Smelting and Refining Co., at Omaha, Neb., whose works are the largest of the kind in the United States. He then established similar works at Chicago, Ill., and at Denver, Col. For some years past he has been an extensive mine operator.

Leopold Balbach

DAWSON, John, member of congress, was born in Virginia in 1762. He was graduated from Harvard in 1782, and after pursuing a law course was admitted to the bar, but devoted himself chiefly to political affairs. In 1793 he was a presidential elector, voting for Washington. He served Virginia in the state legislature, and in the executive council. He was elected to congress in 1797, holding his seat through successive re-elections until 1814. President Adams made him bearer of dispatches to France in 1801, and in the war of 1812 he rendered important services as aide to Gen. Jackson. He died in Washington, while holding his seat in congress, March 30, 1814.



St. John's Hall.

HUGHES, John, founder of St. John's College. (See Vol. I., p. 193.)

McCLOSKEY, John, first president of St. John's College. (See Vol. I., p. 195.)

HARLEY, John B., second president of St. John's College, Fordham. Father Harley had been vice-president of St. John's under Dr. McCloskey, and a member of the faculty since the college was opened. He was rector of the college but a short time, and in 1844 on account of ill health, resigned the presidency and went to Europe with Bishop Hughes as his private secretary. Little is known of his early or later history, his connection with the college being of such brief duration that no data of his life has been kept in the annals of the college, and the church histories do not name him.

BAILEY, James Roosevelt, third president of St. John's College, Fordham. (See Index.)

THÉBAUD, Augustus, S. J., fourth president of St. John's College, Fordham, and the first Jesuit president, was born in Brittany, France, in 1807. Deciding to follow a religious life, he entered the Society of Jesus at Rome, and in 1839 emigrated from France to America, and was for a while stationed at Bardstown, Ky., where he was rector of the college. In 1846 he was transferred to St. John's College, Fordham, of which he was appointed president. The progress of St. John's College had been wonderful; in the short space of five years it rose from an unfinished house in the fields to a cluster of buildings which formed the nucleus of the present magnificent structures that ornament the grounds. From an unknown Catholic school which began with six scholars, it had acquired the rank and privileges of a university, and under the able management of the Jesuits greater prosperity was anticipated. Father Thébaud had an efficient corps of professors to assist in the management of the college. He first gave attention to regulating the course of study. In 1848 the *ratio studiorum* of the Jesuits was adopted, and the course was divided into three grammar classes for the rudiments, and the classes of *belles-lettres*, rhetoric and philosophy. The course has since been considerably altered. There are now (1892) nine classes in the classical course. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred at the end of the first year of philosophy, and at the close of a post-graduate course of one year the degree of Master of Arts is bestowed. There is also a commercial course that comprises five classes, which is devoted entirely to English and the study of business forms. There is a scientific course connected with this department which includes surveying, electrical engineering, photography, analytical chemistry, and mental philosophy. The department of mathematics is entirely separate, and music, drawing, painting and the modern languages are special studies. When Father Thébaud assumed the management of affairs, some of the higher classes were taught in the main building and the other classrooms were in a one-story brick building; he erected a three-story brick building. The physics classroom was in the basement of this building. In 1849 an extension was built. The entire structure was torn down in 1890 when the new Junior Hall was completed. In 1850 the students' library was established, and a number of other notable changes occurred during Father Thébaud's administration. After successfully filling the presidential chair for two terms he was succeeded by Father Larkin. Father Thébaud then did missionary work until he was again called to the rectorship of St. John's in 1860. His second term was marked by some important events. In September, 1860, the post-graduate course was established, and the same year the seminary building and church were purchased from Archbishop Hughes for the sum of $85,000. A marble quarry located at Tremont was bought by the college, and a blue-stone quarry was opened in the woods near Bronx Park. These two quarries have supplied the material for all the buildings that have been erected since that time. Father Thébaud also added to the college property by the purchase of the Powell farm. This estate joined Rose Hill on the south, and at the time the Jesuits took charge of the college the Powell farm-house was the only building in sight. In 1862 the gate-keeper's lodge was built, to test the durability of the stone. The four buildings that have since been erected from the same stone attest the success of the experiment. Father Thébaud next turned his attention to the improvement of the grounds, and laid out the avenues as they are at present. On March 26, 1862, the St. John's Historical Association was founded—its object being to encourage historical research, and to promote the investigation and spread of historical truth. The moderator is appointed by the faculty, and the other officers elected semi-annually. Father Thébaud finally retired from the presidency in 1863. He subsequently spent some time in Canada and for years resided at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city. He was well known as a man of letters, besides being an historian he was a poet and a scientist. He lived to celebrate the golden anniversary of his ordination. His untiring energy remained with him until the last. He died at St. John's College, Fordham, Dec. 17, 1880.

Aug. J. Thébaud

LARKIN, John, S. J., fifth president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born in 1801 in the county of Durham, Eng., and after pursuing his classical studies at Upshaw under Dr. Lingard, in the same class with Cardinal Wiseman, undertook a journey to Hindostan, and on his return studied theology at Paris, in the seminary of St. Sulpice

About 1830, being then a priest, he was sent to occupy the chair of philosophy in the Sulpician College in Montreal. He became a Jesuit in 1841. In 1846 he was stationed at Fordham. In 1847 we find him on his way to New York city, with fifty cents in his pocket, to purchase a house and church. Divine Providence aided him and he ere long dedicated a church to the Holy Name of Jesus. Soon he opened a school in the basement of his church. This church was burned on Jan. 28, 1848. While Father Larkin was busily engaged in his search after a site for a new college, he was astounded one day by a letter from the Archbishop of Quebec, congratulating him on his promotion to the episcopacy, and stating that his grace had been ordered by Rome to consecrate him for the see of Toronto. A copy of the brief accompanied this letter. Mr. Larkin returned the brief unopened, and started at once for Europe to avert the impending dignity. On arriving in France he obtained leave to make his tertianship or third year of probation at Laon, and through the influence of his superiors escaped the Bishopric of Toronto. Leaving Laon he went to Laval to study, and in 1851 he was made rector of St. John's, Fordham. Father Larkin was one of the handsomest, most courtly and most learned men that was ever at Fordham. He was a man among men—a man once seen never to be forgotten. Possessed of great personal magnetism, he was popular alike with the students and his faculty, and it is probable no other president ever exerted such an extraordinary influence over pupils of all ages as he exercised—an influence that did not cease with the college life, but made itself felt in after years and stamped the future career of many of the men who were disciplined by him as boys. The best service that Father Larkin rendered at Fordham College was in the development of character, which is, after all, the principal and most important part of a man's education. He had original methods of instructing his classes, avoided routine work, and using the text-books as little as possible he endeavored to train his pupils to the practice of independent reasoning and thinking. During his term of office the know-nothing troubles were at their highest and two meetings were held on Fordham Heights for the purpose of organizing to burn the college. A blacksmith on the Kingsbridge road threatened to expose the plot if they did not desist, and the attack on the college was frustrated. The government subsequently furnished the college with twelve muskets for the better defence of the institution. Some of these muskets may still be seen in the property-room of the College Dramatic Society. The first effort made at journalism at St. John's was in 1853, when the "Goose Quill" was started. The pages were headed and ruled like printed paper. The editors were John R. G. Hassard, Arthur Francis, and Martin T. McMahon of the class of '55. Father Larkin had conservative ideas on such subjects, and opposed the undertaking from the start, and always barely tolerated it. He would not permit the editors to have it printed or circulated outside of the college. The "Goose Quill" ceased to exist shortly after the original corps of editors were graduated. It was during Father Larkin's rectorship in 1852 that the celebrated Rev. Louis Jouin, S. J., the famous philosopher, mathematician and linguist came to Fordham. He has since been thoroughly identified with the college, and is now (1892) professor of philosophy at Fordham. In 1854 Father Larkin resigned the president's chair at St. John's. He was then called to England, thence to Ireland, and back again to New York. He died at Fordham Dec. 11, 1858.

TELLIER, Remigius, S. S. J., sixth president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born in France, Oct. 9, 1796. He entered the Jesuit order on Oct. 11, 1818, and in 1854 succeeded Father Larkin as president of Fordham. Few alterations were made in the outward appearance of the college during his term of office, but changes were made in the course of instruction. The semi-annual examinations were inaugurated in 1855. The third division for small boys was established, and the St. John's Debating Society was founded. The membership was confined to the classes of philosophy and rhetoric, weekly meetings were held, and two public debates given each year, one by the philosophy class, and one by the class of rhetoric. Several attempts were made about this time to renew journalism. "Sam," the "Collegian," and a less pretentious sheet, the "Spy," in turn sprang into existence, but were all failures, and no other efforts were made in this direction until Father Halpin, under Father Dealy's presidency, started the "Fordham Monthly," which has continued to flourish. While Father Tellier was rector, a movement was first made toward the organization of an athletic association. A college base-ball team was established, and Sept. 13, 1859, the Rose Hill base ball club, the first regular team, was organized. In 1857 the first dramatic entertainment of any pretensions was given by the class of *belles-lettres* and classics. The attendance at the colleges was steadily increasing, and in 1856 the students numbered about 200. In 1859 the first of the prizes for the graduating class was established. The "Archbishop Hughes" medal for the best biographical essay was founded. Father Tellier retired from the presidency in 1860, died in January, 1866, and Father Thébaud again became president.

DOUCET, Edward, P. S. J., eighth president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born at Three Rivers, Canada, March 12, 1825. After completing his classical studies at the Jesuit College of St. Mary's, in Canada, he entered the Society of Jesus on Sept. 7, 1844. While a novice he was sent from Canada to St. John's College, Fordham, to commence his course of studies in the society. He reached the college on Aug. 20, 1846, and on Sept. 8th of the following year made his first vows. He passed most of his years of teaching and preparation for ordination at Fordham. On July 31, 1863, he was appointed rector of St. John's College. The old First Division Building was planned during his administration. Father Doucet was an intimate friend of Edgar Allan Poe, who, during his residence at Fordham, found the society of the priests at St. John's most congenial. Father Doucet did not ex-

ercise the faculties of president long, but on account of failing health went to Europe in November, 1864. He was a famous musician and a fine preacher. His closing days were passed at St. John's. He died at Fordham Dec. 9, 1890.

MOYLAN, William, S. J., ninth president of St. John's College, was born in Ireland, June 22, 1822. He emigrated to America at an early age, and first entered the secular priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, and in that capacity did considerable missionary work among the Indians and fishermen at Cape Gaspé, on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He afterward decided to become a Jesuit, and Nov. 14, 1851, at the age of twenty-nine, was admitted to the order of the Society of Jesus, and appointed to teach in the undergraduate course at Fordham, and was subsequently assigned to St. Francis Xavier's in West Sixteenth street, New York city, and later to San Francisco. In 1865 he was recalled to New York to assume the presidency of St. John's College, Fordham. In many respects he was a remarkable man. He was regarded as one of the best pulpit orators of his day, was an able teacher, and austere and rigorous in the performance of his duties. His entire life was a model of firmness and consistency. He was president for three years, and left as a monument to his memory the Senior Hall building of the college, which he evidently designed as a part of an extensive plan, which President Father Scully carried into execution. This was the first of the college buildings built of blue stone and marble from the lately acquired quarries, and was for a number of years the principal college building. His end came at the scene of his former labors. He died at Fordham, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1891.

SHEA, Joseph, S. J., tenth president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born in Canada on Dec. 31, 1829. He entered the Society of Jesus Aug. 5, 1850, and after completing the rigid course of studies required by that order, was ordained a priest. He was first a professor at St. John's College, and in 1868 was appointed rector of this institution. He took up the work where it was laid down by his predecessor, and the affairs of the college went on as smoothly as if there had been no change in the administration. He had the wings that now stand added to the central building, and made some other minor improvements. Father Shea was president for six years. During his administration a system of discipline was adopted such as is in vogue at secular institutions. This system, which was given a fair trial, was found to be a failure, and abandoned, and it was left to his successor to re-establish the firm discipline that is a feature of Jesuit colleges. After retiring from the presidency at Fordham, Father Shea was for a time stationed at St. Francis Xavier's, West Sixteenth street, New York city. He died at New York city Dec. 5, 1881.

GOCKELN, Frederick W., S. J., eleventh president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born at Grossenader, in the diocese of Münster, Westphalia, on Nov. 8, 1820, and at the age of thirteen came with his elder brother to America. He engaged for a time in business in New York, but not finding in it the attraction that a life of study possessed for him, he left that city and entered the Sulpician College in Montreal. His deportment won for him the esteem of the college faculty. One of the Sulpicians, Rev. John Larkin, in particular took a deep interest in his advancement. An intimacy sprang up between them which was to be severed only by death. Five years after Frederick's entrance into the college, his venerable director and friend informed him of his determination to apply for admission into the Society of Jesus. Young Gockeln followed his example. He left the College and set out with Father Larkin for the distant Jesuit mission of Kentucky. After the usual probation, Mr. Gockeln was admitted to the novitiate on Feb. 16, 1841. Mr. Gockeln remained in the novitiate until May, 1842, when he was sent with Father Larkin to establish Loyola College at Louisville, Ky. In 1845–46 came the removal of the Jesuit Kentucky Mission to Fordham, N. Y. Mr. Gockeln remained at Fordham until 1847, when he was sent to Brugelette, Belgium, to finish his studies. The following year he began theology at Laval. Here he was ordained in 1852. The next year was spent in the exercises of the third probation in the house of Our Lady of Liesse, at Laon. On his return to America he was employed for the eight ensuing years now at St. Mary's, Montreal, now at Fordham, now at St. Francis Xavier's, New York city. He was afterward at Guelph for a year, and was next sent to Woodstock, Md., thence to Yorkville. He was appointed rector of St. John's College, Fordham, in 1874. His first official act as president was to restore the former strict discipline, and re-establish the results that had before existed. Father P. A. Halpin was associated with him as vice-president, and though the change of administration was naturally severe, under the direction of these two able men, before six months had elapsed, all evidences of the former system had passed away, and St. John's soon regained its high standing, and the number of students rapidly increased. Father Gockeln attempted no improvements in the way of buildings, but assisted by a competent corps of professors did much to raise the standard of the studies. In 1882 Father Gockeln's successful administration came to an end, and he was appointed prefect of schools at Worcester, Mass. He was subsequently engaged in parish work in Jersey City, and was afterward appointed Superior of St. Joseph's Residence, Providence, R. I., where he died Nov. 27, 1886.

DEALY, Patrick Francis, S. J., twelfth president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born at Galway, Ireland, on Apr. 7, 1827. He was one of the first students of St. John's, entering the college in 1843, and, afterward deciding to join the Jesuit order, entered the novitiate which was at that time located at Fordham. He was therefore well acquainted with the manners and customs of the institution with which he has since been so closely identified. The accession of Father Dealy to the presidency marked a new era in the history of St. John's College. He was for a time a professor at Fordham, and subsequently taught in the Jesuit College at Montreal, after which he went to Europe to complete his theological studies, first in France, then at Rome and afterward at the University of Innspruck. Returning to America, he was appointed professor of rhetoric at Fordham, where he remained until he was made rector of St. Francis Xavier's church in New York city, and during this pastorate

did active work toward the completion of the handsome new church. In 1871 he founded the Xavier Union and was also prominent and active in establishing the Catholic Union, a body composed of the leading Catholics in the state of New York. When he was appointed rector of St. John's College the representative Catholics of New York city petitioned the general of the order to allow him to remain in the city, as the many societies with which he was connected would suffer, were his connection with them severed. The provincial of the order, wishing to have Father Dealy at Fordham, declined to accede to the proposition, but made arrangements that he should continue his connection with the Xavier and Catholic Unions. He was appointed by Cardinal McCloskey to take charge of the first pilgrimage that ever left America for Rome. He is a member of the convocation and has lectured before the Historical Societies of Brooklyn and New York city upon the early history of New York. He soon gave evidence of the progressive spirit that was to mark his administration. He made efforts to establish a freer intercourse with the outer world, and realizing that one of the first signs of advancement was the establishment of a college monthly, his first efforts were directed to the founding of the "Fordham College Monthly," the initial number of which appeared in November, 1882. The magazine has grown and flourished, and is now regarded as one of the leading college publications in this country. He also did a great deal for the improvement of the surroundings of the college. He laid macadamized roads, bordered by a flagged pathway from the entrance gate to both the college and the church. He beautified the lawn, improved the exterior of the college, and had the church entirely refitted and frescoed. He repaired and remodeled the old seminary building, which has since been known as St. John's Hall, and to it was afterward transferred the preparatory department. He received the sum of $5,000 to make these improvements from the estate of F. X. McGovern, S. J. He selected the site and made arrangements for the building of Science Hall, but it was left to his successor to complete the structure. To Father Dealy may be attributed the introduction of the military instruction into the curriculum of the college, which has since become such a prominent feature in the course of training at Fordham. Father Dealy availed himself of an act of congress which provided "that United States army officers be detailed to certain schools and colleges throughout the country to instruct the students in military science and tactics." After considerable trouble he succeeded in obtaining a detail for Fordham, the arms and equipment to be furnished by the government. On Oct. 10, 1888, Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers, of the 7th U. S. cavalry, reported for duty at Fordham as professor of military science and tactics. He is a strict disciplinarian and a thorough soldier. His genial and agreeable manners, combined with his energy and enthusiasm and the great interest he took in the cadets, did much to contribute to the success of the undertaking. Lieut. Squiers at once set to work to organize a company, and as a nucleus gathered around him a select squad of twelve. These being thoroughly drilled and competent to assume the duties of officers, he began to gather recruits, and in a short while a well-drilled body of cadets was the result. The boys made wonderful progress under the fine tuition of Lieut. Squiers, and the Fordham cadets at present (1892) enjoy the reputation of being one of the best-trained companies in the country, outside of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Lieut. Squiers joined his regiment in the West during the troubles with Sioux Indians in 1890–91, and his place was filled by Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, of the 1st U. S. Infantry, a graduate of West Point, who has introduced some valuable improvements and regulations into the cadet corps. Father Dealy also founded four scholarships of the yearly value of $400, open to competitors without distinction of creed. Father Dealy, who had done so much for the advancement of St. John's College, resigned the presidency in 1885. He was afterwards stationed at Fordham, and until his death was assistant pastor of St. Lawrence's church, East 84th street, New York city. He died Dec. 22, 1891.

CAMPBELL, Thomas J., S. J., thirteenth president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born in New York city Apr. 29, 1848. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College. He entered the Society of Jesus, was professor of *belles-lettres* and rhetoric at Fordham and St. Francis Xavier's Colleges. After completing the required course of study and probation, he was ordained a priest in Belgium in 1882. Father Campbell was appointed rector of St. John's College in 1885. It was fortunate that Father Dealy's mantle fell on the shoulders of a man who was so eminently fitted to successfully execute the various improvements that he had inaugurated. Father Campbell was full of the spirit of progress, that prognosticated well for the advancement of the college. He is a man of fine executive ability and scholarly attainments, and during his term of office the standard of scholarship at Fordham rapidly advanced, and the tone and character of the various associations was elevated. He introduced a notable change in the management of the Debating Society, and did away with the old system whereby the speeches of the debaters were written and memorized. He had the meetings of the society conducted after the plan of the British house of commons, the measures being brought up and debated in strict parliamentary form. In 1887 the St. John's Literary Society was changed into the house of representatives, and business was conducted after the manner of the lower house of the U. S. congress. The Science Hall, begun by Father Dealy in 1885, was completed by Father Campbell in the following year. It is a quaint-looking building, with a tall, graceful chimney at one end, and built of the same class of stone used in the Senior Hall. In 1886–87 the scientific course, with the surveying class and the classes of English philosophy and rhetoric were established. After having so ably administered the affairs of the college for three years, Father Campbell was elevated to a higher position when, in May, 1889, he was raised to the dignity of provincial of the New York-Maryland province. He has since made his residence principally at St. Francis Xavier's, West Sixteenth street, New York city.

SCULLY, John, S. J., fourteenth president of Fordham, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1846, the son of Edward Scully, of Sandy Hill, N. Y. He was educated at private schools in Albany, and in 1872 entered the Society of Jesus; he passed his novitiate in Canada, and subsequently went to Roehampton, England, for his studies in rhetoric, and to Stonyhurst for his philosophical

course. In 1878 he was appointed a professor at Fordham, and was afterward professor at Georgetown College. He was ordained a priest in 1884, and was immediately made prefect of studies at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, and in 1888 was nominated for the presidency of St. John's College, Fordham, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Father Campbell to the office of provincial. One of his first official acts after he became president was the sale of the property belonging to the college on the banks of the Bronx to the city of New York. The advantages of the situation were at once realized when the establishment of the Bronx park was first proposed. The purchase was confirmed April, 1889, and the college realized the sum of $93,966.25 by the transaction. The botanical gardens are to be erected on this property. It was about this time that the subject was first proposed regarding the erection of the statue to Archbishop Hughes. After some discussion the date for the unveiling of the statue was settled to take place on the occasion of the jubilee celebration June 24, 1891. As soon as Father Scully assumed the government of the college, he began active measures for the construction of new buildings, which had for many years been needed. By the fall of 1889 his plans had so far matured that in the early part of December of that year ground was broken for the new Junior Hall; the old building, which had been in use for fifty years, was rapidly going to decay, and the steadily increasing attendance demanded more commodious accommodations; before this building was fairly completed the active president had begun the erection of another and handsomer edifice in the form of an extension to the Senior Hall, at the point left uncompleted, for that purpose, by Father Moylan, and on Sunday, Aug. 17, 1890, the corner-stone of the new faculty building was laid by Bishop Conroy. This building is intended to be used principally for the rooms of the fathers and scholastics. The silver trowel used on this occasion was the gift of Paul Thébaud, A.M., who had been a student at Fordham early in the forties. The first and second stories of the north end of the building are to be used as a chapel for the students, which is complete and elegant in all its appointments; on the corresponding floors in the other end are the refectories, and on the other floors are the rooms of the professors. These buildings are all in rough gray stone quarried on the grounds; the trimmings are of pure white marble, and the combination produces a unique and elegant effect. Prior to Father Scully's presidency, the class of analytical chemistry was confined exclusively to the scientific course, but since his administration it has been introduced into the classical course as well, and is now one of the regular branches followed by the senior class; the classes of electrical engineering and photography have also been instituted since he assumed the presidential chair. The electric light, started by Father Campbell, was placed throughout the entire building during his second year, at which time he was also joined by the Rev. P. A. Halpin as vice-president and prefect of studies. This eminent divine is widely known throughout the country as an eloquent preacher, is the author of a text-book—"Precepts of Literature"—in use in a number of colleges, and ranks among the foremost literary men in the Society of Jesus. Among those who have become identified with St. John's are the Revs. Edward Doucet, D. J. McGoldrick, Timothy O'Leary, Joseph Ziegler, and other prominent members of the order. One of the crowning events in Father Scully's administration was the jubilee celebration, which was carried out with a fitness and detail creditable to him and to the first Catholic college in the country. The principal feature of the day was the unveiling of the statue of Archbishop Hughes, the founder of the college. Father Scully may justly feel proud of the many enduring monuments he has erected, which will cause his name to be recorded in the history of the college as one of the most active and distinguished of the many notable men who have occupied the president's chair of St. John's College, Fordham. Father Scully retired from the presidency in 1891.

GANNON, Thomas Joseph, S. J., fifteenth president of St. John's College, Fordham, was born at Cambridge, Mass., July 14, 1853. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native town, later entering Boston College which he left in 1872 to become a member of the Society of Jesus. He was subsequently appointed to teach the classics in Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., where he was for several years also chief disciplinarian. He afterward lectured on logic and general metaphysics at Boston College, and at the Jesuit house of studies, Woodstock, Md. In July, 1870, Father Gannon was appointed private secretary to the Very Reverend Provincial of the Maryland-New York Province of the Society of Jesus, which post he resigned in November, 1891, when he was appointed to succeed Rev. Father Scully as rector of St. John's College, Fordham. Father Gannon has already taken steps to raise the standard of studies, especially in mathematics. He is a man of ability and scholarly attainments, and will doubtless push to completion the many improvements projected by his predecessors, and inaugurate further plans to meet the requirements of the age, and maintain St. John's as the model Catholic college in America.

LARKIN, John, pastor of the R. C. church of the Holy Innocents, of New York, was born in Galway, Ireland, about 1833. He studied in the grammar school of his native place, and in 1843 entered Maynooth College, where he completed a course in divinity. In 1848 he came to this country and presented his credentials to Archbishop Hughes. Subsequently he was appointed to the missions of Freeport and Clearfield, where he reorganized the struggling churches and placed them on a successful and independent basis. In 1855 Father Larkin was transferred to the city of Chicago, and on arriving there was made theologian to the provincial council of St. Louis. He succeeded in raising money in large amounts for the benefit of the church and paid the debt of the Chicago Cathedral. He was next appointed pastor of an unfinished church in Galena, Ill. This edifice, unfortunately, was on the point of being sold for debt; but by his great exertions it was saved to the congregation and the debt paid. He afterward established schools and placed the church in a prosperous condition, when he was ordered, in 1861, to come to New York, and was made assistant at St. Stephen's church. When the parish of the Holy Innocents was organized, the pastorate was placed in charge of Father Larkin. He died Dec. 22, 1890.

SHERMAN, Roger, statesman, jurist and signer of the declaration of independence, was born at Newton, Mass., Apr. 19, 1721. Capt. John Sherman, his great-grandfather, came to America from Dedham, Eng., and settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1635. William, his grandson, father of Roger lived at Newton, on a small farm. He died in 1741, having removed with his family to Stoughton, Mass., in 1723, and the support of the family devolved mainly upon Roger, whose elder brother had previously settled at New Milford, Conn. All the education he had acquired up to this time was that afforded by the common schools of the period, and the advantages which they offered were exceedingly limited. In due season he was apprenticed to a shoemaker and continued in that occupation until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1743 the family removed to New Milford, Conn., young Sherman going on foot and carrying his tools with him from his Massachusetts home. At New Milford he wrought at his trade with great industry for some time and then began business as a merchant, in company with his brother. His thirst for knowledge was always inordinate, and it is recorded of him that while at work on his bench he had a book placed in such a position that he could read all the time when his eyes were not necessarily fixed on his work. Becoming an expert in mathematics, he made astronomical calculations as early as 1748, for an almanac which was published in New York. At the same time he applied himself, in addition to his other business, to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1754. He had been made county surveyor for Litchfield county, in which New Milford was situated, in 1745. The year after his admission to the bar (1755) he was chosen as the representative of his town to the general assembly of Connecticut, and in the same year was commissioned as justice of the peace. He was returned as the representative from New Milford from year to year, while he continued to reside there. In May, 1759, after he had practiced law for five years, he was appointed a judge of the court for Litchfield county. In 1761 he removed to New Haven, Conn., and was there also commissioned as a magistrate, appointed a county court judge and sent as representative to the general assembly. In 1765 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale College, of which he was treasurer for many years. He was made an assistant member of the state senate in 1766, and in the same year received the appointment of judge of the superior (highest) court in Connecticut, which position he held for twenty-three years, being, as well, a member of the council for nineteen years. During the years in which George III. and the British ministry were endeavoring to establish the right of the English parliament to tax the colonists for the purpose of raising revenue, to be disposed of by their own authority, exclusive of the voice of the colonists, Mr. Sherman was an attentive observer of their purposes and methods, and steadily opposed all acknowledgment of their right to do so. In connection with Joseph Trumbull, Eliphalet Dyer and Silas Deane, he was nominated by the colonial committee of correspondence to attend the general congress of the colonies, and was present at its first session in September, 1774. Here he became one of the most active members, serving on very many important committees, and being appointed with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Philip Livingston, to prepare the draft of the American declaration of independence; he was also a member of the council of safety in Connecticut. When the city of New Haven was incorporated, he was made its mayor, and held the office until the close of his life. Judge Sherman was appointed in 1783, by the legislature of Connecticut, with Judge Low, of New London, to revise and codify the statutes of the state. In 1787, with Judge Oliver Ellsworth and Dr. Richard Johnson, he sat from Connecticut in the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He was also in the Connecticut convention which adopted it, and did much to secure that result. Then he became a member of the first congress which met under the constitution, and when he had served for two terms was raised to the senate of the United States by the commonwealth which had delighted to honor him. He was twice married: the first time to Elizabeth Hartwell, of Stoughton, Mass. She died in 1760, and after his removal to New Haven, he married Rebecca Prescott, of Danvers, Mass. Mr. Sherman was by no means a brilliant man, but he was a man of such might of character that few men ever went into public life whose judgment and opinions were more sought for, or held in greater esteem. His personal appearance was venerable and his manners were simple. Upon his tombstone at New Haven, Conn., it is recorded that he "ever adorned the profession of Christianity which he made in his youth." He died in New Haven, Conn., July 23, 1793.

Roger Sherman

NICHOLAS, John, member of congress and jurist, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 19, 1761, the son of Robert Carter Nicholas, an eminent Virginia statesman. His brother George was attorney-general of Kentucky, another brother, Wilson Cary Nicholas, served as governor of Virginia, and yet another, Philip Norborne Nicholas, was eminent as a jurist. John shared the talents of his family, and with them influenced in a striking degree the political history of the time. He was admitted to the bar and attained distinction in his profession. In 1793 he was elected to congress, in which he wielded a strong democratic influence until 1801. Removing to Geneva, N. Y., in 1803, he devoted his time to large agricultural interests until he was sent to the state senate in 1806, where he served for three years. In 1806 he was also appointed judge of the court of common pleas of Ontario county, being the first to hold that office, and retained his seat on the bench until his death which took place in Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1819.

PACKARD, Sophia B., educator, was born at New Salem, Mass., Jan. 3, 1824, and was graduated from the Charlestown (Mass.) Female Seminary. Before taking her diploma she displayed the talent for teaching which made her life a success. She was principal of the female department of the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, Conn., afterward of the Oread Institute at Worcester, Mass. For several years she was pastor's assistant at Boston, Mass., both in the Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Temple Baptist churches, positions which she left to accept the corresponding secretaryship of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, with headquarters at Boston. While traveling in the South, in the interest of this society, she became so much interested in the elevation of the colored people that she resigned her position, in 1881, to open a school for women and girls in Atlanta, Ga. From eleven pupils, two teachers, and no property, "Spelman Seminary" grew, in nine years, to 846 pupils, thirty-four teachers, and property valued at $90,000, and

Sophia B Packard

during this period an aggregate of nearly 5,000 pupils were in attendance. Miss Packard was a woman of rare executive ability, and her strong, earnest character impressed itself on all with whom she came in contact. While on her way North on a summer vacation, in company with her associate principal, Miss H. E. Giles, she was taken ill, and died in Washington, D. C., June 21, 1891.

BUCHANAN, William Insco, manager, was born near Covington, Miami Co., O., Sept. 10, 1853. He was left an orphan at an early age, and spent his boyhood at the home of his grandparents on their farm near his birthplace. His great-grandfather removed from Rockbridge county, Va., to Miami county, O., in 1806, and was one of the pioneers of southern Ohio, taking part in the Indian wars of that period and in the war of 1812. His grandfather, in 1826, settled on the farm which was ever afterward his home. The subject of this sketch received as good an education as could be obtained in the country school at that time, to which has been added an extensive course of reading. While a young man he removed to Indiana, and there learned the trade of making edge tools, which he followed for several years in Carroll county. During his residence in that state he was made chief engrossing clerk of the house of representatives during the sessions of 1874 and 1875. In 1876 he went back to Piqua, O., near his old home, and engaged in mercantile life as a commercial traveler, continuing in that work for several years. In 1882 he removed to Sioux City, Ia., where he has since resided. He there became interested in a jobbing firm engaged in the wholesale queen's-ware trade. Mr. Buchanan gained a reputation as a manager of amusements during his residence in Sioux City, opening and conducting for three years the Peavey Grand Opera house, and is well known throughout the United States among theatrical and amusement managers. He was one of the originators (if such a word can be used) and an active member of the executive committee of the first four corn palaces built there, taking a deep interest in the success of these enterprises, believing that they would become, as they did, noted throughout this country and Europe, as the most successful and unique expositions held in any country. After the passage of the act of congress creating the World's Columbian Exposition, Gov. Boies appointed him the democratic member from Iowa of the World's Columbian commission, and on the organization of the exposition into the departments under which its work was so successfully carried on, Director-Gen. Davis in December, 1890, appointed him chief of the department of agriculture, and in January, 1891, assigned to him for organization the departments of live stock and forestry. These departments remained under his control and direction for over a year, and the outline and scope of the exhibits in those departments were modeled and designed, in a large measure, by Mr. Buchanan.

W. I. Buchanan

PERKINS, Charles Henry, inventor and machinist, was born at Taunton, Mass., Aug. 27, 1830. His father was an iron worker, as were most of his ancestors. He died when Charles was quite young, leaving his family in straitened circumstances, and at the age of nine the lad was put to work on a farm, and at thirteen apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade. At the conclusion of this apprenticeship in 1846, he went to Taunton to learn the machinist's trade, and for the next two years worked upon cotton machinery, and in 1849 began upon locomotive work. At the expiration of two years he was sufficiently conversant with every detail of the business to be employed as foreman. In the subsequent ten years he was engaged in different establishments in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut, setting up engines and constructing cotton machinery. During the financial crash of 1857 he lost his business by mills closing on account of the general depression of the cotton trade. Thrown thus upon the world entirely without means, his mind turned to invention, and his first attempt in that line laid the foundation of his future fortune. This invention was a horseshoe machine. The first shoe made on this machine was manufactured at Putnam, Conn., where he then resided. In 1859 Mr. Perkins removed to Providence, R. I., and began business under the style of Cutler & Perkins, which was subsequently changed, and chartered as the Union Horse Shoe Co. In 1864 he severed his connection with this company, and commenced the manufacture of sheet iron with the "Perkins Sheet Iron Co.," and continued in that business until 1867–68. In 1867 he discovered an entirely new process for making horseshoes, and commenced their manufacture under the name of R. I. Horse Shoe Co. The works of the company were in 1874 removed from Providence to Valley Falls, R. I., where a large establishment was erected to meet the demands of the rapidly growing business, which from half a ton a day at the beginning has increased to sixty tons a day. The inventions which Mr. Perkins has given to the world in connection with the horseshoe amount to between twenty and thirty. They have made revolutions in their manufacture

Charles H. Perkins

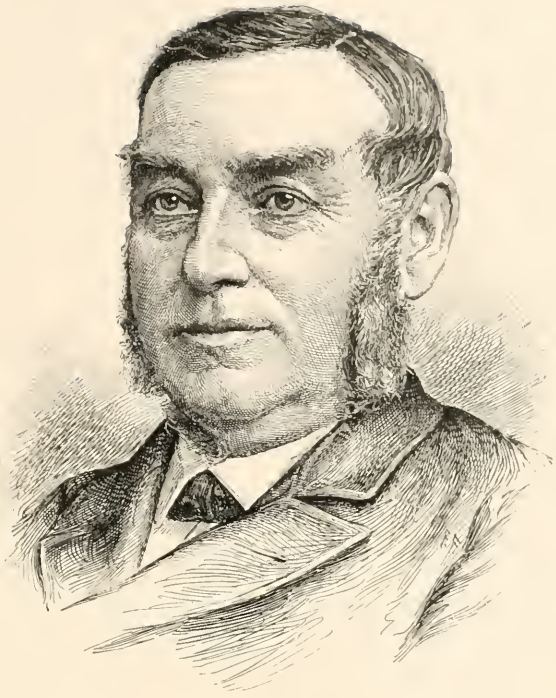
and have been of inestimable benefit to mankind. Probably the most valuable and interesting of them all is his latest invention, the manufacture of toe and side weight shoes by a process of rolling and finishing altogether novel, and producing the most perfect result. Mr. Perkins has been contented to acquire a fortune by a slow and steady accumulation of money from legitimate business sources, never tolerating risky methods or indulging in speculative ventures. In 1852 he was married to Frances Lucretia Bundy, of Woodstock, Conn. His children are Frederick E., Charles H., Jr., Willard C., and Ada L., who is the wife of Henry A. Kirby.

CHILDS, George William, publisher, journalist and philanthropist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1829. He obtained his early education in private schools, and during his summer vacations was employed as errand boy in a book store at $2 per week in which position he showed remarkable aptitude for business. In 1842 he entered the United States navy as an apprentice on board the ship Pennsylvania, but remained in the service only fifteen months. In 1844 he removed to Philadelphia, with no resources but a fertile brain, undaunted courage, and indefatigable energy. Obtaining a position in a book store kept by Peter Thomson, he worked diligently and faithfully for the interests of his employer, who soon advanced him to a place requiring judgment and tact. When he was but sixteen he attended the great trade sales in New York and Boston, where he purchased whole editions at a time. When he was eighteen he had saved a few hundred dollars, and with this, aided by his experience, he began business for himself in a small room at Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, in the old Ledger Building. In 1850 he became a member of the publishing firm of R. E. Peterson & Co., which soon afterward was changed to Childs & Peterson. The business of this house prospered, and one of their first publications, Peterson's "Familiar Science," young Childs pushed into a circulation of 200,000 copies. Dr. Kane's "Arctic Explorations" they put forth in splendid style and it paid a profit to the author of $70,000. Brownlow's book paid the Tennesseean a premium of $15,000. Fletcher's "Brazil," Bouvier's "Law Dictionary," Sharswood's "Blackstone's Commentaries," Lossing's "Civil War" each had an extended sale and greatly increased the profits of the firm. They also published Dr. Allibone's celebrated "Dictionary of English and American Authors," which was dedicated to Mr. Childs who was then recognized as a young man of remarkable business tact and sagacity. After completing a very successful career as book publisher, Mr. Childs

Geo. W. Childs

ou Dec. 5, 1864, purchased the "Public Ledger" of Philadelphia. The paper had been established in 1836 by three journeyman printers from Baltimore, but up to the time of its purchase by its present owner, had not risen to the position of an influential journal, and was not then on a paying basis. The faculty of the proprietor of detecting the public tastes and supplying the public wants was at once brought into requisition. His paper, taking the right side of every question, rapidly rose to a great circulation and to a commanding position in journalism. The "Ledger" assumed an exceptionally high tone; every improper feature in advertising or in news was excluded from its columns; a spirit of fairness and justice was made to breathe throughout its reports and opinions of men and things; no expenditure was withheld in enhancing its value as a trustworthy family newspaper and a welcome fireside visitor. Mr. Childs gave to his paper the closest attention and his great enterprise has since moved like clock-work under his constant supervision and control, gradually increasing in popularity and influence until it has become one of the most valuable journalistic properties in the United States, netting a princely

revenue to its proprietor. The present elegant Ledger building, at Sixth and Chestnut streets, was formally opened June 20, 1867, and the ceremonies were followed by a banquet attended by many distinguished people from various sections of this country. All of his employees are paid good salaries, and in addition Mr. Childs makes them a handsome Christmas present every year. The Typographical Union in 1878, owing to the depressed condition of every branch of business, voluntarily reduced the price of composition, but Mr. Childs, on receiving notice of the reduced rates, declined to take advantage of the reduction and continued to pay his compositors the wages they had previously been receiving, thereby involving an extra outlay of thousands of dollars a year. It has always been his pride to assist all the men of family in his employment, and not only says that he wishes them all to own their own homes, but in many instances has advanced money to help them build their own dwellings. Besides having won a brilliant reputation as a publisher and journalist, Mr. Childs is known the world over for his unostentatious philanthropy. The wealth which he has accumulated has been dispensed with great liberality. When he began life his only resources were industry, perseverance and a stout heart. With these qualities he has become the living illustration of that noble characteristic so rare among men of affluence, the accumulation of riches not for himself alone, but to make others happy during and after his life. This is his best eulogy: it lives and it lasts and teaches a noble lesson. He has thus planted himself in the human heart and has laid the foundation of his monument upon universal benevolence. He coins fortune like a magician and spends it like a man of heart. Both personally and in his journal he has manifested great interest in every thing which has affected the city of Philadelphia and the welfare of her people. He was among the foremost to secure Fairmount Park, one of the originators of, and a large contributor to, the Zoölogical



Geo. W. Childs

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Garden, the Pennsylvania Museum, and the School of Industrial Arts of Philadelphia. He presented to the Typographical Society a large burial lot in Woodland Cemetery, has given freely of his means to many charitable institutions, has sent inmates of these on pleasure excursions during the hot weather, and he regularly celebrates the 4th of July and Christmas by a banquet to newsboys and bootblacks. Mr. Childs's philanthropy is not confined to his own city and country. The public drinking fountain at Stratford-upon-Avon was erected by him in 1887, as a memorial to Shakespeare, and he placed in Westminster Abbey a memorial window to the poets Herbert and Cowper in 1877, and one in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, as a memorial to Milton in 1888. He gave to the Church of St. Thomas, Winchester, a *reredos* in memory of Bishops Launcelot, Andrews and Ken, and was the largest contributor to the memorial window for the poet Thomas Moore in the church of Bromham, Eng. He also erected monuments to the memory of Edgar Allan Poe and Leigh Hunt. His habits are simple, yet his elegant residence in Philadelphia is a gem bright with exquisite decoration and rich in every variety of art. A few years ago he erected a beautiful country home a short distance outside of Philadelphia near Bryn Mawr, and gave it the historic name of Wootton, which is shown in the accompanying engraving. He also owns a handsome cottage at Long Branch. With unbounded hospitality he has entertained more distinguished people from all over the world than any man in this country. In 1885 Mr. Childs

published "Some Recollections of Gen. Grant," a valuable acquisition to the bibliography of the great soldier who was his personal friend and associate for many years. In 1890 a volume of his own "Recollections" was issued. This work is rich with reminiscences of famous persons, accounts of exceedingly interesting possessions and delightful occasions. Mr. Childs died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1894.

DREXEL, Anthony Joseph, banker, was born in Philadelphia in 1826. Francis Martin Drexel, his father, who founded the large financial institution of which his distinguished son is now the head, was a native of Dornbirn, Austrian Tyrol, born in 1792. He studied languages and the fine arts at an institution in Turin, and on his return home in 1809 found his country invaded by the French. To escape conscription he went to Switzerland and subsequently to Paris. Upon his return to Tyrol in 1812 he found the conscription still in force and he went to Berlin to continue his studies in painting. In 1817 he came to America and settled in Philadelphia. A few years later he went to Peru and Chili, where he executed some fine portrait paintings of notable persons, including Gen. Bolivar, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. After spending considerable time in Mexico, he returned to Philadelphia and engaged in the banking business. In 1837 he founded the banking house of Drexel & Co., which grew to be a large and prosperous institution with the highest credit during his lifetime. After his death in 1863 he was succeeded by his two sons, Anthony J. and the late Francis A. Drexel, under whose management the banking house became one of the largest and most successful enterprises of its kind in America. The New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. dates back to 1850, and the Paris house of Drexel, Harjes & Co. was founded in 1867. Mr. Anthony J. Drexel entered the bank when he was thirteen, before he was through with his studies in school. Since then the history of the banking business of which he is the head, is the history of his life. Its growth, its prosperity, wide influence, and the extent of its operations are largely due to his directing hand. The Drexel houses are money-furnishing establishments, their principal transactions being to supply capital for individual and corporate enterprises or needs, for government use, national, state and municipal, and for times of public emergency. In all such negotiations, especially those of a large or a public nature, Mr. Anthony J. Drexel has a quick and intuitive perception, his mind taking in all the prominent bearings of the proposition at once, and enabling him to decide promptly what ought or what ought not to be done. In all his business operations he takes notice not only of the interests of his own banks, but shows just and generous regard for the interests of the client and for the public also, whenever the negotiation has its public side. If it is an occasion when solvent business men or fiduciary institutions are hard pressed, or might be compelled to suspend or break, owing to panic in the money market, the means are furnished to save the institutions from breaking or discredit. Mr. Drexel has many times done this under all sorts of circumstances from the humblest to those involving safety or ruin to very large corporations, where, if the relief had not been extended, there would have been peril or wide-spread disaster. For all such matters he has strong insight, the broadest view and the quickest decision. The Drexel banking houses have supplied and placed hundreds of millions of dollars in government, corporation, railroad and other loans and securities. These securities are placed for investment. They do not have dealings with speculative bonds or stocks, but engage only in sound and sure transactions. The reputation of these banking houses for fair dealing has always been maintained on the highest plane. At the opening of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, a large number of travelers and tourists having Drexel letters of credit were in Germany, Switzerland, France or elsewhere on the continent. They were cut off from communication and were compelled to remain where they were, because the railways and telegraphs were seized for exclusive government use. In this emergency the Paris house of Drexel, Harjes & Co. directed a large amount of gold to be sent to Geneva and other places on the continent to protect their letters of credit, and authorize the holders of them, wherever they were, to draw through the local banks, in francs, sterling, marks or dollars, as would be most available for them. This gave instant relief to the holders of the letters of credit and won the highest praise for the business methods of the Drexels. The entire history

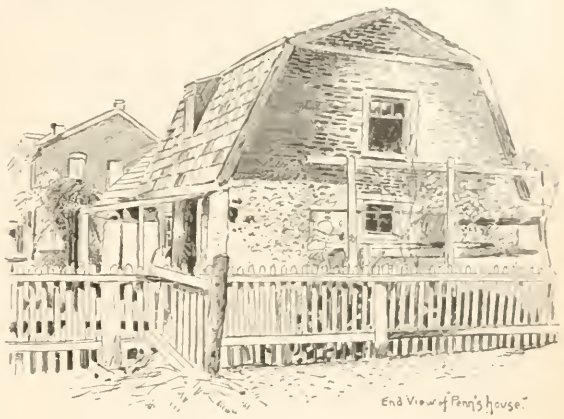
A. J. Drexel

of these famous financial institutions has been one of continued prosperity and success. The loans, credits, and other transactions of the Drexel houses, for the past third of a century have extended all over the commercial world. The high personal character of Mr. Drexel, who possesses many estimable traits, has won for him the friendship and esteem of all people of his native city. He is interested in all measures intended to promote the public good, and has given liberally of his vast means to assist and support numerous charitable and benevolent projects. The Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, which he recently founded and heavily endowed, has already achieved a wide reputation. It has departments of arts, science, mechanical arts and domestic economy, and is an institution whose object is to furnish means of opening better and wider avenues of employment to young men and women. To this institution his distinguished personal friend and companion, George W. Childs, with his characteristic generosity, has presented almost his entire collection of rare prints, manuscripts, valuable relics and autographs. It is probably the finest collection of its kind in America, and is estimated to be worth $100,000. He died June 30, 1893.

BOUDINOT, Elias, first president of the American Bible Society, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1740. His great-grandfather, a French Huguenot, came over to this country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This ancestor's name was Elias, as was also his grandson, the father of the subject of this sketch; he died in 1770, having married Catherine Williams, who was of Welsh origin. Their son Elias received a common-school and then a classical education, and entered the law office of Richard Stockton, whose eldest sister he married. He was admitted to practice at the bar in New Jersey, and rapidly rose to distinction. From the beginning of the troubles between the colony and the mother-country, Mr. Boudinot was an ardent patriot. In 1777 he was appointed by congress commissary-general of prisons, and in the same year was elected delegate to the Continental congress, becoming president of that body in November, 1782, in which capacity it fell to him to sign the treaty of peace with Great Britain. At the close of the war, he returned to the practice of law and in 1789, under the newly adopted constitution, was again elected to congress, and remained a member of that body during the next six years. In 1796, President Washington appointed Mr. Boudinot a director of the United States mint, in place of Rittenhouse, who had died, and he remained in this office until 1805, when he resigned and settled at Burlington, N. J. Mr. Boudinot lost his wife about the year 1808. In 1812 Elias was elected a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and gave to that organization the sum of £100; but Elias Boudinot is best remembered for his interest in the American Bible Society, of which he was the first president. This society was organized in New York in May, 1826, there being at the time about sixty local Bible Societies, delegates from thirty-five of which came to the metropolis to form the greater organization. The first Bible Society in the United States was instituted in Philadelphia in 1808, the second at Hartford, the third at Boston, the fourth at Princeton, N. J.—all of these in 1809. After the American Society had been established, the number of its auxiliaries increased very rapidly, and in 1881 these numbered about 7,000. The American Bible Society was incorporated in 1841 with privileges which have since been greatly enlarged. Its first place of business was a room seven feet by nine, the next was twenty feet square, the third was in a building located in Nassau street, New York, on a lot fifty feet by one hundred, which was afterward enlarged. In 1852 the present Bible House was built, occupying the whole open ground bounded by Third and Fourth avenues, Astor place and Ninth street, being six stories high with an open square in the centre. In this establishment, which carried on the executive and manufacturing departments of the society the number of persons employed is about 400. Here the society prints and binds the Bibles and Testaments, owns its own sets of stereotype and electrotype plates, with the plates which were stereotyped, at great expense, of the whole Bible in the Boston raised letter, for the use of the blind. The object of the American Bible Society and its auxiliaries is to distribute Bibles as widely as possible among the destitute of all classes and religious denominations either at cost or at a very low price. The Scriptures are published at the Bible House in nearly every known language. The number of volumes issued has increased between 1816 and 1881 from 440,000 to 11,340,000, while receipts have increased from $450,000 to $6,794,000. After Mr. Boudinot's election as president of the American Bible Society, he made to it what was at that time a most munificent donation of $10,000, and he afterward contributed liberally towards its building. All of his later days were passed in the study of Biblical literature and in charitable work. He was trustee of Princeton College, and there founded in 1805 the Cabinet of Natural History which cost $3,000. In 1818 three boys of the Cherokee tribe were brought to the foreign mission school at Philadelphia, and Mr. Boudinot permitted one of them to take his name, being deeply interested in every attempt to improve the condition of the American Indians. This boy had a romantic and tragic history. He became an influential chief in his tribe. In 1839, June 10, he was murdered while west of the Mississippi, by a savage Indian. Elias Boudinot also did much to aid in the instruction of deaf-mutes and in the education of young men for the ministry. By his will, he bequeathed his estate, which was very large and valuable, to charities, among them an appropriation to buy spectacles for the aged poor. Mr. Boudinot published a number of works, including: "The Age of Revelation" (1790), which was a reply to Paine's "Age of Reason;" "An Oration before the Society of the Cincinnati" (1793); "Second Advent of the Messiah" (Trenton, 1815); "Star in the West, or an Attempt to Discover the Long Lost Tribes of Israel" (1816)—in this work, agreeing with Mr. James Adair, Mr. Boudinot regards the Indians as the lost tribes. He died in Burlington, N. J., Oct. 24, 1821.

KAMPMAN, Lewis Francis, educator, was born in Philadelphia Feb. 16, 1817, the great-grandson of Bishop D. Nitschmann. He passed through Nazareth Hall and the Seminary; taught at the former 1835–40; served for three years as a missionary in Canada; was pastor at Canal Dover, O., 1843–50; at Gnadenhütten, O., 1850–52; at Bethlehem, Pa., 1852–55, where he was one of the founders and editors of the "Moravian;" at Lancaster, Pa., 1855–58; president of the theological seminary on its removal to Bethlehem, 1858–64; pastor at Lititz, 1864–67; member and secretary of the Provincial Board, 1867–79; pastor at York, Pa., 1879–84. He was one of the compilers of the Moravian hymnal, and supplied several of its translations from the German. He died at Bethlehem Oct. 21, 1884.

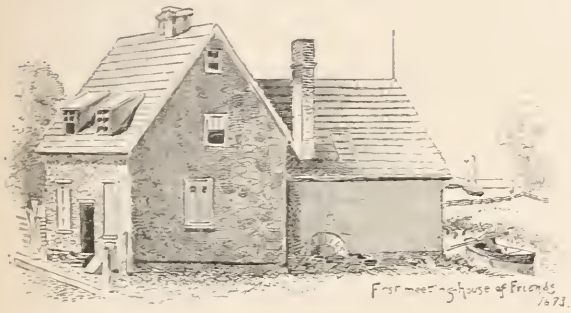
PENN, William, founder of Pennsylvania, was born in London Oct. 14, 1644. His father, Sir William Penn, who, in 1643, married Margaret Jasper, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of Rotterdam, became rear-admiral and vice-admiral of Ireland, and in 1652 vice-admiral of England, was general in the first Dutch war, and from 1664 until the time of his death, in 1670, was captain-commander under King James II., by whom he was knighted. His mother was a pious woman, and developed in her son a strong religious faith and those estimable qualities of mind and heart which were prominent in him throughout his entire career. William was first sent to a free grammar school at Chigwell, afterward attended a private school in London, and in 1656, when his father removed the family to Ireland, he was given the advantage of the best private instruction. At the age of fifteen he was entered as a student at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he showed unusual mental strength, was a diligent reader of the best books, and soon acquired a vast fund of general information. While pursuing his college course he attended a meeting of the Society of Friends, conducted by Thomas Loe, who previously belonged to Oxford University. The sermon produced a remarkable effect on his mind, and Penn, finding that some of his fellow-students were likewise impressed, united with them in holding religious meetings. For absenting himself from the religious services of the university, and, refusing to wear the gown, he was fined, and finally, with others, expelled. When William returned home his father, who was stern in manner and severe in discipline, drove his son from home, but through the intercession of his mother he was recalled and sent, in company with people of rank, to Paris, where he was presented to the king, became a welcome guest at his court, and mingled for a brief time in the fashionable society of the French capital. He then went to Saumur to receive private instruction under the renowned Moses Amyrault, one of the ablest theologians of his day in the Protestant church. After traveling through France and Italy with Robert Spencer, he returned home in 1664, was entered as a law student at Lincoln's Inn, and also placed on the staff of his father. In 1666 he was sent to Ireland to superintend the paternal estates in that country. Taking with him letters of introduction to the Duke of Ormond, the viceroy, he was received with marked attention, and became a welcome guest in that gay circle. While residing there he displayed great valor in aiding the Lord of Arran to quell a mutiny in the garrison at Carrickfergus. In recognition of his services on this occasion an elegant portrait of Penn was painted in military costume. This likeness is the only one known to have been made of him during his lifetime. Being at the city of Cork soon afterward he again went to hear the celebrated Quaker minister, Thomas Loe, who was conducting religious meetings there. He was deeply impressed with the force and eloquence of the sermons, soon thereafter accepted the tenets of the Society of Friends, and attended their meetings regularly. In 1667, together with others of the same faith, he was taken before the mayor of Cork on a charge of riot, and was imprisoned. While in prison he wrote to the lord president of Munster, pleading for liberty of conscience, and urging that persecution for religious faith should cease. This was his first advocacy of universal toleration, and soon brought forth his release. Upon his return to England he was subjected by his stern father to more severe trials than imprisonment, as Adm. Penn again drove him from his house. It was only by the entreaties of a devoted mother that he was again allowed to return home,



"End View of Penn's House."

even to visit his parents. In 1668 Penn became an influential minister among the Quakers, and began to write numerous tracts and documents in support of their faith, all of which attracted wide attention. When he published "The Sandy Foundation Shaken," it gave great offence to the clergy, especially the bishop of London, who obtained an order for Penn's imprisonment in the Tower for more than eight months. During this period he wrote "No Cross, No Crown," which became very popular among people of his faith, and was the ablest of his theological works. Soon after the appearance of "Innocency with Her Open Face" he was released from prison by the influence of the Duke of York, afterward James II. of England, for whom Penn ever had the strongest personal attachment. In 1670, while preaching in London, he was again arrested under the authority of the Conventicle act, which intended to suppress all religious meetings not conducted according to the liturgy and practice of the Church of England. Penn defended himself before the court, and was acquitted, but being fined for keeping on his hat in court he was sent to prison a brief time for its non-payment. His father, who was now on a bed of sickness, sent his son sufficient money to pay the fine and invited him to come home. He died a few days after his arrival, and bequeathed William £1,500 a year. He next wrote "A Seasonable Caveat Against Popery," and in 1671 was confined six months in Newgate prison for preaching at a Friends' meeting in London, and during this time wrote "The Great Cause of Liberty of Conscience Once More Debated and Defined by the Authority of Reason, Scripture and Antiquity," and "An Apology for Quakers." After spending several months preaching in Germany and Holland, he returned to England, and in 1672, at the age of twenty-eight, married Gulielma Maria, daughter of Sir William Springett, who was killed at the siege of Bamber. Penn and his wife first resided at Rickmansworth, but settled at Dormingshurst, in Sussex. In 1676 he was engaged with others in framing a con-

stitution for West Jersey, and, as arbitrator, settled the controversy concerning the proprietary right of Edward Byllinge to that Quaker colony. He decided in favor of Byllinge, who afterward became involved, surrendered his property to his creditors, and Penn became one of three trustees of the estate. Under the management of Penn and his associates the colony of West Jersey prospered, and large numbers of Quakers settled in it. The experience gained by William Penn in framing the government of West Jersey, and the information he acquired of the adja-



cent territory, prepared him for the great enterprise of founding a province on the west bank of the Delaware. He had also inherited from his father a claim on the British government for money advanced and services rendered to the amount of £16,000. For this sum Charles II., on March 4, 1681, granted Penn a charter for a tract of land, "bounded on the east by the Delaware river, on the west limited by the province of Maryland, and to the northward to extend as far as plantable." Under this charter Penn was made absolute proprietor of the province, which the king named Pennsylvania, in honor of the great admiral. William Penn, aided by his personal friend, Algernon Sidney, drew up a liberal plan of government, which was published in May, 1682. It was afterward slightly modified, but its leading features are found in the present state constitution, and have had an influence on the legislation of other states as well as the formation of the general government of the United States. The principle of religious liberty, one of its leading characteristics, had been embodied in the charters of Rhode Island and Maryland, but it was reserved for Penn to give it a clearer expression and a wider range of application. In the penal code he was far in advance of his age, as he looked upon reformation as the great end of justice, and exempted from the death penalty 200 offences which were capital under the English law. Sir William Markham, a cousin of Penn, was commissioned as the first deputy governor of the province, with authority to establish courts, settle boundaries, sell lands, and exercise every right granted to the proprietor, except that of calling a legislative assembly. He arrived in New York June 21, 1681, and immediately obtained from the acting governor there a letter to the local officials on the Delaware notifying them to transfer their authority to him. He arrived at Upland (now Chester), the only town then in Pennsylvania, and on Aug. 3, 1681, organized a council composed of six Quakers and three of the early settlers. Before the end of the year, with surveyors sent over by Penn "to lay out a great town of 10,000 acres," he selected the site of Philadelphia, and in July, 1682, he purchased from the Indians the site of Pennsbury Manor and other lands adjoining the Delaware river. In September, 1682, William Penn himself, with about 100 passengers, mostly Friends, set sail from London on the Welcome, and on Oct. 27th landed at New Castle, now in the state of Delaware, where he was joyfully welcomed by the inhabitants. A few days later he proceeded to Upland, which name he changed to Chester. From here he sailed up the river to the site of the capital of his province, at the junction of the Schuylkill with the Delaware river, which he had purchased from the Swedes, who, years before, had formed a small settlement there. It was Penn who gave it the name of Philadelphia. After giving some directions for building he went to New York "to pay his duty to the Duke of York by visiting his province." Soon after his return, in November, Penn is supposed to have made the celebrated treaty of peace and friendship with the Indians, under a large elm-tree on the Delaware, now in the northern part of the city. This is the only treaty with the Indians never sworn to, and the only one never broken. It is an important event in history that not a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by a red man in Pennsylvania. Penn was now in the prime of life, being only thirty-eight years old; he was graceful and pleasing in his manners, and by kindness and good judgment exercised a remarkable influence over the Indians, and the settlers were now rapidly coming to his province. He made treaties with other tribes, and as long as any of the aborigines remained in Pennsylvania their traditions bore testimony to his justice and benevolence. The first general assembly, which convened at Chester Dec. 4, 1682, passed a code of laws, comprising sixty-nine sections, which long formed the basis of jurisprudence in Pennsylvania. The next spring the provincial council and the assembly met in Philadelphia. Entrusting the government to the provincial council, of which Thomas Lloyd was president, Penn, in June, 1684, embarked for England. The next year the Duke of York, his personal friend, succeeded to the throne as James II., and at once set at liberty 1,400 Quakers who had been imprisoned for their religious belief. Through him Penn secured a settlement of the boundary question between Maryland and Pennsylvania. On his return to England he took up his residence at Kensington. Having a strong influence with the king he became a regular visitor at his court, where he pleaded the cause of innocent sufferers of all religious denominations, and persuaded the king to introduce into parliament a general act that would permit freedom of religious opinion in every part of his dominions. In April, 1687, largely through his influence, the king issued a proclamation declaring liberty of conscience to all, and removing tests and penalties. He was sent by King James on a mission to William of Orange, and, after visiting Holland, traveled through part of Germany, circulating favorable reports of his province. This visit was the origin of the remarkable tide of German immigration to Pennsylvania during the first half of the eighteenth century. After King James went into exile, owing to malicious and unfounded reports against Penn, the latter was deprived of his government, and his province, in 1692, was temporarily annexed to the colony of New York. On Feb. 23, 1694, his first wife died, and in January, 1696, he married Hannah Callowhill, of Bristol. By an order in council, August, 1694, his province was again restored to him, and on Sept. 9, 1699, with his wife and daughter Letitia, he sailed for Pennsylvania, and soon after his arrival in Philadelphia took up his residence on Second street, between Chestnut and Walnut, where his son John, known as "the American," was born. In the government of the province, while in Philadelphia, he gave special attention to the amelioration of the condition of the Indians and negroes. In

1700 he settled on Pennsbury Manor, on the Delaware, near Bristol, Pa., and the next year made a treaty with the Potomac Indians, and one with the Five Nations. He returned to England toward the close of 1701, and soon afterward sent his son William to Philadelphia to represent him, but the latter so disgraced his father that he was called home. A series of troubles followed Penn now, and he became so reduced in his finances that he offered to sell his province to Queen Anne for £20,000, but failed to succeed. In 1712 he was stricken with paralysis, which deprived him of his memory and power of motion, and so lingered for six years. In the meantime his wife managed his business affairs for him. A colossal bronze statue of him, shown in the illustration, thirty-six feet high, weighing thirty tons, designed by Alexander Caulder, has been completed, and will soon surmount the public building in Philadelphia. After Penn's death his wife, Hannah, during the minority of her children, as sole executrix, administered the affairs of the province from 1718 to 1727, with Sir William Keith as her deputy governor. William Penn had one son, William, by his first wife, and three sons, John, Thomas and Richard, by his second wife. He died at Ruscombe, Berkshire, July 30, 1718.

PENN, Hannah Callowhill, second wife of the founder of Pennsylvania, was born about 1670, probably at Bristol, where her father was a merchant. She married Penn in January, 1696, crossed the sea with him in 1699, and kept some state in his houses at Philadelphia and in Bucks county. After his death, in July, 1718, her three sons, John, Thomas and Richard, being under age, she managed the business of the province with much ability, having Sir W. Keith as her agent on the spot, 1718–27. She died in 1733.

PENN, William, oldest son of the founder of Pennsylvania, was born in England about 1676. He crossed the sea in the winter of 1703–4, and, as a member of the Pennsylvania council, argued to nullify one of his father's instructions. Becoming involved in trouble with the local authorities by his riotous conduct, he soon left the colony, which he never revisited. He incurred heavy debts, and his American rights passed to other members of the family. He died at Liege, Belgium, in 1720.

PENN, William, second son and heir of the preceding, was born in 1703. He executed, in September, 1731, a release of all or any hereditary rights in the colony, in favor of his relatives, John, Thomas and Richard Penn. He returned, temporarily at least, to the Society of Friends, which his father had left, was twice married, and died in Ireland Feb. 6, 1746. This branch of the family became extinct in the person of his only son.

PENN, John, oldest son of the founder of Pennsylvania, by his second wife, Hannah Callowhill, was born in Philadelphia Feb. 29, 1700. He was brought up in England, remained true to his father's faith, spent part of the years 1734–35 in the province, and inherited half the proprietorship, which, on his death in October, 1746, passed to his brother Thomas.

PENN, Thomas, second son of the founder of Pennsylvania by his second wife, was born in England March 8, 1702. He was in the province from 1732 to 1741, representing his brothers, John and Richard; in 1746 he inherited the rights of the former. About 1752 he married a daughter of the Earl of Pomfret. He seems not to have again visited his American estates, but to have been a benefactor, if not a founder, of the College of Philadelphia (afterward merged in the University of Pennsylvania), as well as of the hospital and library there. These gifts were well within his power, as he was the chief proprietor of one of the largest feudal estates in the world, with more than 200,000 inhabitants. He died in London March 21, 1775.

PENN, Richard, third son of the founder of Pennsylvania by his second wife, was born about 1710. He managed his American affairs by deputy, and died in 1773, leaving two sons.

PENN, Richard, second son of the preceding, was born in England in 1735. He was educated at Cambridge, crossed the sea with his brother John in 1763, spent six years in the colony, and returned to it as lieutenant-governor in 1771. He was the best and most popular of his family, gave careful attention to the public interests during the year and a half of his rule, showed hearty sympathy with the cause of freedom, and was on cordial terms with Washington and other leaders. In 1775 he took to London the second petition of congress, and, being examined by the house of lords, frankly revealed the condition of affairs in the colony, and was rebuked by the ministry for his liberal ideas. He remained in England, was in parliament 1796–1806, and brought his eldest son to America in 1808. His wife, Mary Masters Penn (1756–1829), was a Philadelphia lady. He died at Richmond, Surrey, May 27, 1811.

Rich.d Penn

PENN, John, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in London, July 14, 1729, the oldest son of Richard Penn, and grandson of the founder of the colony. He was sent thither in early life, sat in the council as its first member 1753–55, and after eight years in England came back in 1763 as lieutenant-governor. The first months of his rule were harassed by lawlessness on the border, and a petition of the assembly to the king to set aside the proprietary government. The running of Mason and Dixon's line in 1767–68 and the treaty at Fort Stanwix with the Indians in 1768, removed difficulties and seemed to assure the possessions of his family. He went to England on his father's death in 1771, and returned two years later as governor. When the war broke out he halted between two opinions, half sympathizing with the colonists, yet afraid to act. He was soon disregarded and superseded, the power being taken by the committee of safety in July, 1775, and by the executive council a year later. He was even confined from August, 1777, to May, 1778, for fear the British might make use of him. His proprietary rights were formally set aside by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1779, leaving his family only their manors and private property, but voting them £130,000 in compensation, to be paid three years after a declaration of peace. They afterward received from England an annuity of £4,000; one-fourth of these allowances came to the Governor, John. His later years were spent in peace in his mansions in or near Philadelphia. He was rather a negative, neutral character, well-meaning but not forcible, and neither loved nor hated by his neighbors. The Penn family were the heaviest losers by the revolution. He died in Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 9, 1795.

John Penn

KEITH, Sir William, lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, was born in England in 1680. He was the third baronet of his name in the Scottish baronetage, having been the son of another Sir William Keith of Aberdeenshire. When quite a boy he was sent to France, where at that time the exiles of the Stuart family were living at the court of St. Germains, and

here the young man remained for several years with the hope that the Pretender would eventually come to the throne of England, and that he would have a lucrative berth in Scotland. On returing to Scotland he got mixed up with the intrigues of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat. The latter was the originator of what was known as the Queensberry plot of 1703, by which he succeeded in hoaxing the British statesmen, but was discovered and with difficulty escaped to France. Keith seems to have had suspicion thrown upon him for some reason, as being implicated in the plot or scheme of Fraser, and was accordingly arrested and thrown into prison, but was let off without trial. Keith was a rank tory, and that party having come into power, he was fortunate in receiving one of the American offices which were at that time so much coveted by English and Scotchmen. He was appointed surveyor-general of the customs for the southern district of North America. He crossed the ocean and settled in Virginia, where he continued to reside until the death of Queen Anne and the accession of George I., when, the whigs coming into power, he lost his position. In the meantime, however, Sir William had made good use of his opportunities and had succeeded in ingratiating himself with the inhabitants of the colony, and perceiving that one might easily be very successful in America, he applied for the position of lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, which at that time included what is now the state of Delaware. He accordingly returned to England and there worked for nearly two years to obtain the coveted office, and succeeding at last, returned to America and settled in Philadelphia in 1717. The governors and lieutenant-governors of the colonies at that time, although appointed by the crown, were paid by the colonial assemblies. The Pennsylvania assembly gave Sir William Keith a salary large enough to enable him to keep up quite a baronial style in his mode of living: besides a fine mansion in Philadelphia, he had a country seat in Montgomery county, which was still in existence a few years since. Keith appears to have been a skillful administrator, with a special leaning toward a wise construction of the law, and a judicial mind. He was also successful in his arrangements with the Indians, and otherwise acted in a manner to continue and strengthen his popularity with the colonists. In practical ways he was original and farsighted. He issued the first paper money made for the colony, and is said to have erected the first iron furnace set up within the limits of his government. Unfortunately for Sir William Keith, the death of his father, while it brought about his succession to the baronetcy, was the cause of his ruin. His father died heavily involved and practically bankrupt, and he too, soon found himself so deep in the mire of indebtedness that he began to have recourse to dishonorable ways, especially proving unfaithful to the proprietary interest which was threatened through the death of the founder, William Penn. The representatives of the Penn interest at length succeeded in procuring the dismissal of Keith from his office. After that he became a member of the assembly during two terms, but then suddenly fled the country on account of his creditors, and returned to England. This was in 1728, and the same year he published a tract or pamphlet on the condition of the colonies, and is said to have been the first one to suggest to the British government ways and means for taxing the American colonies. He also wrote a "History of Virginia" which was published in 1738, and he was the author of a volume of miscellaneous papers which were published just before his death. Sir William Keith resided in England about twenty years after his flight from America, and during this period was most of the time in very destitute circumstances. While living in London he was frequently arrested for debt, and detained in prison, until, through the assistance of friends or some other fortunate circumstance, he could obtain release. His career in America had left him with the reputation of being a man not only exceedingly vain, but also intriguing and treacherous, and he therefore had but few friends. He died in London Nov. 18, 1749.

GORDON, Patrick, soldier, was born in England in 1644, where he received a military education and early entered the British army, serving with distinction until the end of the reign of Queen Anne. He was subsequently appointed lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania under the proprietaries, came to America with his family in 1726, and met the assembly in August of that year. In his first address he said he had been bred a soldier, that he knew nothing of the devious ways of politics and politicians, and that he intended to pursue a straightforward course in the government administration. A council was held May 26, 1728, in Philadelphia, for the purpose of renewing some of the Indian treaties, at which the Indians present, referring to his address, said: "The governor's words were all right and good; we have never had any such speech since William Penn was here." Intercourse with the Indians was friendly at this time, notwithstanding occasional disturbances, and in a speech of Hetaquantagechty, he says that he "has heard the melancholy news of the governor's loss, by the death of his spouse . . . . that he takes part in his grief, and if he had a handkerchief good and fine enough to present to the governor, he would give it to wipe away his tears." His administration was in all respects a happy one. No circumstances occurred requiring him to weigh in opposite scales his duty to the people and to the proprietaries. The unanimity of the assembly, the council, and the governor, gave an uninterrupted course to the prosperity of the province. The wisdom which guided his counsels was strongly portrayed in her internal peace, increased population, improved morals, and thriving commerce. Gov. Gordon published "Two Indian Treaties at Conestogo," in 1728. Gov. Gordon died in Philadelphia Aug. 5, 1736.

LOGAN, James, governor of Pennsylvania and founder of the Loganian Library at Philadelphia, was born in Lurgan, county Armagh, Ireland, Oct. 20, 1674, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was well educated and was brought up in the sentiments of the Quakers, a fact which incidentally led to his making the acquaintance of William Penn, whom he accompanied to America in 1699, as his secretary. Besides being more particularly the agent for the Penn family, and to a certain extent administering their chartered rights in the colony, this connection naturally brought him into public employment. In 1701 he was appointed secretary of the province and clerk of the council and was afterward commissioner of property, chief justice and president of the council. In his latter position, he was thrown into contact with the Indians and conducted a number of embassies to the different tribes. They so admired

and respected him that their chief at Conestoga was named after him, a man who afterward became famous on his own account. In 1707 Logan fell into trouble with the assembly and certain charges were formulated against him, to which he made an answer which was considered insulting and he was ordered to be arrested. The sheriff refused to obey the order, and Logan escaped and went to England, but returned and continued to hold office up to as late as 1738, being mayor of Philadelphia in 1723, and acting governor of the colony for two years. He had a country-seat near Philadelphia and passed his old age there in retirement. He was a voluminous writer, and being a thorough classical scholar and an excellent mathematician, devoted much of his time to investigations of a scientific and learned character. He made a translation of Cicero's "De Senectute" which was printed by Benjamin Franklin in 1744 and reprinted in London and Glasgow, later. He also made "A Translation of Plato's Distichs into English Verse." He published a number of controversial pamphlets and other works, and made a study of the subject of sex in plants which was contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions." Logan's translation of Cicero has been very highly commended, and he was generally during his lifetime esteemed among the leading learned men on both sides of the Atlantic. His correspondents included Flamsteed, Sir Hans Sloane, Gronovius, and Linnæus, the last of whom gave the name of Logan to a class in botany. Logan left a number of manuscripts, including: "Fragments of a Dissertation on the Writings of Moses;" "A Defense of Aristotle and the Ancient Philosophers;" "Essays on Languages and the Antiquities of the British Isles" and "Philo Judæus's Allegory of the Essenes." Logan was a man of general reading in the ancient and modern languages and had formed for himself a valuable library. He was making provision at the time of his death to establish this collection of books as a permanent institution to be conferred upon the city, and had erected a building for that purpose. On his death he did bequeath the collection according to his intention, the library covering about 2,000 volumes, chiefly Greek and Latin classics, books on mathematics, and miscellaneous works. To this was afterward added another large collection bequeathed by Dr. William Logan, a younger brother of the founder. The entire collection became the Loganian Library of Philadelphia. In 1828 it received a handsome accession of 5,000 volumes through the bequest of William Mackenzie, a Philadelphian. James Logan died at Stenton, his residence near Germantown, Pa., Oct. 31, 1751. His life has been written by W. Armistead.

THOMAS, George, deputy governor of Pennsylvania (1738–47), under the proprietors John, Richard and Thomas Penn, and an intimate friend and associate of the sons of William Penn, was born in England, in 1705. At the time he was appointed deputy governor, he was a wealthy planter on the Island of Antigua, one of the British West Indies. Owing to the claim of Lord Baltimore to jurisdiction over the lower counties of Pennsylvania, he was detained one year in London defending the proprietary rights. He first met the Pennsylvania assembly in Philadelphia in August, 1738, and the first question to which he gave his attention in relation to the province, was the jurisdiction over the disputed territory between Pennsylvania and Maryland. It was mutually agreed that the governors of the two provinces should claim allegiance from its own subjects wherever settled, until a boundary line was run. This agreement was approved by the king and made an order in council. During the administration of Gov. Thomas the tide of immigration from Scotland, North Ireland and Germany, begun in previous years, grew to vast proportions. The fertile valleys west of the Susquehanna in the interior of the province were rapidly settled by an intelligent and thrifty people. When war was declared, Oct. 23, 1739, between Great Britain and Spain, its influence was felt in Pennsylvania, and Gov. Thomas used his official authority in organizing the militia within his domains, but the assembly, composed largely of Quakers, was averse to voting money to carry on war. Finally, after receiving a communication from the home government directing the governor to call for volunteers, eight companies were organized and sent to the capes of Virginia, but soon afterward returned to their avocations. In 1740 there was an intense religious excitement throughout the province, caused by the preaching of Whitefield. Many persons of all denominations became his followers. In 1741 Thomas Penn returned to England. During the succeeding three years there was violent and immoderate contention between the governor and the assembly, in which the former appealed to a vote of the people, but being defeated at the polls, he became reconciled and acquiesced in the stand taken by the assembly. In 1744 war was declared between Great Britain and France, and to protect Pennsylvania against the encroachment of the enemy, Gov. Thomas, seconded by the efforts of Benjamin Franklin, planted batteries along the shores of the Delaware river to its mouth, and enlisted and armed 10,000 men for defence. On May 5, 1747, Gov. Thomas communicated to the assembly the announcement of the death of John Penn, the eldest of the proprietors of Pennsylvania, and at the same time notified that body of his own determination to resign. He left the province in the hands of a council, of which Anthony Palmer was chosen president. From 1752 to 1766 he was captain-general and governor-in-chief of the Leeward and Caribbee Islands. He was created a baronet in 1767, and died in England, Jan. 11, 1775

HOLLEY, Myron, reformer, was born at Salisbury, Conn., Apr. 29, 1779. He was graduated from Williams College in 1799, and began the practice of law in his native place in 1802. Finding this uncongenial he embarked in the bookselling business in Canandaigua, N. Y., and in 1876 was elected to the legislature of New York. He was one of the projectors and most efficient managers of the construction of the Erie canal. He was also one of the strongest of anti-Masons, and one of the founders of the Liberty party. As treasurer of the canal commissioners, without salary, he disbursed $2,500,000 of the public money, and by various causes, not involving his personal honesty, he found a deficiency in his vouchers of about $30,000. He asked the state to allow him, as compensation, one per cent. upon the amount he had disbursed, which would adjust the account. This was refused, and the biographer says, "The legislature's refusal to allow this commission, obliging him to make good the deficiency out of his own slender property, is perhaps the meanest piece of ingratitude ever chargeable against a republic." An investigating committee unanimously acquitted him of all misappropriation of the money. Beside being one of the original anti-slavery party, he was active in all other reforms of the period, and through his journal, the Rochester "Freeman," he wielded a wide influence. His generous, public and self-sacrificing career has been well depicted in a biography of him written by Elizur Wright. He died March 4, 1841.

WHARTON, Thomas, Jr., president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania (1777–78), an office corresponding to that of governor, was born in Chester county in 1735. He was descended from an ancient English family, and was the grandson of Thomas Wharton, who came to America in 1683, and became the founder of the Wharton family in Philadelphia. He was a prominent merchant of that city, and early in life was highly esteemed for his business ability, sterling worth and lofty patriotism. His name was among the first to be affixed to the non-importation resolutions and agreements of 1765, and as the revolutionary movement in the colonies was gathering force, Mr. Wharton took part in numerous meetings of patriotic citizens in Philadelphia. In June, 1774, he was placed on a committee to request the speaker of the provincial assembly to summon its members together in extra session to consult on public affairs. The convention to frame the first state constitution met in Philadelphia July 18, 1776, ten days after the declaration of independence was signed. This convention at once appointed twenty-five persons to compose a committee of safety, in which the entire executive authority of the state government was vested until the constitution was ratified. Mr. Wharton was chosen a member of the committee, and under the provision of the constitution he was elected to the supreme executive council, which upon organization chose him as its president. He was inaugurated with great display March 5, 1777, under the title of "His Excellency, Thomas Wharton, Jr., President of the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania, and Captain-General and Commander-in-chief in and of the same." The legislative department comprised one body called the assembly. The proprietary government so long held by the Penns was thus superseded. The state legislature in 1779 passed an act vesting the estate of the proprietors in the commonwealth, but reserved to them all their private estates, and paid to them £130,000 sterling "in remembrance of the enterprise and spirit of the founder, William Penn." President Wharton became the chief executive of the new commonwealth during the darkest days of the revolution. Congress, the state executive council, and the general assembly all were in session in Philadelphia during the exciting period preceding the battle of Brandywine. Congress adjourned Sept. 18, 1777, to meet in Lancaster, but moved beyond the Susquehanna to York, where it continued its session for nine months. The executive council and the assembly moved to Lancaster on September 24th, two days before the British entered Philadelphia. They remained in session in Lancaster during the winter of 1777–78, and co-operated with congress which was at York, and Washington at Valley Forge. Legislation was principally devoted to the interests of the army, and the cause of independence. After having served with ability one year and two months, and while the state government was still at Lancaster, President Wharton died suddenly from an attack of quinsy. He was buried with military honors as commander-in-chief of the forces of the state. By request of the vestry his remains were placed within the walls of Trinity Lutheran church at Lancaster. His cousin, Joseph Wharton, was elected mayor of Philadelphia fifteen times between the years 1798 and 1834. President Wharton died May 23, 1778.

BRYAN, George, president of Pennsylvania in 1778, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1731. He was the eldest son of an ancient and respectable Irish family and came to America while quite young, settling in Philadelphia, where for a time he was engaged in commercial affairs. Successful at first, he afterward met with misfortune and fell into a state of comparative poverty. Being active and intelligent, however, and achieving some popularity, he obtained public employment before the revolution. He was elected a member of the state assembly, and in 1765, when the congress convened at New York in opposition to the stamp act, he was made a delegate to that body. He took an active part in the subsequent struggle, and soon after the declaration of independence, was made vice-president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. On the death of President Wharton in May, 1778, Mr. Bryan was made president of the commonwealth. On the expiration of his term of office, in the following year, he became a member of the legislature. Judge Bryan now began to develop the peculiar qualities of his nature in the direction of charity and public benevolence. Among other efforts of his at this time in the direction of ameliorating the condition of humanity, he planned and completed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery, which remains an imperishable monument to his memory. In 1780 Bryan was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and he continued to occupy this important position during the remainder of his life. In 1784 he was elected one of the council of censors, of which he remained the principal member until his death. Mr. Bryan was conspicuous for his opposition to the federal constitution of the United States. Besides the offices already mentioned, he was engaged in various public, literary, and charitable employments. Meanwhile, in his leisure time he devoted himself to study, being animated by an ardent thirst for knowledge, and fortunate in having a remarkably tenacious memory, and a clear, penetrating and decisive judgment. He was distinguished by his personal sympathy with distress and his benevolence and kindness to all charitable objects. He was modest, humble and forgiving in his nature, while his own conduct was marked by inflexible integrity. When, in November, 1778, he sent his message to the assembly of Pennsylvania, urging their attention to the bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in the state, he said: "In divesting the state of slaves, you will equally serve the cause of humanity and policy, and offer to God one of the most proper and best returns of gratitude for His great deliverance of us and our posterity from thraldom." He died in Philadelphia Jan. 27, 1791.

REED, Joseph, president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania (1778–81), and distinguished soldier of the revolution, whose military history is given on page 74, Vol. I. of this work, was born in Trenton, N. J., Aug. 27, 1741, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Having won fame and influence for his brilliant career as an officer under Washington, upon his retirement from the army in 1778 he was elected to congress, and as chairman of a committee appointed by that body he visited the commander-in-chief to confer with him respecting the military campaign for that year. In October, 1778, he was unanimously chosen president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania and served in that office with distinction for three years. In his first message he advocated the gradual abolition of slavery, and during his administration an act was passed which carried into effect his recommendation. He exposed the corruption and venality of Gen. Benedict Arnold, who became military commander of Philadelphia after its evacuation by the British in 1778. About this time, at the request of Gen. Wash-

ington, congress granted extraordinary powers to President Reed which he exercised with great discretion. He once suppressed a rising revolt among the Pennsylvania troops, and again, at the head of the Philadelphia Light Horse, the first cavalry organization in America (now known as the City Troop), dispersed a rioting mob in that city. Being a man of excellent business methods, while the chief executive of the state he advocated and secured the passage of laws which placed the credit of the new commonwealth on a good financial basis. He retired to private life at the end of his term in 1781, but was commissioner on the claim of Connecticut to the Wyoming lands in northern Pennsylvania, and in 1784 was again elected to congress, but never took his seat, owing to failing health. His wife, Esther, was active in charitable and patriotic work and head of a ladies' association to provide clothing and supplies for the soldiers. Their son, Joseph Reed, was attorney-general of Pennsylvania, edited five volumes of the state laws, and at the time of his death March 4, 1846, left two sons, William B. and Henry Reed. The latter was professor of English literature at the University of Pennsylvania, and was a fine classical scholar. His son, Henry Reed, is a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. President Reed died March 5, 1785.

Jos. Reed

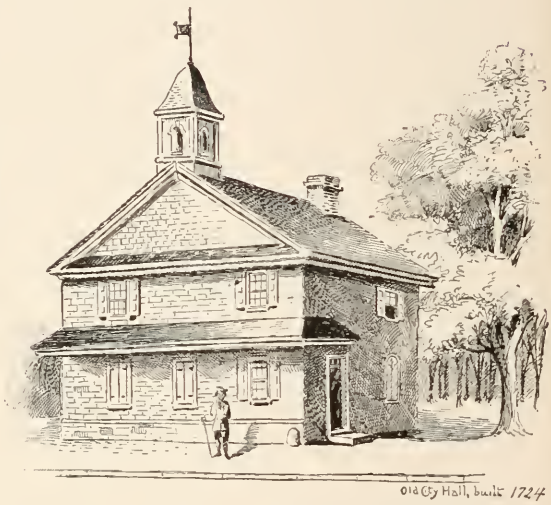
MOORE, William, the president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania (1781–82), was born in Philadelphia in 1734, of English ancestry, his father having come from the Isle of Man. At the opening of the revolution he was a merchant in his native city. Being a man of great energy and force of character, he at once became an ardent friend of the patriot cause, and was appointed in 1776 a member of the committee of safety, and on March 13, 1777, was placed on the newly organized board of war, in both of which bodies he was a very active member. The next year he was elected to congress, but declined to serve, preferring to become a member of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, to which he was soon afterward elected, and immediately became its vice-president; upon the retirement of Joseph Reed, he succeeded him as its president. The war still being in progress, President Moore upon assuming the duties of office was proclaimed "captain-general and commander-in-chief in and over the commonwealth of Pennsylvania." His term as councilor expired in October, 1782, and he was obliged, on account of the limitation fixed by the constitution, to retire, hence could not be a candidate for re-election. He was commissioned a judge of the court of errors and appeals in 1783, and the following year was chosen a member of the state assembly. In February, 1784, he was elected a director of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and in July following was chairman of a meeting of citizens of Philadelphia that was convened for the purpose of originating measures for placing the public debts upon a permanent foundation. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania in 1784–89, and during his entire career was an intimate friend and associate of Robert Morris, the financier of the revolution. President Moore was married to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, and was a brother-in-law of Thomas Wharton, Jr., the first president of Pennsylvania. Col. Thomas Moore, his son, enjoyed the close friendship and social intimacy of Washington during his administration as president. He was married to Sarah Stamper, and their daughter Eliza became the wife of Richard Willing, of Philadelphia, whose descendants have since been prominent in that city. Elizabeth, the only daughter of President Moore, married Marquis de Marbois, who for six years represented the French government in this country, and during that time negotiated the treaty for the cession of the territory of Louisiana to the United States. President Moore died July 24, 1793.

Wm Moore.

DICKINSON, John, president of Pennsylvania (1782–85), was born in Talbot county, Md., Nov. 8, 1732. In 1740 his father had removed from Maryland to Delaware, purchasing an estate near Dover and serving as judge of the county court. Here the son was trained under the private tutorship of William Killen, a young Irishman who afterward became chief justice and chancellor of Delaware. When he was eighteen years old Dickinson was entered as a student-at-law in the office of John Morland, then the most conspicuous member of the Philadelphia bar. In 1753 he entered the Middle Temple in London, Eng., and continued there for three years. In 1757 he returned to Philadelphia and entered upon the practice of his profession, spending much of his time, for the next few years, in the study of English constitutional history and of political science. At the end of five years he occupied a recognized position at the bar, and after that rose rapidly in reputation and in increase of business. In October, 1760, he was chosen a member of the assembly of the "Lower Counties," as the state of Delaware was then called. (Prior to the revolution this state had the same governor as Pennsylvania, but a different assembly.) In 1762 he was elected to the Pennsylvania assembly, from the city of Philadelphia. The questions which engaged attention in the assembly were fundamental, involving the fate of the proprietary governments of the province—that of the descendants of William Penn, and of the charter which had been granted to Penn by King Charles II. of England. These questions were discussed with masterly ability by Dickinson on the side of the proprietary governors, and by Drs. Franklin and Galloway on the side of the province. This discussion covered the whole theory of colonial government, especially the phase of it met with in Pennsylvania, and Franklin found in young Dickinson a foeman worthy of his steel, although the latter took the unpopular, and ultimately the losing side in the contest between the assembly and the Penns, losing his seat in the legislature, and not regaining it until 1770. When after 1763 the interference of the English ministry in American affairs took the shape of raising a revenue from the colonies by imposing taxes upon them by act of Parliament, he printed (1765) a pamphlet, "The Late Regulations Respecting the British Colonies on the Continent of America Considered." This was the year when the discussion of the fundamental principles of English liberty in the colonies began, and Mr. Dickinson's contribution to it was of the earliest. When the colonial congress, called to oppose the stamp act, met at Philadelphia, October, 1765, became one of the delegates, and a leader in its deliberations; after the repeal of the stamp act February, 1766, accompanied by the declaratory act which as-

J. Dickinson

serted the right of Parliament to tax the colonies "in all cases whatsoever," Dickinson took his part in the agitations that arose, writing and printing in the "Pennsylvania Chronicle" the remarkable series of letters upon the political situation known as "The Farmer's Letters," and signed "A Pennsylvania Farmer." These were fourteen in number, and were read by men of all classes and opinions throughout the continent, as no other work of a political kind had been hitherto read in America. Their authorship was soon known, and their ideas controlled the destinies of the country until the declaration of independence was adopted, July, 1776. Mr. Dickinson's fame as their author was spread among his countrymen and in Europe. March 21, 1768, at a town-meeting in Boston, Mass., it was voted that the thanks of the town be given to the ingenious author of a course of letters, signed "A Pennsylvania Farmer," wherein the rights of American subjects are clearly stated and fully indicated. He was now made Doctor of Laws by the College of New Jersey, and in other ways was widely honored. The publication of these letters contributed greatly to the observance of the non-importation and non-exportation agreement which they recommended. When the bill closing the port of Boston was passed by Parliament, after the destruction of tea in Boston Harbor by the colonists, Dickinson did not respond as heartily as the Massachusetts leaders desired, to their application for his counsel and assistance, and soon ceased, it is said, to have any worshipers in their city. The reason for his course was plainly that, while he sympathized with their efforts to promote the common cause, by temperament and training he was unprepared to approve any act of violence until, in his judgment, every other one than of appeal to the English ministry had been tried in vain. And it is hardly an open question whether he felt at this time, or at any stage of the American revolutionary war, that the colonies could, under any circumstances whatever, cope with the military force which Great Britain could bring against them. Certainly he was assured in his own mind that this could not be unless unity existed among the colonists, and unless aid could be secured from a foreign nation. Here is the key to very much of his subsequent career. On June 20, 1774, he did, however, preside at a public meeting in Philadelphia which not only declared the Boston Port Bill unconstitutional, but created a committee of correspondence with practical functions of great importance, of which he became chairman. At a conference, so-called, of the people of Pennsylvania, held later in the summer of 1774, to appoint and instruct delegates to the first Continental congress, Dickinson wrote and the conference unanimously adopted three papers indicating the course to be pursued in the crisis. He was a member of the first Continental congress which met Sept. 4, 1774, but did not take his seat until Oct. 17th. When he did so he wrote that most memorable paper adopted by the congress, the famous "Petition to the King," and also the "Address to the people of Canada." Dickinson was active in securing the indorsement of the proceedings of this congress, when it had adjourned, by the assembly of Pennsylvania, and he also visited the assembly of New Jersey as one of a congressional committee, and addressed it, saying, "The eyes of Europe are upon us," and that neither mercy nor justice were to be expected from Britain. At the same time, in company with others he was diligent in organizing a military force in the province, and a committee of safety and defence clothed with discretionary powers, and he was elected colonel of the first battalion so raised. Yet with the cautious conservatism of his character, he thought it a duty to his constituents, even after the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, to make another effort in congress to obtain peace, preparing and advocating the second petition to the king, adopted by that body in July, 1775. The same day on which this was adopted, he presented to congress the report of the committee that it had appointed to prepare a "Declaration announcing to the world our reasons at taking up arms against England." When parts of it were read to the division of Gen. Israel Putnam encamped before Boston, its ringing words were answered "by a shout in three huzzas and a loud Amen!" Feb. 15, 1776, his battalion was detailed, in answer to a call from congress, to march at once to the relief of New York city, then supposed to be threatened with invasion by the British. But this alarm soon passed away. In the early part of the next session of the Continental congress, he participated actively in its proceedings but opposed the passage of the declaration of independence on the ground of inopportuneness, and absented himself when the declaration was signed. His position in this matter eclipsed his public life, but did not extinguish it, and his consciousness of this led, no doubt, to after action on his part which was a sure indication of

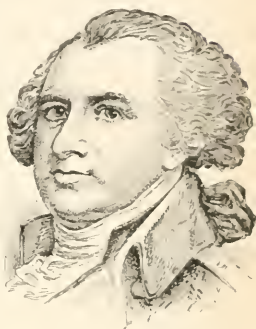

Old City Hall, built 1724

his continued patriotism. Upon the receipt of intelligence by congress that the British under Sir William Howe had landed on Staten Island, five battalions of Philadelphia troops (making a brigade) were ordered to march to New York, and did so, under command of Dickinson. It was at this time that those in his own state who were dissatisfied with his attitude toward the declaration of independence procured a vote in the convention which met to adopt a constitution for the state, by which a new set of congressional delegates replaced those members who had refused to vote for the declaration, and Mr. Dickinson was among those left out. When the election of Gen. Roberdeau to Dickinson's place as military commander was confirmed by the Pennsylvania convention September, 1776, Dickinson resented it by resigning his commission. In November he was chosen one of the delegates in congress, by the colony of Delaware, but declined to sit, retiring to his farm near Dover, in that state. In the summer of 1777 he served as a private soldier in the militia of Kent county, Del., and was present and took part with his company at the battle of Brandywine in September of that year. Immediately after the battle he was commissioned a brigadier-general of Delaware militia. In January, 1779, he was again sent to congress from Delaware, and was there

appointed chairman of a committee to prepare an address to the states on the perilous condition of the finances. His report on this subject was the fifth and last of the memorable state papers issued by congress, and prepared by Mr. Dickinson. He resigned his seat in the autumn of 1779, and in 1782 resumed his residence in Philadelphia. In November of that year, he was chosen president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and in the following June was happily instrumental as such in quelling without bloodshed incipient riots by discharged soldiers, who had been left without pay by the U. S. congress. In the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, Mr. Dickinson was a member of great influence. His reputation as a member of the convention rests upon his having secured for each state, large and small, equal representation in the U. S. senate, and his having led the delegates to the convention to confine the operation of the principle of proportional representation to the U. S. house of representatives. The letters which he published under the name of "Fabius" were of great effect in determining the opinion and action of the states, in respect to the constitution. He retired from public life after its adoption, though he continued to be an interested observer of public affairs, and by counsel and correspondence with leading men of his country, contributed to its welfare. His political affiliations, in the closing day of his life, were with the anti-federalists or republicans. Mr. Dickinson married Mary, daughter of Isaac Norris, long time speaker of the Pennsylvania assembly, July 19, 1770. She died in 1803. His social and domestic life was of the happiest, and benefactions to the communities in which he dwelt and the state which honored him throughout almost all his life, were numerous and munificent. He was a man of fortune and his wife was also wealthy. In Delaware he strenuously advocated the abolition of slavery, although he himself was a slaveholder. He was a pecuniary benefactor of the College of New Jersey at Princeton, and the principal and most liberal donor (1783) in the establishment of Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa. In 1786, with Mrs. Dickinson, he contributed freely to the education of poor children without any distinction of religious profession, in the city of Wilmington, Del., and in the same year, with others, he founded in Philadelphia what ultimately became "The Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons." A free boarding-school, under the care of the Friends' denomination was also established at Westtown, Pa., by gift from Mr. Dickinson and his wife. The amplest and most thorough life of Mr. Dickinson was written at the request of the Pennsylvania Historical Society (Philadelphia, 1891) by C. J. Stille. This society purposes the issue of a complete edition of Mr. Dickinson's writings. He died in Wilmington, Del., Feb. 14, 1808.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin. (See Vol. I., p. 328.)

MIFFLIN, Thomas, governor of Pennsylvania, (1790–99), was born in Philadelphia in 1744. His ancestors belonged to the Society of Friends and were among the earliest and most respected settlers of Pennsylvania. Thomas was graduated from the College of Philadelphia, where he distinguished himself for classical scholarship, but being designed by his parents for a mercantile career, he was placed in the counting-house of William Coleman. In 1765 he traveled extensively in Europe, and on returning engaged in business with one of his brothers. His acknowledged ability and grace of manner made him very popular, and in 1772, when he was only twenty-eight years of age, he was elected one of the two burgesses who represented the city of Philadelphia in the general assembly of the state. In 1774 he was appointed one of the delegates from the state to the first congress. On the arrival of the news of the battle of Lexington, a town-meeting was called in Philadelphia, before which Mr. Mifflin delivered an address in which he said: "Let us not be bold in declarations and afterward cold in action. Let not the patriotic feelings of to-day be forgot to-morrow, nor let it be said of Philadelphia that she passed noble resolutions, slept upon them and afterward neglected them." Volunteer regiments were being formed in all directions for the national defense, and Mifflin was appointed major of one of them. He at once went to Boston where he distinguished himself by successfully opposing a detachment of the British army sent out to Letchmore's Point to collect cattle. For some time he performed the arduous duties of quartermaster-general, and on the withdrawal of the troops from Boston received from congress a commission as brigadier-general. Gen. Mifflin had so high a reputation for eloquence that he was sent into Pennsylvania "to exhort and rouse the militia to come forth in defense of their country." Unfortunately for his ambition, he acted as quartermaster-general during his entire service and was thus unable to take part in the battles except at Princeton, in January, 1777. In the following month, congress raised him to the rank of major-general. He was concerned with the "Conway Cabal" against Gen. Washington, and when that was exposed, he in a measure shared the fate of Gates and Conway, in bearing the public odium of the scandal. Gen. Mifflin was replaced by Gen. Greene in the quartermaster's department in March, 1778, and in the following October both he and Gates were discharged from their positions on the board of war. He was, notwithstanding, elected a member of congress in 1783, and in November of that year he was made president of the house. Curiously enough, it fell to him in his official capacity, to receive at Annapolis the resignation of Gen. Washington. In 1785 Gen. Mifflin was chosen a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania and speaker of that body, and in 1788 he became president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the state convention on the constitution and was the first governor of the state, an office which he continued to hold by re-elections for the whole constitutional term, nine years. In 1794 the whiskey insurrection broke out in western Pennsylvania, and Gov. Mifflin marched at the head of the Pennsylvania militia, serving during the campaign under the orders of Gen. Henry Lee, governor of Virginia. Western Pennsylvania, with very little culture, produced wheat, rye, corn, and other grains in abundance. At that time the easiest way for the inhabitants to obtain money to purchase necessary articles was by distilling their grain and sending the whiskey over the mountains or down the Ohio to Kentucky. When the federal constitution was adopted it was a difficult problem how to provide ways and means to support the government. The duties on imported goods were inadequate to the needs of the government, and taxes were laid on articles supposed to be the least necessary—distilled liquors, and the stills with which they were manufactured, being among them. The Western people felt that the excise pressed on them more heavily than on any other part of the Union, and they were less able to bear the burden. The state tax had remained a dead letter for years, and was finally repealed, but on March 3, 1791, at the sug-



Thomas Mifflin

gestion of Alex. Hamilton, secretary of the treasnry, congress passed a law which laid an excise of four pence per gallon on all distilled liquors. It soon became difficult to find any one to accept the office of inspector, for collectors were tarred and feathered. The term "Tom the Tinker" came into use at this time to designate the opposition to the excise law. The still of a certain John Nolcroft was cut to pieces, which was humorously called mending his still; the menders of course, must be tinkers, and thus the name. On June 5, 1794, the excise law was amended, but those who wished absolute repeal pushed matters to a crisis. In the following month there was a desperate attack on the marshal and inspector, and Maj. Macfarlane, who commanded the attack, was killed, which greatly increased the excitement. David Bradford and others, without authority, issued a circular letter to the colonels of regiments in the western counties, ordering them to assemble their commands and march to Braddock's Field, so as to reach there on Aug. 1st. An account of these proceedings reached the state and national authorities, and on Aug. 6th Gov. Mifflin appointed Chief Justice McKean and Gen. Wm. Irvine to proceed to the western country to ascertain the facts relating to the riots, and endeavor to bring the insurgents to a sense of duty. The following day President Washington issued a proclamation of warning, also directing the troops to be held in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and Gov. Mifflin issued a similar proclamation, and a second one, also calling the assembly of the state in special session. The president appointed commissioners to go to the western counties and confer with such individuals as they might approve. A meeting took place Aug. 20th at Parkinson's Ferry, and adjourned to meet on the 28th at Redstone Old Fort, now Brownsville, where, after two days session, the propositions of the commissioners were finally recommended for acccptance. However, the report of the commissioners was so unfavorable that the president decided to send the army over the monntains. Gov. Henry Lee, of Virginia, was placed in command, and Gen. Mifflin commanded the volnnteers from his own state. But by this time a change had taken place. Meetings had been held, and resolutions had been passed expressing their submission to the law. In 1799 Gov. Mifflin was elected to the state assembly, but his health was so impaired that he died Jan. 20, 1800.

McKEAN, Thomas, signer of the declaration of independence, chief justice and governor of Pennsylvania (1799–1808), was born in New London township, Chester Co., Pa., March 19, 1734, of Irish parentage. He went to school at New Castle, Del., where he made his home for many years, and was register of probate before he came of age, long a trustec of the loan office, a judge of common pleas and of the orphans' court in 1765, and collector of the port in 1771. Admitted to the bar in 1755, and to practice in the Pennsylvania supreme court two years later, he became deputy attorney-general of Sussex county, Del., in 1756, clerk of the assembly in 1757, and a member of it in 1762. The latter post he held by re-election till 1779, and was speaker in 1772. His first appearance on a larger and more prominent stage was at the stamp act congress of October, 1765, at New York; here, with T. Lynch of South Carolina, and J. Otis, of Massachnsetts, he drew up the address to the house of commons, and boldly denounced the chairman, T. Ruggles, who had refused to sign it. After this he ordered the officers of his court to use unstamped paper. Though a resident of Philadelphia from 1773, he represented Delaware in congress for the first nine years of its existence, 1774–83, being the only member who kept his seat throughout this period. Here he was active on committees, as also for the state and the city. He did good work in promoting the declaration, and after signing it rendered military service in leading a force, of which he was colonel, to Gen. Washington at Perth Amboy, N. J., and taking part in several skirmishes. Returning, he framed a constitution for Delaware in a single night, and under it became president of the state in 1777. In July of the same year he was made chief justice of Pennsylvania, a post which he retained nntil 1799. The political bonndaries of the two states were not then so closely drawn as to prevent the same man from holding offices in both, and of this pluralism he was the chief example. His eminence made him a special object of British persecution and pursuit; his family moved five times within a few months, and were driven from the Susquehanna by fear of Indians. In 1779 he withdrew from the Delaware legislature, and was asked to name representatives for New Castle county. In 1781 he was president of congress. After the war he was enabled to confine himself mainly to his duties as chief justice. He was a member of the Philadelphia conventions which ratified the U. S. constitution in 1788, and framed that of the state in 1790. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1781, from Dartmouth in 1782, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1785. As governor of Pennsylvania, he was an active partisan on the anti-federal side. His only title to authorship comes from "Commentaries on the Constitution" (1790), which he produced in connection with James Wilson. He declined to be a candidate for the vice-presidency, and withdrew from public life at the close of his last term. He died in Philadelphia June 24, 1817.

Tho: M: Kean

SNYDER, Simon, governor of Pennsylvania (1808-17), was born in Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 5, 1759. His father, an immigrant who came to America in 1758, died in 1774, and the son, thrown upon his own resources, became a tanner's apprentice at York, Pa. His life at this time was a hard and laborions one, bnt he sednlously devoted his leisure hours to self-improvement, and finally became not only a skilled workman, but a man of wide and exact information. In 1784, with the money he had saved, he settled in Selin's Grove, and became a storekeeper and mill owner. His business ventures were snccessful, and he became a man of considerable means and of great influcnce in local affairs. He served as justice of the peace of his town for twelve years, and in 1790 was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, in which body his wise conservatism and sterling common sense were of much value. He seemed to be entirely devoid of partisan zeal or a desire for personal aggrandizement, his sole aim being to advance the welfare of the people of the commonwealth. He was opposed to nnnecessary legislation, and sought to reduce the interference of law-making and executive power with the concerns of the people to a minimum, and to discourage litigation except in extreme cases. In 1797 he was elected to the state legislature, and sat in that body by re-election nntil 1808. Dnring

Simon Snyder

the last six years of his period of service he filled the speaker's chair. While a member of the legislature he secured the enactment of many important measures, among them "the hundred dollar act," which provided for the settlement by arbitrators of all disputes involving sums of less than $100, and which proved most beneficial to needy litigants. His course in the legislature greatly enhanced his reputation and popularity, and in 1808 he was without serious opposition nominated and elected governor of the state. He entered upon his term of service Dec. 20, 1808, was re-elected in 1811 and 1814, and served until Dec. 16, 1817. During his administration occurred the war of 1812, and he gave active and energetic support to the national authorities. Upon leaving the governor's chair he was induced to accept an election to the state senate, and served in that body until his death. He was the first man of German ancestry to be elected governor of Pennsylvania. He was a man of deep piety, firm character, and solid worth. His career, if not brilliant, was a useful and honorable one. He died in Selin's Grove, Pa., Nov. 9, 1819.

FINDLAY, William, governor of Pennsylvania (1817–20), was born at Mercersburg, Pa., of Scotch-Irish ancestry, June 20, 1768. He was the second of a family of six sons of Samuel and Jane Findlay. He obtained a good English education, and intended to complete a college course, but was denied this privilege by the pecuniary embarrassment of his father, who met with a severe loss in the destruction of his store and dwelling-house by fire. In 1791 William married Nancy Irwin, and then engaged in farming. A few years later he was appointed brigade inspector of the Franklin county militia, and in 1797 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. He served in that body as one of the leading members until 1807, when he was elected state treasurer. For ten years he filled the latter position, during which time he acquired a strong influence in the counsels of the republican or anti-federalist party of the state, and in 1817 was chosen governor over Gen. Joseph Hiester. In his first message he advocated an extensive system of public internal improvements, and eventually secured legislation carrying such measures into execution. During his term the great anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania began to be developed on a large scale, and the transportation of coal was greatly facilitated by the extension of canals into the coal regions. The construction of the present state capitol at Harrisburg was begun while he was governor, and the southwest corner-stone was laid by his own hand with imposing ceremonies, May 31, 1819. During his entire administration the legislature sat in the old court-house of Dauphin county, and there was no executive mansion provided by the state. Under the constitution of 1790 the governor was empowered to appoint almost every state and county officer. This involved a great amount of labor and responsibility, and frequently was the cause of making opponents within his own party. Many skillful politicians were thus alienated from the support of Gov. Findlay, who had really been a faithful and successful executive officer. He was renominated in 1820, but was defeated by Gen. Joseph Hiester, the candidate of a disaffected branch of the republican party, and who received the support of the federalists. While quietly spending the winter of 1821–22 with a relative in his native county, he was unexpectedly notified of his election to the U. S. senate for the term of six years. He served in that body with distinction, and at the end of his term President Jackson, in 1828, appointed him treasurer of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, which position he held until 1841, when he resigned. His wife having died in 1824, at Pittsburg, he spent the remainder of his life in retirement with the family of his son-in-law, Gov. Shunk, at whose residence he died, in Harrisburg, Nov. 12, 1846.

Wm Findlay

HIESTER, Joseph, governor of Pennsylvania (1820 – 23), was born in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., Nov. 18, 1752. He was the son of John Hiester who, with his brother Joseph, emigrated from Germany in 1737 and settled in Goshenhoppen, Berks Co., Pa., where they purchased several thousand acres of land from the proprietary government. The future governor obtained his education in the common schools during the intervals of farm labor for a few months of each year. He was married in 1771, to Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Whitman, of Reading, with whom he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In politics he was a whig and opposed to the policy of the proprietary government of Pennsylvania. As a representative of that party, he was a member of the state conference which met in Philadelphia in June, 1776, and which assumed the government of the province by calling a convention to frame a state constitution. Immediately upon his return to Reading, he raised and at his own expense equipped a company of eighty men, received his commission as its captain, and commanded it in the battle of Long Island, where he lost a number of his men, was himself captured by the enemy, and with many other American officers confined in the notorious prison-ship Jersey. After several months' imprisonment he was exchanged and returned to Reading. Having recovered his health, which was impaired by the inhuman treatment he received while a prisoner, he joined the army as a colonel, and while leading his command in the battle of Germantown, was wounded in the head, but remained in the service until the end of the war. Col. Hiester was a member of the state convention in 1787 which ratified the constitution of the United States, and was also a delegate to the convention which framed the state constitution of 1790. He served five years in the house and four in the senate of Pennsylvania, where he distinguished himself by the advocacy of practical legislation. In 1799 he succeeded his relative, Daniel Hiester, as a representative in congress from Berks county, was six times re-elected, serving, in all, fourteen years in the house of representatives. In 1807 he was appointed one of the two major-generals of the state militia. In 1820 he resigned to accept the nomination of governor of Pennsylvania, to which office he was elected over his competitor, Gov. Findlay, by the combined support of Independent democrats and federalists. His administration was noted for great activity in promoting and pushing forward the public internal improvements of the state. Many canals and turnpike companies were chartered, and lines constructed in nearly every section of the commonwealth. The topic of aborbing interest was the completion of a great highway to the west across the Alleghany mountains to Pittsburg, through the centre of the state. In 1822 the legislature met for the first time in the present Capitol building at

Joseph Hiester

Harrisburg. At the end of his term, Gov. Hiester, after being in public service nearly fifty years, retired to his home in Reading, Pa., where he died on June 10, 1832.

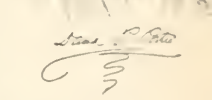
SCHULZE, John Andrew, governor of Pennsylvania (1823–29), was born July 19, 1775, in Tulpehocken, Berks Co., Pa., of German parentage. His father was a Lutheran clergyman who carefully instructed him in the rudiments of German and English. He then studied at academies in York and Lancaster, Pa. After completing a classical course in New York he studied theology in that city under his uncle, Rev. Dr. Kunze, was ordained a Lutheran minister in 1796, and for six years was pastor of several churches in the rural districts of his native county. Owing to a rheumatic affection he retired from the ministry and became a merchant in Myerstown, Pa., where he prospered in business. In 1806–9 he was an active and efficient member of the state legislature. In 1813 he declined the position of surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, but accepted the office of prothonotary of Lebanon county. In 1821 he was chosen to the assembly, and the following year to the state senate by the republican or democratic party. In 1823 he was elected governor by a majority of 25,000 votes. He was nominated for a second term in 1826, when he received 72,000 votes, and his opponent only 1,000, a result unparalleled in the history of any state. He increased his popularity by selecting good men for public office, exercising the appointive power with prudence and good judgment. The patronage granted the governor under the constitution of 1790 had grown to enormous proportions resulting from legislation on internal improvements. During his administration the great Pennsylvania canal was prosecuted with vigor, the Union canal and the Schuylkill navigation canal completed. Gov. Schulze hesitated somewhat at this "stupendous plan of internal improvements" and opposed a loan of $1,000,000, voted by the legislature for that purpose. But he was obliged to yield to the "will of the people," and before the close of his second term, $6,000,000 had been borrowed by the state for that purpose. The main line of the public works from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, completed in 1831, was composed of 126 miles of railroad, the eastern section, and about 292 miles of canal, the western section. Several branch canals were also put under contract, and the entire expenditures for improvements amounted to $35,000,000. The internal improvements of the state were managed by a board of three canal commissioners. In 1827 a railroad nine miles in length was constructed from Mauch Chunk to the coal mines. Gov. Schulze, having acquired a liberal education himself, in all his messages urged upon the legislature and the people the necessity of establishing a system of public schools throughout the state for the careful training of children of all classes. When his second term ended he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1840 he was a member of the electoral college. He died in Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 18, 1852.

WOLF, George, governor of Pennsylvania, (1829–35), was born Aug. 12, 1777, in Allen township, Northampton Co., Pa., of sturdy German ancestry, his father having emigrated to America from the lower Palatinate. After obtaining a good classical education in an academy near his home under the instruction of Robert Andrews, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, young Wolf for two years was himself a successful teacher. He then studied law in the office of John Ross at Easton, Pa. Soon after his admission to the bar, President Jefferson appointed him postmaster of Easton, and a year later he was commissioned clerk of the orphans' court of Northampton county, which position he held until 1809. He served in the state house of representatives in 1814, followed his profession the next ten years, won distinction as a lawyer, and was elected to congress without opposition, taking his seat Dec. 9, 1823, serving continuously the succeeding six years. In congress he was a strong advocate of protection to American industries. In 1829 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania over Joseph Ritner, the candidate of the anti-Masons. When he assumed the duties of his office he found the state burdened with a heavy debt, and the revenue insufficient to pay the interest on it. This condition of affairs was brought about by the enormous expenditures incurred in support of internal improvements. Gov. Wolf, in order to maintain the credit of the state, induced the legislature to vigorously press forward to completion the construction of all canals and other projects fostered by the state and to impose new taxes for the liquidation of debts that had already been incurred. In a few years these wise measures caused a rapid development of the internal resources of the state, improved the condition of business in general, and placed the credit of the state on a firmer basis. The crowning act of his gubernatorial career was the strength and force with which he urged in his messages the establishment of the present public-school system of Pennsylvania, which he finally secured in 1834. He was a candidate for a third term but was defeated by his former competitor, Joseph Ritner, the candidate of the anti-Masons, owing to a defection of a part of the democrats who voted for Henry A. Muhlenburg, a third candidate. In 1836 President Jackson made him first comptroller of the U. S. treasury, which office he filled two years and then was appointed by President Van Buren collector of the port of Philadelphia, which office he held until his death in that city March 17, 1840. Thaddeus Stevens said: "Gov. Wolf deserved the undying gratitude of all the people of Pennsylvania for the steady, untiring zeal he manifested in favor of public schools." He was recognized as the "father of the public-school system of Pennsylvania" by the erection of a memorial gateway at Easton, June 29, 1888.

RITNER, Joseph, governor of Pennsylvania from Dec. 15, 1835, to Jan. 15, 1839, was born in Berks county, Pa., March 25, 1780. His father came from Alsace on the Rhine. The son spent his early years on his father's farm, and all the advantages afforded him of obtaining an education by the assistance of others was during six months spent in a primary school when he was but six years old. At sixteen he engaged to work on a farm near Newville, Cumberland Co. Being endowed with a remarkable memory, and having acquired a taste for reading, he employed all his leisure in diligent study of the best books within his reach. In 1800 he married Sarah Alter, and in 1802 they removed to Washington county and settled on a farm owned by her uncle, David Alter, who possessed a well-selected library of German and English publications. These books were a great source of interest and value to the future governor, who improved every opportu-

nity of obtaining information from them to make up for the lack of advantages of mental culture in his youth. Following the occupation of a farmer, he prospered in it, his influence in the community increased, and from 1820 to 1826 he represented his county in the legislature, where he soon rose to leadership, and was twice elected speaker of the house. About this time a strong opposition to secret societies developed in Pennsylvania, and in 1829 Mr. Ritner became the candidate of the anti-Masons for governor, but was then defeated. He was again unsuccessful in 1832, but was elected in 1835 by the anti-Masons. Like his predecessor, Gov. Wolf, he was a strong advocate of public education, and used every effort in his power to put into operation the free-school system all over the state, which had already been inaugurated in various sections. During the remainder of his long life he manifested the greatest interest in its success, and at the age of eighty-three served as one of the inspectors of the first state normal school established at Erie in 1861. Under his administration as governor, the state appropriation for school purposes was increased from $75,000 to $400,000 annually; the number of free schools in the state increased from 762 in 1835 to 5,200 in 1839, and twenty academies and seven female seminaries receiving state support were established. Thomas H. Burroughs, secretary of the commonwealth, became the first state superintendent of schools in 1864. Upon national affairs Gov. Ritner was bold and outspoken; although a pronounced democrat of the Jackson school, in his first message he denounced slavery in unmeasured terms, which in 1832 brought forth a patriotic poem from the pen of Whittier. The constitution was amended in 1838, and ratified at a general election throughout the state in October of the same year. Under the revised constitution the governor's patronage was almost entirely taken away, and state and county offices were made elective; the time for the inauguration of the governor was changed from December to January; the senatorial term was made three and that of representatives two years; all life offices were abolished, judges of the supreme court commissioned for fifteen years, and the right of suffrage extended to all white freemen twenty-one years old. In the October election David R. Porter was chosen governor over Gov. Ritner, the anti-Masonic party having been reduced in numbers. The senate had an anti-Masonic majority, and the control of the house was in dispute, both parties having elected a speaker. It was then a question which of the two houses would be recognized by Gov. Ritner and the senate. Both branches of the legislature were disturbed by the disgraceful and menacing conduct of a number of men from Philadelphia and elsewhere who had collected in the lobby. Both houses adjourned, and the lawless crowd took possession of the halls of legislation. Gov. Ritner at this juncture called out the state militia, which, under Generals Patterson and Alexander, collected at Harrisburg. He also asked for assistance from the national government, which refused to send troops, though the storekeeper at Frankford without authority turned over to the state a large supply of balls and buckshot cartridges. After several days of great excitement, the two houses were permitted to meet, and, upon the senate recognizing William Hopkins, the democratic speaker, order was restored. This event is known in the annals of Pennsylvania as the "Buckshot War." Soon thereafter Gov. Porter was inaugurated. In 1849 Gov. Ritner served for a short time, by appointment under President Taylor, as a director of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, and in 1855 was a delegate to the first republican convention which nominated John C. Frémont for president. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine years, and died at his home in Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 16, 1869.

PORTER, David Rittenhouse, governor of Pennsylvania (1839–45) under the constitution of 1838, was born near Norristown, Pa., Oct. 31, 1788. His father, Andrew Porter, commanded the 4th Pennsylvania artillery regiment in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown; served on Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1779; was commissioner to run the boundary lines of Pennsylvania in 1784–87, surveyor-general of the state, major-general of the state militia, and declined the position of secretary of war under President Madison in 1813. The early years of Gov. Porter were spent at home, and he was educated at the Norristown academy. When his father became surveyor-general he obtained a clerkship under him at Harrisburg. He studied law there, but abandoned it, owing to impaired health, and removed to Huntingdon county, where he engaged in the manufacture of iron; also became interested in agriculture, and introduced a fine stock of cattle and horses into the section of the state where he resided. He made a diligent study of the iron industry and the rich deposits of ores in various parts of the state, and continued his interest in that business during the remainder of his life. He served two years in the lower house of the legislature, and in 1836 was elected to the state senate. While in that body his best efforts were directed to the public improvements of the commonwealth. Having made a careful examination of the plans proposed by DeWitt Clinton for the internal improvements of New York state, Mr. Porter used his best efforts by voice and pen for the adoption of similar plans for the development of the vast resources of Pennsylvania. Much of the legislation of this period bore the impress of his views. In October, 1838, he was elected governor by the democratic party, and was re-elected three years later by a majority four times greater than the first time. Under the new constitution he was inaugurated in January instead of December—the month in which his predecessors assumed the duties of office under the constitution of 1790. During Gov. Porter's first term the subject of completing the public works—including the main lines of canals and railroads extending east and west across the state—overshadowed all other interests. In his first message he advocated the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, and the construction of a continuous line of railroad from Pittsburg through the capitals of Ohio Indiana and Illinois. His earnest efforts to sustain the credit of the state and to secure the payment of interest on the public debt attracted the attention of the whole country, and were watched in England, where many of the securities were held. One of his last acts as governor was the suppression of the riots which occurred in Philadelphia in 1844. When his term expired he returned to the iron business, erected a large anthracite furnace at Harrisburg and managed it himself. He was an intimate personal friend of Gen. Sam. Houston of Texas, with whom



he spent several months in organizing a company for the construction of a railroad through Texas to the Pacific coast. This project was abandoned at the opening of the civil war, and he returned to his home in Harrisburg and contributed his influence to sustain the government in the conflict which had just begun. Gov. Porter was married in 1826 to Josephine, daughter of William McDermott. His son, Gen. Horace Porter, won distinction in the war for the Union, and in 1864 became aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Grant. He accompanied him through the Wilderness campaign, the siege of Richmond and Petersburg, and was present at Appomattox. Gov. Porter died at Harrisburg, Aug. 6, 1867.

SHUNK, Francis Rawn, governor of Pennsylvania (1845–48), was born at the Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa., Oct. 7, 1788. His ancestors on the paternal and maternal side came with the earliest German settlers to Pennsylvania from the Palatinate in 1715. His parents were poor, and could give him only limited opportunities of acquiring an education. It was mainly by diligent private study, during his hours of leisure from work on a neighboring farm, that young Shunk prepared himself to teach a country school at the age of fifteen years. He followed that occupation in winter months for several years, until 1812, when he secured an appointment as clerk in the office of the surveyor-general at Harrisburg. In 1814 he marched as a private soldier to the defense of Baltimore, and in September, 1816, was admitted to the bar. He filled the position of clerk of the house of representatives from 1822 to 1829, and in 1839 Gov. Porter appointed him secretary of the commonwealth. In 1842 he removed to Pittsburg and engaged in the practice of law there. In 1844 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania by the democratic party. During his administration very little legislation was enacted, as the attention of the people was drawn to the war with Mexico, for the prosecution of which Pennsylvania sent several regiments. Gov. Shunk was a very popular executive officer, and was re-elected in 1847; but, on account of failing health, he resigned July 9, 1848. He had a passionate love for the German language and literature, and was a diligent student of abstract philosophy. He was an earnest supporter of the public-school system, and was noted as a man of high character and noble aims. His son, William F. Shunk, published a "Practical Treatise on Railway Curves" in 1854; and his grandson, Francis R. Shunk, was graduated at the head of the class of 1887 from West Point. Mr. Shunk died at Harrisburg July 30, 1848.

Francis R. Shunk.

JOHNSTON, William Freame, governor of Pennsylvania (1848–52), was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Nov. 29, 1808. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland where they possessed the estates of Brackenside. Alexander Johnston, his grandfather, was killed in the battle of Fontenoy, Apr. 30, 1845, as a captain in the British service. The family migrated to Ireland and from thence his father came to America in 1790, and settled in western Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, William Freame, came to this country with Gen. Wolf, was engaged in the attack on Quebec and afterward settled in Pennsylvania. His parents, Alexander and Elizabeth (Freame) Johnston, had eight sons, each one of whom was more than six feet tall and weighed over 200 pounds. The eldest two were graduated from West Point, and the youngest, while leading his company, was killed in the storming of Chapultepec in the Mexican war. John, one of the sons, commanded the 93d Pennsylvania Regiment in the civil war. The father died in 1872, at the age of 100 years. He was the oldest Freemason in the United States, having been initiated seventy-seven years before, in Ireland. The boyhood of Gov. Johnston was spent in his native town, in whose schools he obtained his education, then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1829, and removed to Armstrong county where he soon became district attorney. He served six years in the lower house of the state legislature. The state debt at this time was over $40,000,000 and the interest on it remained unpaid. The sale of all bank and bridge stocks owned by the state and the revival of the state tax failed to meet the emergency caused by the general business depression all over the country. At this crisis in the financial affairs of Pennsylvania, Mr. Johnston, as a member of the legislature, originated a bill which became a law, authorizing the issue of relief notes for the funding of which the state pledged its faith. This measure admirably served its purpose as a temporary expedient, and gave to its originator a wide reputation for financial skill and ability. In 1847 Mr. Johnston was elected to the senate, of which he at once became the acknowledged leader and was elected president. Upon the resignation of Gov. Shunk, July 9, 1848, he succeeded him in office according to the provisions of the state constitution. On Oct. 2d of the same year he was elected by the whig party governor for the full term of three years. He at once turned his attention to the development of the material interests of the commonwealth and soon witnessed great prosperity in the manufacturing, mining, and agricultural sections of the state. During his administration and following the suggestions in his annual message of 1851, the legislature authorized the publication of twenty-nine volumes of the "Colonial Records" and "Pennsylvania Archives," containing a complete record of the transactions of the provincial and state government from 1682 to 1790. As an anti-slavery whig Gov. Johnston took strong grounds against the fugitive slave law. On retiring from office in 1852, he engaged in the manufacture of iron, and became interested in developing the oil region of Pennsylvania. He was elected president of the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company and, while in that position, a line was constructed from Pittsburg to Kittanning. During the civil war he took an active part in organizing troops, and as chairman of the executive committee of public safety, superintended the construction of the defences at Pittsburg, and in connection with John Harper became financially responsible for a large amount of ammunition that was sent to West Virginia. Andrew Johnson appointed him collector of the port of Philadelphia, but owing to the hostility of the senate to all the president's appointments, he was not confirmed. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 25, 1872.

Wm. F. Johnston

BIGLER, William, governor of Pennsylvania (1852–55), was born at Shermansburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., Jan. 1, 1814, of German ancestry. When he was quite young his parents migrated to the western part of the state, where his father purchased a large tract of unimproved land, but died there before he had cleared it for cultivation. William obtained his education in the schools near his

home, and from 1830 to 1833 learned the trade of a printer in the office of the "Centre Democrat," published at Bellefonte, Pa., by his elder brother John, who afterward became governor of California. In 1834 he founded the "Democrat" at Clearfield, Pa., which he edited with vigor and ability. Soon after his marriage in 1836 to Mary J., daughter of Alexander B. Reed, of Clearfield, he formed a partnership with his father-in-law in the lumber business. From 1845 to 1850 he was the largest producer of lumber on the west branch of the Susquehanna. In 1841 he was elected to the state senate as a democrat from a district composed of five counties. In Clearfield county, where he resided, he received all the votes but one, a result probably unprecedented in the history of politics. During the struggle in the state legislature, resulting from the failure of the U. S. Bank and the Bank of Pennsylvania, with the state funds on deposit, causing a stringency in monetary affairs and preventing the payment of interest on the public debt. Senator Bigler took a very active part in debate and won a brilliant reputation as a forcible, earnest, and impressive speaker. He was president of the senate in 1843 and 1844. The latter year he was re-elected to the senate and in legislation on public internal improvements took a strong stand in support of the project to extend the line now known as the Pennsylvania railroad across the Alleghany mountains to Pittsburg. He was elected governor of Pennsylvania by the democratic party in 1851 on the day and year that his brother John was chosen to the same office in California. Under his administration the office of county superindent of schools was established, the state school for feeble-minded children was founded, the railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg completed, the North Branch canal constructed, and the city of Philadelphia consolidated into one municipality. Soon after the close of his term in 1855, Gov. Bigler was elected to the U. S. senate and during the administration of James Buchanan, on account of his close friendship with the president, exercised a strong influence in deciding many important presidential appointments. After the election of President Lincoln in 1860, he opposed war and favored an amicable adjustment of the national differences. He delivered an elaborate speech advocating a peaceful measures in the senate, Feb. 2, 1861. He failed of re-election to the senate. In 1873 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and in 1876 represented Pennsylvania in the board of finance of the Centennial Exposition. For many years he was president of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. He died at Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 9, 1880.

Wm. Bigler

POLLOCK, James, governor of Pennsylvania (1855–58), was born at Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa., Sept. 11, 1810. His ancestors came from the north of Ireland in 1760. He was graduated from Princeton in 1831, with the highest honors of his class and then studied law in his native town under Samuel Hepburn. Two years after his admission to the bar he was appointed district attorney of Northumberland county. In 1844 he was sent to congress as a representative of the whig party, and was twice re-elected. He served on the committees on territories, claims, and ways and means. On June 23, 1848, he offered a bill in congress favoring the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast, and became chairman of a special committee of congress to inquire into the necessity of its construction. The report of the committee was the first official movement favoring the project. In 1850 Mr. Pollock was appointed president judge of the eighth judicial district of Pennsylvania, and in 1854 was elected governor of the state. Under his administration the main line of the public works of the state between Philadelphia and Pittsburg were sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for $7,500,000, and the money used toward paying the state debt. During the financial crisis of 1857, resulting in the suspension of specie payment by the banks of Pennsylvania and throughout the country, Gov. Pollock called an extra session of the legislature, which, on his recommendation, passed a bill, which he signed on Oct. 13th of that year, providing for the "resumption of specie payments by the state banks and for the relief of debtors," whereby public confidence was restored and the community saved from bankruptcy. In 1860 Gov. Pollock represented Pennsylvania in the so-called compromise convention assembled at Washington, the object of whose deliberations was to avert hostilities between the North and the South. In his last annual message in 1857 Gov. Pollock said: "Pennsylvania tolerates no sentiment of disunion—she knows not the word. The Union and the Constitution, the safeguard and the bond of American nationality, will be revered and defended by every American freeman who cherishes the principles and honors the memory of the illustrious founders of the republic." In May, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln director of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, which office he held until Oct. 1, 1866 when he resigned. By his efforts, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, the motto, "In God We Trust," was placed on the national coins. He was reappointed by President Grant to the same position in 1869, and held the office until 1879. From 1880 to 1884 he was naval officer of Philadelphia, when he resigned and resumed the practice of his profession in that city. Gov. Pollock was active in various movements tending to promote educational and religious reforms. Princeton College gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1858, and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, the same degree in 1857. He died at Lock Haven, Pa., Apr. 20, 1890.

Jas. Pollock

PACKER, William Fisher, governor of Pennsylvania (1858–61), was born at Howard, Centre Co., Pa., Apr. 2, 1807. His ancestors were English Quakers who settled in New Jersey about 1680. His father died when he was seven years old, and at thirteen he was apprenticed to a relative at Sunbury, Pa., to learn the art of printing. He completed his apprenticeship in the office of the "Patriot," at Bellefonte. He then worked for two years as a journeyman in the office of Simon Cameron, public printer and publisher of the "Intelligencer," at Harrisburg. He read law for a short time in Williamsport, and in 1827 became one of the editors and proprietors of the Lycoming "Gazette," of which he was sole manager from 1829 to 1836. He was married Dec. 24, 1829, to Mary, daughter of Peter W. Vanderbelt, and granddaughter of Michael Ross, the founder of Williamsport. In 1831 he was the author of an "Address to the People of Philadelphia," urging the construction of the West Branch canal as a part of the system of internal improvements of the state that was then under discussion. He afterward became superintendent of that division of the canal until it was completed in 1835.

The next year he assisted in establishing the "Keystone" at Harrisburg, which became the organ of the democratic party in the state, and retained his connection with it until 1841. He was one of the canal commissioners in 1839–42; was auditor-general of the state in 1842–45. Two years later he was elected to the state legislature as a democrat, was immediately chosen speaker of the house, and held the position during the sessions of 1847 and 1848. Being well versed in parliamentary rules and constitutional law he made a good presiding officer, and his decisions were never appealed. In 1849 he defeated Andrew G. Curtin for state senator, and while a member of the senate he secured, against strong opposition, the incorporation of the Susquehanna Railroad Co., extending from Sunbury to Harrisburg (now a part of the Northern Central), and connecting at the latter city with a line to Baltimore.

Wm. F. Packer

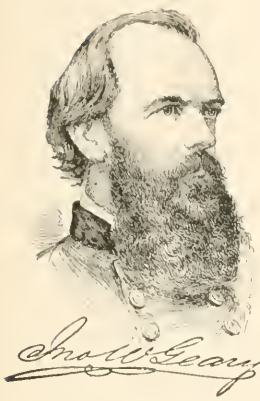
The bill also granted the privilege of constructing railroads from Sunbury to Williamsport, and from Sunbury to Wilkesbarre. In 1852 Mr. Packer became the first president of the Susquehanna Railroad Co., which, a few years later, was consolidated with the other lines leading to Baltimore, forming the Northern Central. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention assembled at Baltimore in 1835, and as a member of the convention of 1856 labored for the nomination of James Buchanan for the presidency. In 1857 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania, defeating David Wilmot, the republican, and Henry Hazelhurst, the national American candidate. He opposed the policy of President Buchanan, and in his last annual message in 1861 denounced the secession of South Carolina as an act of rebellion. He died in Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 27, 1870.

CURTIN, Andrew Gregg, "the great war governor of Pennsylvania" (1861–66), was born Apr. 22, 1817, in Bellefonte, Pa., where his father had settled in 1793 upon his emigration from Ireland, and became one of the first manufacturers of iron in that section of the state. His mother was a daughter of Andrew Gregg, for many years a member of congress and a U. S. senator from Pennsylvania. The early education of the future governor was obtained in his native village, and he continued his studies in a private school at Harrisburg and at the celebrated academy conducted by Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick at Milton, Pa. He began the study of law under William W. Potter, at Bellefonte, then entered the law department of Dickinson College at Carlisle, where he also became a pupil under Judge Reed and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He began to practice law in his native county in partnership with John Blanchard, afterward a representative in congress. At the very opening of his career he took a leading rank in his profession. Of commanding presence and ready elocution, he was able, from his well-stored mind, to hold the attention alike of judge and jury. His tastes and training admirably fitted him for the political arena, and he early became a successful advocate of the principles of the whig party. In 1840 he supported Gen. Harrison for president and in 1844 canvassed the entire state for Henry Clay, exciting great enthusiasm wherever he went. In 1848 and again in 1852 he was on the whig electoral ticket. In 1854 as chairman of the state central committee he conducted the canvass in support of James Pollock for governor with unexampled energy and zeal, and with the most flattering success. After the inauguration of Pollock Mr. Curtin became secretary of the commonwealth, which office also included the superintendency of the public schools, a position for which he was eminently qualified. He encouraged and enforced close local supervision of the schools under the county superintendency system which had just been instituted throughout the state, and made a report to the legislature, upon which favorable action was taken, authorizing the establishment of ten normal schools in various parts of the state for the training of teachers. In 1860 after an animated contest, the canvass being conducted on both sides with great energy and ability, Mr. Curtin was elected governor of Pennsylvania as a republican by a majority of 32,000 over Henry D. Foster, the democratic candidate. In the canvass he spoke in every county in the state, attracting large audiences and creating great enthusiasm everywhere. The struggle had been intensified by the fact that the presidential election was to follow, a month later. Upon the decision of Pennsylvania in October seemed to depend the election of Abraham Lincoln in November. The triumphant victory of Gov. Curtin made the election of a republican president no longer doubtful. When he assumed the gubernatorial office he was confronted with the gravest problems ever presented to American statesmanship to be solved. The geographical position of Pennsylvania, added to its overshadowing political importance, made the duties of the executive peculiarly responsible and perplexing. In his first message he spoke in words of deliberation, decision and wisdom, and made at once a record for statesmanship that stood the severe test of four years of bloody and wasting war. The duties of patriotism as proclaimed by him in his first official utterances remained unchanged and were endorsed throughout the entire North. He called an extra session of the legislature in April, 1861, to provide for the public defence, and his message on that occasion was a strong, earnest and patriotic document. In response to the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops, Pennsylvania organized twice her quota of 14,000 men, and five companies of these on April 18, 1861, were the first volunteer troops of any state to reach Washington. With the excess of enlisted men then encamped at Harrisburg, by authority of the legislature Gov. Curtin organized the famous Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, as he thoroughly understood the magnitude of the impending conflict and prepared for it according to his appreciation of the public danger. These troops were soon sent to the front and became noted for their bravery. Owing to his vigorous policy the reputation of the state for promptness in furnishing soldiers was maintained throughout the entire period of the war, and he never asked that the armies in the field should be diminished to protect the state or maintain its authority. During the four years of war Pennsylvania sent to the Union army 270 regiments and several detached companies, numbering in all 387,284 men. Gov. Curtin was ceaseless in his devotion to the wants and interests of these soldiers, and his administration was conspicuous for the beneficent and merciful policy adopted to temper the scourge of war. Official agents of the state were sent to look after the sick and the wounded, perform every duty to the living and the last rites to the dead. By his humane and patriotic endeavors a system was

A. G. Curtin

originated for the care and instruction of the orphans of the slain and the children of the wounded, thus making the state their guardian and supporter until they arrived at an age to take care of themselves. The legislature voted millions of dollars for this worthy object and the most valuable results followed. At the end of his second term Gov. Curtin retired to his home at Bellefonte, where he has since resided. In 1867 he was a prominent candidate for U.S. senator, and in 1868 was warmly supported for vice-president in connection with Gen. Grant who, soon after his inauguration, appointed Curtin minister to Russia. Before embarking for Moscow he was given a public reception at Independence Hall and a banquet at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, which had never been equaled for elegance and every manifestation of popular affection. He returned from Russia in 1872 and during that year supported Horace Greeley for the presidency. From 1881 to 1887 he was a member of congress. He was married to the daughter of Dr. William J. Wilson of Centre county, Pa. They have one son and four daughters. He died at his home in Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 7, 1894.

GEARY, John White, governor of Pennsylvania (1867–73), was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Dec. 30, 1819, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. After receiving careful preliminary training under his father, a man of liberal education, who conducted an academy, young Geary entered Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1841. He taught school for a brief time and then made a special study of civil engineering and for several years was connected with the Alleghany Portage Railroad. At the opening of the war with Mexico in 1846 he raised a company in the mountain districts of Cambria county, denominated the "American Highlanders" and with it joined the 2d Pennsylvania regiment of which he became lieutenant-colonel. Owing to the disability of the colonel he led the regiment on the triumphant march of Gen. Scott to the Mexican capital. At the storming of Chapultepec Col. Geary was wounded, but remained with his command. By his coolness and bravery at the Belen gate, which guards the immediate defences of the city of Mexico, he won the approbation of his superior officers, and upon the surrender of the capital was assigned to the command of the great citadel and given the commission of colonel. After the close of the war he went to California, and in 1849 President Polk appointed him postmaster of San Francisco and general mail agent for the Pacific coast with the power to establish post-offices and mail routes. Soon afterward he was elected first alcalde when under Mexican rule, and subsequently the first mayor of San Francisco. He exercised a strong influence in framing the first state constitution and was largely instrumental in securing the admission of California as a free state. Upon the death of his wife in 1853 Col. Geary left the Pacific coast and lived in retirement on his farm in western Pennsylvania, until July, 1856, when President Pierce appointed him governor of Kansas. By the exercise of vigilant and strong authority he managed to restrain both the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery factions of the territory and bring them within the bounds of law and order. He convened the courts, enforced the laws and restored confidence. But immediately upon the accession of James Buchanan to the presidency in March, 1857, Gov. Geary resigned, fearing the accession of the pro-slavery influence. One hour after hearing of the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861 he began to raise a regiment for the defence of the Union and soon after reported to Gen. Banks at Harper's Ferry, with a command of 1,500 men. At Bolivar Heights he received a wound in the knee. On March 8, 1862, he captured Leesburg, a few days later was made a brigadier-general, and at the battle of Cedar Mountain on Aug. 9th, he was twice wounded. Upon his recovery he was placed in command of the second division of the 12th army corps, which he led at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie and Lookout Mountain. He next commanded the second division of the 20th army corps on Sherman's march to the sea and was appointed military governor of Savannah on its capture Dec. 22, 1864. His military career was brilliant and successful and he won the highest encomiums from his superior officers. In 1866 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania as a republican by a large majority over Hiester Clymer, the democratic candidate. He served two terms and during that period the state debt was reduced ten millions of dollars. It was a period of unusual activity in business and great development of the industrial resources of the state. Under an act of assembly passed in 1868 Gov. Geary appointed a board of commissioners who adjudicated the claims and allowed small amounts to persons in the counties bordering on Maryland, who lost property during the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania. In July, 1871, he sent a military force to Williamsport in command of Gen. Merrill to quell a serious disturbance of the peace in that city. As there was no bloodshed it became known as the "Sawdust war." Gov. Geary was first married to Margaret Ann Logan of Westmoreland county: one of their sons was killed in the battle of Wauhatchie and another was graduated from West Point in 1874. In 1858 he married Mrs. Mary C. Henderson of Cumberland county. He died suddenly at Harrisburg, Feb. 8, 1873, eighteen days after the expiration of his second term.



HARTRANFT, John Frederick, governor of Pennsylvania (1872 – 78), was born in New Hanover township, Montgomery Co., Pa., Dec. 16, 1830, of German ancestry, a descendant of the religious denomination of Schwenkfelders, who settled in eastern Pennsylvania at the time of William Penn, and by his special invitation. Young Hartranft obtained his preparatory education at Marshall College, in Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Union College, N. Y., in 1853, where he showed great proficiency in the higher mathematics. As a civil engineer he engaged in running the line of the Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre Railroad, and then for several years was deputy sheriff of his native county. While he held that office he studied law with James Boyd, of Norristown, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1859. At the opening of the civil war he was colonel of a militia organization, which became the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment in the three months' service. Its term having expired one day before the battle of Bull Run, Col. Hartranft was immediately assigned to the staff of Gen. William B. Franklin, and in that engagement distinguished himself by rallying two regiments which had been thrown into confusion. He then raised and was commissioned colonel of the 51st Pennsylvania regiment and accompanied Gen. Burnside on the expedition to North Carolina in 1862. At Roanoke Island his regiment led the advance through what was

supposed by the enemy to be an impassable swamp and captured nearly the entire Confederate force in front of them. At Newbern, N. C., he led the charge on the works defending the town, which soon fell. In July, 1862, his regiment was assigned to the 9th army corps in Virginia, and was afterward identified with all of its achievements. Col. Hartranft showed remarkable skill and strategy in handling his troops at Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, and at Antietam he led the famous charge which captured the stone bridge, resulting in one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. After winning fame for his bravery at Fredericksburg, he and his command were transferred to the army of the West in 1863, and were engaged in the battle of Campbell's Station and the successful defence of Knoxville. He commanded a brigade at Vicksburg, and on the march upon Jackson, Miss., directed its movement while lying sick in an ambulance. While in command of the second division of the 9th corps his talent and military skill were conspicuously shown on the retreat from Loudon to Knoxville, previous to the siege of that city by Gen. Longstreet. The next year he commanded a brigade which did valiant service under Grant in the Wilderness campaign. By his characteristic bravery and presence of mind at an eventful moment in the conflict at Weldon Railroad, he saved his entire corps from discomfiture. In December, 1864, he was assigned to the command of a division of 6,000 Pennsylvania troops, and with them recaptured Fort Stedman. Immediately thereafter, he was given the rank of major-general by brevet. The last brilliant achievement in Gen. Hartranft's military career was to break the cordon of works in front of Petersburg, causing the surrender of that city Apr. 2, 1865. Soon after the close of the war he declined the offer of a colonelcy in the regular army. In October, 1865, he was elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected in 1868. He was chosen governor of the state in 1872, and served two terms of three years each. Under the amended constitution, adopted in 1873, the term was extended to four years, and the executive could not be a candidate for re-election. During Gov Hartranft's administration the state militia was reorganized by him, and placed on a military basis. He commanded it in person during the great "strike" of 1877 in the coal regions of Pennsylvania and at Pittsburg, and without bloodshed soon brought about a peaceful condition of affairs. He devoted much time and attention to municipal reform, and the plan recommended by him in 1876 was adopted in 1885. When his term of office ended, he removed to Philadelphia, was appointed postmaster of that city by President Hayes, and from 1880 to 1885 was collector of the port of Philadelphia. He declined the office of commissioner of pensions, but accepted the position of major-general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which organization erected a handsome monument to his memory at Norristown, Pa. Gov. Hartranft was married in 1854 to Sallie D. Sebring. He died Oct. 17, 1889, leaving one son and two daughters.

HOYT, Henry Martyn, governor of Pennsylvania (1878–82), was born at Kingston, Luzerne Co., Pa., June 8, 1830. He is a descendant of Simon Hoyt, who came from England about 1629, settled in Charlestown, Mass., and became the founder of the Hoyt family in this country. Walter Hoyt, son of Simon, migrated to Fairfield county, Conn., where many of his descendants have become prominent and influential citizens. Daniel Hoyt, a grandson of Walter, about 1795 moved to the historic Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania, and his son, Ziba, father of Gov. Hoyt, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812 on the Niagara frontier, and was also at the battle of the Thames under Gen. Harrison. Gov. Hoyt obtained his education at Lafayette College, Pa., and at Williams College, Mass., completing the course at the latter institution in 1849. He studied law in the office of Chief Justice George W. Woodward, and was admitted to the bar at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1853, and in 1856 took part in the Frémont presidential campaign. In 1861 he was active in raising the 52d Pennsylvania regiment and was commissioned its lieutenant-colonel. In the Peninsula campaign he participated in the reconnoissance from Bottom's Bridge to Seven Pines, leading the advance of the army, and he directed the construction of the bridges across the Chickahominy. He rendered important service at Fair Oaks by communicating to Gen. Sumner the exact position of the Federal troops, then joined Sumner's division as it moved to the support of Heintzelman. His brigade did valiant service by holding the Confederate forces in check at the passage of the Chickahominy. At the close of the campaign of 1862 Col. Hoyt, who in 1863 succeeded to the command of his regiment, was sent to South Carolina where, under Gen. Gilmore, he engaged in the siege of Morris Island and Fort Wagner. In June, 1864, a plan was devised to capture the city of Charleston by surprising the garrisons guarding its approaches. Col. Hoyt gallantly and successfully led a division of boats to Fort Johnson, landed his men and entered the fort, but was unable to hold it because the support failed to come to his assistance. Owing to this fact he was captured and was confined for some time at Macon, Ga. Afterward he was returned to Charleston, and while on the way there with four other officers, escaped from the cars, but was recaptured. While a prisoner at Charleston he was one of fifty officers, who, in retaliation, were placed under the fire of the Federal guns during the siege of that city. When he was released he returned to his regiment, and remained with it till the close of the war. Upon his retirement from the army he was brevetted brigadier-general for "gallant and meritorious service in the field." He then resumed the practice of law at Wilkes-Barre, and in 1867 was appointed additional law judge for the eleventh Pennsylvania district. In 1869 he accepted the office of internal revenue collector for Luzerne and Susquehanna counties, but resigned in 1873. While chairman of the republican state committee in 1875 and 1876, in conducting the canvass of those years he won a brilliant reputation as an astute political leader. In 1878 he was elected governor of the state under the amended constitution which extended the term from three to four years. During his administration the revenue laws of the state were adjusted, delinquent taxes collected, and the financial affairs of the state wisely managed. The state debt was reduced to $10,000,000, which was refunded at the rate of three per cent. The credit of the state never was better than when he retired from office. Having made the subject of penology a careful study, he advocated a reform in the mode of punishing young offenders. Hence, when it was decided by legislative enactment to erect a new penitentiary, the third one in the state, through his efforts the entire plan was changed from making it a place of solitary confinement to an industrial reformatory for young males between fifteen and twenty-five years, convicted of first offences. Gov. Hoyt was an able, well-equipped and thoroughly independent executive. His state papers were characterized by force

Henry M. Hoyt

of thought, vigor of expression and a comprehensive knowledge of public affairs. His speech in October, 1882, at the bi-centennial celebration of the founding of Pennsylvania, was a fine oratorical effort, and one delivered before the Pan-Presbyterian synod which met in Philadelphia, attracted the attention of scholars and theologians of this country and Europe. In 1879 he published the "Controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania," an exhaustive research of the land claims of seventeen townships in the Wyoming Valley, and in 1885 appeared a work from his pen on "Protection *versus* Free-Trade." The University of Pennsylvania and Lafayette College gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1881. Gov. Hoyt was married in 1855 to Mary E. Loveland, of Kingston, Pa. They have one son and two daughters. Henry M. Hoyt, Jr., was graduated from Yale in 1878, and the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. He practiced law in Pittsburg, Pa., two years, was assistant cashier of the U. S. National Bank in New York from 1883 to 1886, when he was chosen treasurer of the Investment Company of Philadelphia of which he has been president since 1890.

PATTISON, R. E., governor of Pennsylvania. (See Vol. I., p. 278.)

BEAVER, James Addams, governor of Pennsylvania (1887-91), was born at Millerstown, Perry Co., Pa., Oct. 21, 1837. His ancestors, Huguenot in faith, but German by birth and race, came to America in 1740, from Alsace, and settled in Chester county. His great-grandfather, George Beaver, served under Gen. Wayne in the revolution, and after the war migrated to Franklin county, where his grandfather became a clergyman, and his father a merchant, who settled in Perry county, where he died in 1840. The son was brought up under the care of his maternal grandfather, who laid the foundation of his education in the public schools of the vicinity, and in 1856 he was graduated from Jefferson College, Pa., before the end of his nineteenth year. He studied law with Hugh N. McAllister, of Bellefonte, a prominent lawyer of Pennsylvania, with whom he formed a partnership in the practice of his profession. At the opening of the civil war he was second lieutenant of a company commanded by Andrew G. Curtin, afterward war governor of Pennsylvania. When this organization entered the service he was chosen first lieutenant, and was assigned to the 2d Pennsylvania infantry, serving gallantly in the three-months' campaign in the Shenandoah Valley under Gen. Sheridan. He was then commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 45th Pennsylvania, remaining for nearly a year at Beaufort and Hilton Head, S. C. In September, 1862, he was made colonel of the 148th Pennsylvania, and with it joined the army of the Potomac. On May 3, 1863, Col. Beaver, while on foot leading his regiment into action at Chancellorsville, Va., was shot through the body, and carried to the rear, against his own earnest protest, but not until after he had checked the advance of Gen. Stuart, at a point which Gen. Hooker had directed him to hold. He was sent North, and while suffering from what was supposed to be a mortal wound, at his own request he was placed on the staff of Gen. Couch, and at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, he assisted in organizing the emergency regiments which marched to the battle of Gettysburg. In July, 1863, he joined his regiment, and distinguished himself for military skill and bravery at Auburn Hill and Bristow Station. From this time to the battle of Cold Harbor he followed the fortunes of the army of the Potomac, participating in and doing excellent service in all the battles along the route of Gen. Grant's march to Richmond. At Cold Harbor he was promoted to the command of his brigade, and was wounded in the right hip. At Petersburg, Va., he was struck by a piece of shell in the left side, making a terrible wound. He was sent North, where he remained some time, suffering greatly from his injuries. Aug. 24, 1864, on the day of the battle at Ream's Station, he reported to Gen. Hancock. Finding that his division had gone into action he took an ambulance and followed it. Gen. Beaver arrived at the point where the Federal forces were engaged in destroying the railroad, breaking the connection between Richmond and the South. Borrowing a horse he rode to Gen. Hancock's headquarters. The latter ordered him to take command of his brigade, which was the 4th brigade of the 2d divison of the 2d army corps. Two corps of the Confederate army under Gens. Longstreet and Hill had come down upon Hancock's force while it was tearing up the railroad. The Federal lines were drawn up in the form of a horseshoe, intrenched in rifle pits, and ready for the fight, which was just about beginning, as Gen. Beaver rode over and relieved Col. Brodie of the command of the brigade. The skirmishing between the advance of the two forces was then going on vigorously, and Gen. Beaver had dismounted and was walking along the line of the rifle pits watching the skirmish line and the preparations for the attack. Suddenly he dropped, and found one of his legs at right angles with his body. It was his right leg, and he knew at once that it was gone. Hardly had he fallen when the attack was made, and the cavalry, having finished its work, came tearing back straight to where he lay. Seizing his hat he waved it above his head to attract their attention and prevent himself from being trampled under the horses' feet. The men caught the signal, pulled up, and some of them dismounted and carried him back to where a stretcher could be procured, and he was removed to the rear. Upon examination it was found that the limb would have to be amputated, and it was done the next day. After this battle, and with three severe wounds besides the one which tore away his leg, Gen. Beaver was forced to retire from active military service. After four years of army life, he was mustered out in December, 1864. Gen. Hancock placed on record the following: "I consider Gen. Beaver one of the most intrepid, intelligent and efficient young soldiers in our service during the war." After the war he resumed the practice of law at Bellefonte, Pa., and upon the organization of the National Guard of the state Gov. Geary commissioned him major-general of the fifth division, and he continued in the state service until 1887. He was chairman of the state delegation to the republican national convention which nominated Gen. Garfield for president in 1880. He was defeated for governor by Robert E. Pattison, in 1882, in a triangular contest, caused by a division in the republican party, of which Gen. Beaver was not the cause. Soon afterward he established the Bellefonte Nail Works. In 1886 he was elected governor by 40,000 majority, and inaugurated Jan. 18, 1887. The principal features of his administration were his approval of the prohibition and high-license legislation, the encouragement of industrial education, a refusal to employ military force in the execution of civil process, except as a last extremity, the earnest advocacy of a new road system and the reduction of the state debt by $3,000,000. During his administration the disastrous flood at Johnstown, Pa., occurred, and Gov. Beaver immediately borrowed $400,000 which

was subsequently repaid by the state from private citizens and from banks to clear the ruins and aid in furnishing immediate relief to the flood sufferers. He was chairman of the flood relief commission, appointed by himself, which received and appropriated $6,000,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the floods of 1889. July 2, 1888, at the reunion of the Federal and Confederate soldiers on the field of Gettysburg, he delivered the address of welcome to "the men who wore the gray," by invitation of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and during the campaign of 1888 he accepted the invitation of the republican national committee to take part in the discussions in Maine, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia and Indiana. March 4, 1889, he acted as grand marshal of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington. Dec. 7, 1888, he was elected president of the American Forestry Congress, held at Atlanta, Ga. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and in April, 1888, was chosen to represent the presbytery of Huntingdon in the centennial meeting of the general assembly of that church in the United States, and presided at several meetings as vice-moderator, the first layman who ever held the position. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1889 by Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and Hanover College, Indiana. He is a member and president of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College, and is also a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, and of Lincoln University, for young colored men. He delivered, June 2, 1891, the address at the unveiling of the "High Water Mark" monument at Gettysburg, in which he took strong ground in favor of making the battlefield of Gettysburg a national park, and marking the positions, for historical purposes, of all the troops of the Army of northern Virginia. Dec. 26, 1865, Gen. Beaver was married to Mary A. McAllister, daughter of his former law partner, and has four sons.

BROOKS, Edward, educator, was born at Stony Point, N. Y., in 1831. By means of superior common-school advantages, in connection with private tuition and a natural love for study, he had at the age of fifteen, completed quite a thorough academic course of study. He then spent three years in his father's factory, where he learned the use of tools and the management of business. During this time he devoted his leisure moments to the study of literature, mathematics, natural science and the practice of literary composition. His taste for literature led him to become a contributor to the village paper at the age of fourteen. At the age of eighteen he began his career as a teacher at Cuddebackville, N. Y. The following year, in order to prepare himself more fully for educational work, he entered the Liberty Normal Institute, and at the close of his course there he was chosen valedictorian of his class. While attending the normal school, he was invited to enter the University of Northern Pennsylvania, as an assistant teacher, with the opportunity of continuing his studies in higher mathematics and literature. His standing in these studies was such that before the end of the year he was teaching the classes in higher mathematics, and the following year was elected professor of the department. Subsequently he had charge also of the department of literature, and aided in developing and popularizing the new system of grammatical analysis which was just being introduced into grammar. A change in the administration led him to take the chair of literature and mathematics in the Monticello Academy, N. Y., for one year, and then he accepted an invitation to go to Millersville, Pa., on the establishment of the Normal School in 1855. He was professor of mathematics in this institution for eleven years, during which time he developed a system of mathematical instruction that gave the Millersville school a national reputation. His series of text-books aided in revolutionizing the methods of mathematical instruction throughout the country, and became models for many other series of works upon the subject. In 1866 he was elected president of the Normal School, and under his control the institution achieved a reputation second to none in the country. His course of instruction in pedagogy was thorough and progressive, and anticipated much that is now known as the new education. The teachers he trained were sought for far and wide, and many of them now occupy leading educational positions in the state and country. Out of his lectures on pedagogy grew his two works on education, "Normal Methods of Teaching," and "Mental Science and Culture," works that have been widely used in the education of teachers. These works present the subject of teaching as a science and an art, and lead the student-teacher to a comprehension of those deep and underlying principles which condition the work of education. His "Philosophy of Arithmetic" is a unique and masterly production, and shows a philosophic thinker of rare powers of analysis and generalization. During the last twenty years Dr. Brooks has been regarded as one of the foremost educators of the country. While at Millersville, he was frequently invited to the presidency of other educational institutions. In 1858 the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Union College. In 1868 he was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association. In 1876 the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by three different institutions. During the same year he was president of the normal department of the National Teachers' Association. At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, he had charge of the normal department of the Pennsylvania exhibit; and his mathematical works which were on exhibition were favorably noticed by the French commissioners of education in their report to their government. In 1883 he resigned his position at Millersville and settled in Philadelphia. In 1884 he was elected president of the National School of Oratory, which he resigned at the end of a year to engage in literary and more general educational work. His services as a lecturer were in demand from all sections of the country. He was connected with summer schools for the education of teachers at Saratoga, Round Lake and Glenn's Falls, and for two years had charge of the normal department of the Florida Chautauqua. In the spring of 1891, he was elected superintendent of public schools in Philadelphia, where he has already attracted wide attention by his efficient administration of the duties of the office. His published works are as follows: "Normal Mental Arithmetic" (1859); "Normal Primary Arithmetic" (1860); "Normal Elementary Arithmetic" (1863); "Normal Written Arithmetic" (1861); "Union Arithmetic" (1877); "New Normal Written Arithmetic" (1877); "Higher Arithmetic" (1876); "Elementary Algebra" (1871); "Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry" (1865); "Philosophy of Arithmetic" (1876); "Normal Methods of Teaching" (1879); "Mental Science and Culture" (1882); "Plane and Solid Geometry" (1889); "The Story of the Iliad" (1890); "The Story of the Odyssey" (1891); "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" (1891).

HOWELL, Theodore Pike, leather manufacturer, was born at Succasunna Plains, Morris Co., N. J., Jan. 6, 1819, the son of Jacob Drake Howell, U. S. A., who died in 1826. The name originated with Ynyr Ap Howell (A. D. 1150), which is styled in ancient Welsh MSS. Ynyr O'Ial from his possessions within the territory of Yale, where he was a chieftain of considerable importance. His American ancestor was Edward Howell, who settled in Lyme, Conn., in 1609, where he owned 500 acres; he subsequently removed to Long Island, and was one of the grantees of Southampton in the Indian deed and was made a magistrate in 1647, after it came under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. Some of his descendants removed with the Connecticut settlers to the "Connecticut Farms," N. J. The subject of this sketch after his father's death made his home with his uncle, Samuel M. Howell, a tanner and currier. He was educated at the private academy of Rev. Stephen R. Grover, of Caldwell, N. J., and after completing his education entered the employ of Smith & Wright, harness manufacturers of Newark. He subsequently entered his uncle's employ, where he became thoroughly familiar with the process of tanning and currying, and in 1840 was admitted into partnership with his uncle, under the firm name of S. M. & T. P. Howell. At the time Mr. Howell became engaged in the leather trade, Seth Boynton and David Crockett, whose mechanical genius exerted a most powerful influence in stimulating manufacturing enterprises in Newark, were perfecting their methods of making patent and enameled leather. The new processes were at once adopted in the establishment of Mr. Howell, and such improvements made as his knowledge of the wants of the saddlery trade suggested. He was a thoroughly practical man, and exercised a keen supervision over all the details of the work in his factory, and the result was quickly apparent in the great demand which at once arose for their goods. In 1846 the factory was destroyed by fire, and the firm purchased five acres of land outside of the city limits on which they erected extensive buildings. Soon after this Mr. Samuel Howell died, and Mr. T. W. Dawson was admitted to the firm, which continued until 1855, and was organized as a stock company with Mr. T. P. Howell as president. The manufacturing facilities were greatly enlarged to meet the increasing demand, and the establishment became the most extensive in the world in that line of manufacture, while their products were exported to Europe, South America, and the West Indies. Immense works were erected at Middletown, N. Y., for the manufacture of Russia and other leathers. Mr. Howell attended constantly to all the details of the business, and the factory bell at 7 o'clock in the morning was always rung by him, even up to the time of his last illness. He taught his sons the same industrious habits which helped to make his own business career so successful. His wife was Eliza W. King, of Bloomfield, N. J. Mr. Howell took a deep interest in public questions, and was active in politics. Originally a whig, he became a republican when that party was founded, and ran as the first republican candidate for mayor of Newark in 1856, but was defeated by his democratic opponent. He was frequently urged by his party to accept office, but invariably declined. During the war he was an active member of the Public Aid Committee, and was himself a liberal contributor to its objects. In addition to the arduous labors of his own private business Mr. Howell occupied many positions of honor and trust. He was one of the most active in securing the charters for the Plank Road, and the Newark and New York Railroad, and was a strong advocate of free roads. He was a director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., also of the Mechanics' National Bank, American Insurance Co., and the Howard Savings Bank. He was for many years president of the board of trustees of the Park Presbyterian church of Newark, and one of the most liberal givers both for church and charitable purposes. He was a man of fine physique, a pleasant open countenance, and a healthy, ruddy complexion. He was genial toward all, and correct in principle and practice, both in business and social life, with an instinctive love of what was right, and an equally determined antipathy to all that was mean and wrong. He left two sons, who succeed him in business. Mr. Howell died at Newark, N. J., Dec. 3, 1878.

HOWELL, Henry Clay, leather manufacturer, was born in Newark, N. J., Oct. 10, 1845, the eldest son of Theodore P. Howell. He was educated at the Newark and Bloomfield academies, and in 1861 entered his father's employ, where he soon became familiar with every branch of the business. In 1867 he was received as a member of the firm, and assumed the charge of the New York sales department. After his father's death in 1878 he and his brothers succeeded to the business, which under their able management increased annually in volume, and the reputation of the house was fully maintained; and is still recognized (1892) as the largest of the kind in the country, not only for its local, but its large export trade, which extends to almost every country throughout the known world. Mr. H. C. Howell succeeded his father as director in the several financial institutions with which the latter was connected. He is a director in the American Fire Insurance Co., one of the managers of the Howard Savings Institution, also of the Mount Pleasant Cemetry Co. He is president of the Howell Huichmant Company of Middletown, N. Y., and is a director in the Hide and Leather National Bank, New York city. Mr. Howell is a man of fine executive ability, and inherits from his father the energy, enterprise and other prominent characteristics which led to the latter's long and successful business career. His brother, Samuel C., has charge of the manufacturing department, which he has managed with great ability and success, and maintained the same standard of quality which has given their goods their world-wide reputation.

MELLETTE, Arthur C., governor of South Dakota, was born on a farm in Henry county, Ind., June 23, 1842. He is of German-French extraction, and his father was a Virginia farmer, who emigrated to Indiana in 1830. Arthur worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, obtaining what preparatory education he could in the country schools, and then taking a classical course at the Indiana University, from which he was graduated in June, 1864. He immediately entered the Northern army, serving as a private in Co. H of the 9th Indiana infantry until the close of the war. On his return home he studied law, was graduated in the law course of the Indiana University and admitted

to the bar. He took an active interest in politics on the republican side, being elected prosecuting attorney of Muncie in 1868, and a member of the Indiana house of representatives in 1871, where he was the author of the Indiana school law which laid the foundation of the present excellent public-school system of the state. He also went into journalism, acting as editor of the Muncie "Times" for some years. In 1878 he went to Springfield, Dak., where he was at once appointed register of the general land office. After two years he removed to Watertown, where he now resides. He was a member of the provisional constitutional convention in 1883, and was elected provisional governor in 1885, but inasmuch as Dakota did not then succeed in being admitted as a state he did not enter upon the office. The choice of the people was so far recognized, however, that in 1889 he was appointed governor of the territory. He was a warm personal friend of President Harrison, and canvassed Dakota in his behalf during the presidential campaign. After the division of the territory into two states, Mr. Mellette was, in 1889, elected governor of South Dakota, which position he still holds.

CLOPTON, William C., lawyer, was born at Holly Springs, Miss., March 16, 1853; the son of Maj. John H. Clopton, of Virginia, a man of marked ability and force of character. Although opposed to slavery, Maj. Clopton was a large slaveowner, and proprietor of extensive estates in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The founder of the Clopton family was one William Péché, who came with William I. to England from Normandy. Upon the confiscation by the Conqueror and partition of the old Saxon estates, this William received his share, and his descendants afterward acquired additional lands in the counties of Suffolk and Warwick. His younger son, William de Cloptunne, was the prime ancestor of this family, having assumed that surname in the reign of Henry I. from the hamlet of Cloptuna, as shown in the Doomsday book, which was in the town of Wickhambrook, in Suffolkshire. One *n* in the last syllable of the surname was afterward dropped, and the vowel *u* changed into *o*, as in other names then of the like nature, when in the forty-third year of Henry III., William de Cloptone's great estate in Wickhambrook was known as Feodum Wilhelmi de Cloptone. The *e* in the last syllable of this surname was dropped in the reign of Richard II., when William Clopton, the younger son of Sir Thomas de Cloptone, who died in the sixth year of that reign, became at length the prime male heir of the family. Luton's Hall, commonly called Kentwell, near Melford, in Suffolk, until recently the country-seat of Richard Moore, was rebuilt by Sir William Clopton, Kt., in the reign of Elizabeth. It is a finely preserved example of Elizabethan architecture, its windows being enriched with the original stained glass. The most interesting portion of the old church at Melford is Clopton chapel, which contains the monument of Sir John Clopton, Kt., of Luton's Hall, high sheriff of the county in 1451. The arch of this monument was formerly used on Good Friday for the sepulchre of Christ. The rafters of the chapel are painted with a succession of armorial shields, with impalements of the marriage alliances of the Cloptons, beneath which is a wide scroll extending entirely around the chapel, inscribed with a remarkably long genealogical history of the Clopton family. "There is scarce," says Sir Simonds D'Ewes, "a second private family of nobility or gentry, either in England or in Christendom, that can show so many goodly monuments of itself in any one church, cathedral or parochial, as remains of the Cloptons in that of Melford." Of like note are their monuments in the churches of Denston, Clare, Wickhambrook, and Stratford-on-Avon. In old Holy Trinity church at Stratford lie the remains of Sir William and Sir Hugh Clopton, of Clopton, with those of other members of the family. Their tombs are among the handsomest in England. Beneath the chancel, near Clopton chapel in this church, lie the bones of William Shakespeare, whose father was a tenant of Sir William Clopton. From him, Shakespeare himself derived the title to New Place. Shakespeare's old house in Stratford was pulled down in 1702, and a large mansion erected on its site by Sir John Clopton. This was prior to the revival of Shakespeare's memory. Both Sir William and Sir Hugh Clopton were lord mayors of London in the fifteenth century. Sir Hugh built the celebrated stone bridge of fourteen arches across the river Avon, at Stratford, in 1483, and presented it to the town. It still stands, an enduring monument to his practical liberality. On this bridge is a pillar sculptured with the arms of the city of London and of the Clopton family. In pure lineage and ancient pedigree no name ranks higher than that of Clopton in English heraldry, and none is more honored in Virginia. The manor of Clopton, in the parish of Stratford, remained in the possession of the family for over 600 years and until the family name became extinct in England by reason of the failure of the male line in the present century. The old mansion, known as Clopton House, now the country seat of Sir Arthur Hodgson, was erected in the fourteenth century; it was enlarged by Sir John Clopton, Kt., in the reign of Charles II. The hall in it, known as Clopton Hall, contains portraits of the men and women of the Clopton family for many generations back. This hall contained, among many others since removed, a celebrated painting by Van Dyck of Charles I. dictating orders to his secretary, Sir Edward Walker, on the field of battle. John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, married a Suffolk Clopton. William Clopton, of Warwick, and his cousin, Benjamin Clopton, of Suffolk, first came to Virginia in a spirit of adventure in 1687. The family, however, were not permanently settled in that colony, where they had acquired a large landed estate, until 1737. At the beginning of the revolution, William Clopton (son of Hugh Clopton, son of Sir John Clopton) was perhaps the wealthiest man in America. He espoused the cause of the colonies, his sacrifices in their behalf being beyond comparison. He had under cultivation nine miles of his estate on the Pamunkey river in Virginia, and at one period of the war he supported the army of Lafayette for six months. He became so deeply imbued with the spirit of independence and democracy that it caused him to destroy his family arms, brought with the family from England. After his death, however, his family, in accordance with English custom, had the Clopton arms and the word "gentleman" carved upon his tomb. William Clopton married Annie Wentworth, sister to the Marquis of Rockingham. William's son, Anthony Clopton, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a business associate of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and joint owner with him of Clover Bottom racecourse, near Nashville, Tenn. The Clopton family is allied by intermarriage with nearly all the prominent revolutionary families of Virginia. The only remaining branches of the male line left are those of John B. Clopton (deceased), called "the Mansfield of Virginia;" David Clopton, of the supreme bench of Alabama; William H. Clopton, of St. Louis, Mo.; and that of the present William C. Clopton. These men have preserved remarkably the virtues of their

English ancestors. William C. Clopton, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood upon his father's plantations. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and at the University of Berlin, Germany. At the former institution, from which he was graduated in his eighteenth year, he was conspicuous for his fine sense and natural ability as a speaker. By reason of his talents, as a boy yet in his "teens," he was made of age by legislative enactment three years before he attained his majority. In 1876, on his return from Europe, where he had spent four years in study and travel, he determined to settle in New York, and opened an office in that city. His success at the New York bar was pronounced, his clients being among the wealthiest and best-known men in the city. Mr. Clopton represents as a man in his splendid physique the strong and healthy type of his ancestors. He is the very soul of honor. His success must be attributed to his self-reliance and unerring judgment of men and things, as well as to his aggressive and upright conduct in life. He yields to all men their just dues, and exacts at their hands the like treatment. He is a railroad and corporation attorney and director, and the executor and trustee of several estates.

WALSH, John J., clergyman, was born at Deer Park, county Tipperary, Ireland, March 15, 1847. As a consequence of a famine in Ireland, his parents emigrated to America, and on Dec. 28, 1849, settled at Cohoes, N. Y., where he received his early education from the Sisters of St. Joseph. He subsequently attended the Christian Brothers' Academy, at Troy, and in September, 1863, entered the University of Our Lady of Angels, at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., where he remained until he completed his studies, receiving a first prize in logic, moral philosophy, and metaphysics. In September, 1866, he entered St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, Troy, N. Y., to pursue his ecclesiastical studies for the priesthood, and was ordained by Rt. Rev. John J. Conroy, then bishop of Albany, at the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Albany, N. Y., on Oct. 16, 1869, and was immediately assigned to duty at St. Bernard's church, Cohoes, N. Y. Here he labored zealously, and acquired a reputation as a preacher and controversialist of considerable ability. In 1873 he was selected for the pastorship of the venerable and important church of St. John, at Albany, where his work in the development of the parish and the rebuilding of the church was carried on with intelligent and untiring ardor, and was eminently successful in every department of church work. In 1882 Father Walsh was promoted to the rectorship of the cathedral at Albany by the Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirny. The more elevated dignity of this position brought increased labor, which he gladly and successfully performed, continuing his efforts to improve the parish both in a spiritual and temporal sense. During his incumbency of this important position he discharged the duties of secretary to the bishop, chancellor and official prosecutor. In 1887 he was appointed to the care of St. Peter's church, Troy, where he beautified the church, built a handsome convent, emphasized his reputation as a preacher and a many-sided scholar, and has been prominent in all public movements for the reformation of the city, or the protection of its good name. Father Walsh was one of the earliest originators and officials of the Catholic National Union, which was formed

at Newark, N. J., in 1875, and was also active in the establishment of a Catholic Summer School on the plan of Chautauqua. For six years he was editor of the Troy "Catholic Weekly," and is a member of the Troy Scientific Association. In 1889 he made an extensive tour through Europe and the East. The Rev. Mr. Walsh has friends among all classes, and while he is positive as a churchman, he endeavors to avoid extremes, and socially is respected by all persons without regard to creed. His contributions to literature are multiple and replete with original information. Biography, history, architecture, Egyptology, geography, metaphysics and theology are some of the topics touched by his versatile pen. His style is pure, clear and vigorous. His treatment of a subject is strongly suggestive of a mind studious in the extreme and dissatisfied with beaten paths.

PERRY, Amos, diplomat and author, was born at South Natick, Mass., Aug. 12, 1812, the son of Elijah and Mary (Jones) Perry. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Daniel Kimball, of Needham, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in 1837. He then taught at Providence, R. I., and at New London, Conn., from 1837 to 1859, with the exception of three years, 1852–55, devoted to foreign travel and study, including a tour through Egypt, Palestine, and Greece; visited Europe a third time in 1861, and while abroad in 1862 was appointed by President Lincoln diplomatic and consular agent at the court of the Bey of Tunis. In 1865 he accompanied the embassador of the Bey of Tunis to this country, bringing the portrait of the bey, and letters of condolence on the death of President Lincoln, and of congratulation on the successful issue of the war of the rebellion. In 1866 he presented to the bey, in the name of the president, a copy of Trumbull's portrait of Washington, which is suspended with the portraits of Tunisian beys and European sovereigns in one of the bey's palaces at Tunis. Mr. Perry has frequently contributed to newspapers and magazines, has been many years secretary and librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, to which he has often contributed papers, in one of which he gave an historical sketch of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, bringing to light an endowed institution that had long been lost sight of, and that has since been revived and reorganized. He was postmaster at Fruit Hill, North Providence, R. I., from 1838 to 1840, inspector of public schools in Providence county from 1845 to 1852; was for several years one of the vice-presidents of the American Institute of Instruction; is a corresponding member of various historical societies; an honorary member of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati; a vice-president of the American Peace Society; honorary vice-president for Rhode Island of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; an honorary alumnus of Brown University, and also of Griswold College, the former having conferred upon him in 1841 the degree of M.A., and the latter in 1888 that of LL.D. Mr. Perry is the author of "Carthage and Tunis, Past and Present" (Providence, 1869); "R. I. State Census of 1885" (Providence, 1887), and "An Official Tour Along the Eastern Coast of Tunis" (Providence, 1891). He married, Aug. 28, 1838, Elizabeth Anastasia, daughter of Eber and Waite (Irons) Phetteplace, a descendant of Sir John Phetteplace, and on her mother's side, of Roger Williams, Gregory Dexter, and Chad Brown.

VEST, George Graham, senator and Confederate congressman, was born at Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 6, 1830. His parents were of Virginia family and Presbyterians, his father being John Jay Vest and his mother Harriet Graham, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was educated at the high school of that eminent educator, B. B. Sayre, and entering the junior class of the Presbyterian Center College at Danville, Ky., was graduated in 1848. He read law under James Harlan, attorney-general of Kentucky, and father of the justice of the U. S. supreme court, and was graduated in 1852 from the Transylvania Law School in Lexington, Ky. He settled in Georgetown, Pettis Co., Mo., and began a successful law practice in that and the adjoining counties, until 1856, when he removed to Booneville, Mo. In 1860 he was chosen democratic elector and state representative in the general assembly. In the war he espoused the cause of the South and served during the summer of 1861 in the army of Gen. Price, being made judge-advocate general of a general court martial, convened at Lexington just after the capture of that place by the Confederates. He was elected by the Missouri legislature, which assembled at Neosho in the fall of 1861, a member of the provisional congress of the Confederate states for two years, and was afterward appointed by Gov. Reynolds of Missouri Confederate states senator, serving for one year. After the war he returned to Missouri and resumed his law practice at Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo., in partnership with Col. John F. Philips, afterward judge U. S. district court, western district of Missouri. He was elected U. S. senator in 1878, and re-elected without opposition in the party in 1884 and 1890. Senator Vest is one of the ablest and most eloquent statesmen in the whole country, and an unquestioned leader in the national councils. To the highest legal ability and most powerful grasp of constitutional principles and questions he adds a broad, bold, and yet conservative statesmanship. His first residence in Georgetown, Mo., was caused by a tragic incident that evinced his courageous conscientiousness and influenced the course of his whole life. He was on his way to California, when an accident to the stage stopped him at Georgetown, and July 4, 1853, a man named France employed him to defend his negro boy, accused of murdering a white woman and her two children. He cleared the boy before the examining court, but the mob seized the negro, held the county two weeks under a vigilance committee, and burned his client publicly before 1,500 negroes assembled to witness the execution. Threats were made against him because he defended the negro, and in consequence he determined to remain and face the results, and he thus became a citizen of Missouri. Senator Vest is one of the national orators, and can not only make addresses on vast themes and large occasions, but is a ready and powerful hand-to-hand debater, quick, intense and resourceful and an aggressive antagonist, well-equipped, dealing ponderous blows, and holding his own with the other giants of the senate. He has performed valuable committee work and made strong and exhaustive speeches upon all the great national questions that have agitated the country in the fourteen years in which he has so brilliantly served in the most august deliberative body in the world. He is chairman of the select committee on transportation and sale of meat products, and a member of the important committees on the judiciary, commerce, public buildings and grounds, transportation routes on the seaboard, and the quadro-centennial. In 1854 he married Sallie E. Sneed, of Danville, Ky., and they have three children.

G. G. Vest.

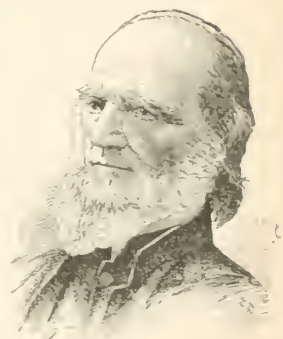
OLMSTED, Frederick Law, landscape architect, was born in Hartford, Conn., Apr. 26, 1822. His father had a more than usual liking for natural scenery, and a more than common interest in matters of rural life, and his son was his companion in many journeys by private conveyance, in which he was largely educated for his profession by what he saw. In 1840 he shipped as a seaman for the East Indies and China, securing an experience comparable to that recorded by Dana in his "Two Years Before the Mast." In 1845–46 he studied agricultural science and engineering at Yale College, after which he became a practical farmer, and was such for several years. In 1850 he made a pedestrian tour throughout Great Britain and parts of the continent of Europe, followed in 1852–53 by a horseback trip through the southern and southwestern United States. The fruit of these travels was, very largely, the books, "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England" (New York, 1852); "Journey in Seaboard Slave States" (New York, 1856); "Journey Through Texas" (New York, 1857), and "Journey in the Back Country" (New York, 1860). The three last-named volumes had great influence in determining the estimate of American slavery, not only in this country but in Europe, where they were printed in two volumes, with the title, "The Cotton Kingdom" (London, 1861). Several years later Mr. Olmsted journeyed again through France, Italy and Germany, giving special attention to the study of parks and rural arts. In 1856, in connection with Calvert Vaux, he prepared the accepted plans and estimates for the construction of the New York Central Park, and for the next four years was engaged in superintending their execution. During the first three years of the civil war, 1861–65, he administered the working details of the United States Sanitary Commission, of which he was the general manager. In the year 1863 he was concerned, with others, in the formation of the Union League Club of New York city. In 1864–66, as chairman of the Yosemite (California) commission, he directed the topographical survey of the Yosemite big tree reservations, and took charge of them for the state. In 1866 he was also engaged with Mr. Vaux in laying out and superintending the construction of Prospect park, Brooklyn, N. Y. This was followed by similar work at the South park, Chicago, Ill.; Buffalo, N. Y., parks, and Seaside park at Bridgeport, Conn. Other works which he has designed and whose construction he has supervised, are: Mount Royal park, Montreal; the Capitol grounds at Washington, D. C.; two public parks at Rochester, N. Y.; one at Trenton, N. J., and another at Wilmington, Del. Laying out the grounds about the Leland Stanford University in California, and the Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore, N. C., are among the more recent of his labors. He was also concerned in organizing and equipping the park and parkway systems at Boston, Mass. His firm, made up of F. L. and J. C. Olmsted (his son) and Henry Sargent Codman, was appointed landscape architects to the World's Fair, at Chicago, Ill. As an author Mr. Olmsted has high repute for the practical value of his matter, which shows him to be a

Fred'k Law Olmsted

close observer and a broad thinker, and for the clearness and directness of his style. In the field of landscape gardening he unites well-nigh faultless professional taste with the qualities that constitute the social economist and philanthropist. He resides at Brookline, Mass.

BLACK, John Charles, soldier and commissioner of pensions, was born at Lexington, Miss., Jan. 27, 1839, the son of Rev. John Black, a Presbyterian minister of Scotch-Irish extraction, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1809, and died after a faithful career at Alleghany, Pa., leaving a widow, Josephine L. (Culbertson) Black, born Sept. 13, 1813, a woman of unusual brilliancy, whose family name is noted in the pioneer history of Pennsylvania; she removed to Illinois with her family in 1847, dying in 1887, and is buried in Spring Hill cemetery, at Danville. John C. aided in the family support, and while working and bearing his share of the burden attended the Illinois common schools. To obtain a higher and broader education he carefully husbanded his savings, and at the age of nineteen entered the Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Ind., supporting himself there by his own efforts. He soon became popular, and distinguished himself as early as 1850 as an orator. Like so many other generous, impulsive undergraduates, he left his college in 1861 for a camp. His entry into the war was as a private in Lew Wallace's 11th Indiana Zouaves, for the three months' service. When it came to a serious and extended enlistment he made it in the ranks of his own state—Illinois—where he re-enlisted a company for the 37th volunteer infantry and served with his regiment throughout the war. Thirteen battles it saw; and thirteen battles saw "Charley Black" always at his post of duty. At Pea Ridge a bullet shattered the bone of his right arm, and as it hung limp by his side, he, with his left hand, drew a handkerchief from his pocket, had a comrade bind it around the shattered limb, and he remained at his post in the line of battle till evening. Again, at the affair at Prairie Grove, Ark., he was reminded that he had other sacrifices to make for the Union—a ball shattered the humerus or upper bone of his left arm. His sufferings from these wounds, especially that on the right arm, up to the time when, in 1876, "excision of the elbow joint" was performed, were such that he shrinks from speaking or even thinking of the matter to this day. The 37th's record of service is: 6,000 miles of marching; 10,000 miles of other travel; thirteen battles; two sieges, and losses which decimated the ranks not once but often. Among its compensations, or pleasant moments, were two occasions when Chicago presented silken banners to its devoted standard-bearers. The spirit in which Gen. Black rendered this service may be judged from the fact that on leaving the fighting for the ranks of citizenship he never hesitated as to which party should have his allegiance. In service and out he was a patriot of the stripe of Stephen A. Douglas, George B. McClellan, and William T. Sherman. He stuck to the party of his early choice, disregarding the fact that to his opponents belonged all political power in the present and in the future, so far as most human eyes could foresee. The first salaried office he held after the "pay and allowance of a colonel of infantry," was when appointed pension agent by President Cleveland. From the moment of his appointment he began a course of persistent, rigid, business-like official economy. Congress had just added largely to the pension-roll; with this he had nothing to do; he simply went on and paid out the additional sums of money in such a manner that the running expenses of the bureau were reduced by about a quarter of a million dollars during the first year of his tenure of office, and by corresponding amounts each year afterward. The pensioners got the money instead of the parasites. Up to the time of his taking hold, the system had been the old cumbersome, red tape plan, adapted to the war of 1812, and each applicant required a lawyer to press his claim. Under the new system each claim had to stand or fall on its merits, and not on the skill of any lawyer or the favor of any congressman. Not less than $1,000,000 a year in pension attorneys' fees were saved to the pensioners, at the same time that another large sum was saved in bureau expenses to the government, and so carefully was his office conducted that the most searching investigation by the succeeding administration failed to discover the slightest flaw. On retiring from the office of commissioner, Gen. Black began a general law practice in Chicago.

TYNG, Stephen Higginson, clergyman, was born at Newburyport, Mass., March 1, 1800. He was sent to Phillips' Academy, Andover, at eleven, and on Fast Day, 1812, held a prayer-meeting with five other students, all of whom became eminent ministers. Graduating from Harvard in 1817, in the same class with George Bancroft and Caleb Cushing, he spent two years in business, and then studied theology with Bishop Griswold. 1821–23 he was rector at Georgetown, D. C., where he had a controversy with Bishop Kemp, and 1823–29 in Queen Anne parish, Prince George's Co., Md., which by his reckoning, did not contain a single Christian; here he preached in taverns against drunkenness. In Philadelphia, as rector of St. Paul's and then (1834) of the Epiphany, which was built for him, he gained fame by his sermons and Sunday-school work; his interest in the latter amounted to a passion. In 1845 he entered on his long pastorate of St. George's, New York, during which the building on Stuyvesant square was erected. Few men of his time, and none in the evangelical party of his church, exercised a stronger influence. He was a fluent, vehement, and impressive preacher, dwelling with all emphasis on "the doctrines of Grace" and abhorring the Oxford movement with all its ways and works. As the dominant sentiment of his communion drifted away from him, his strong Calvinism was never modified, except that he substituted the annihilation of the impenitent for their endless torments. An able organizer and judicious autocrat, he gathered one of the strongest congregations in the city. The Evangelical Knowledge and Education Societies, and the Church Missionary Society, received much stimulus and guidance from him. In politics he held moderate anti-slavery ground, and supported colonization after the fugitive slave law was passed. He edited the "Episcopal Recorder" and the "Protestant Churchman" for a time, and published memoirs of C. T. Bedell (1835) and of his son, D. A. Tyng (1858); "The Law and the Gospel" (1832); "Recollections of England" (1847); "Forty Years' Experience in Sunday-Schools" (1860); "The Prayer-Book Illustrated" (8 vols., 1863–67), and sundry volumes of sermons, expositions, and the like. His degree of D.D. came from Jefferson College,



Pennsylvania, in 1832, and from Harvard in 1851. He became rector *emeritus* of St. George's in 1878, and died at Irvington, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1885. See his "Memorial" by Bishop Bedell (1886), and his "Life" by his son, C. R. Tyng (1890).

TYNG, Stephen Higginson, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, June 28, 1839, was graduated from Williams College in 1858 and from the Alexandria Seminary in 1861; was his father's assistant for two years, then rector of the Church of the Mediator in New York, and an army chaplain in 1864. He built and organized the Church of the Holy Trinity in 1865, and gathered an immense congregation, which erected a yet larger place of worship in 1874. His trial in 1867 for a breach of the canons won much notoriety. He was a co-worker with Moody and Sankey in 1875, held services in a huge tent in 1876, built chapels, and was active in mission work of various kinds. He edited the "Working Church and the Christian at Work" (1864–70), and published: "The Square of Life" (1876), "He Will Come" (1877), and "The People's Pulpit." He received the degree of D.D. from his alma mater in 1871, and was one of its trustees until 1884. In 1881 he exchanged the ministry for the insurance business, and has since then lived mainly in Paris.

THOREAU, Henry David, poet-naturalist, was born at Concord, Mass., July 12, 1817. His grandfather came from the island of Jersey to Boston, about 1773. His parents were plain people in humble circumstances, and he himself cherished a sturdy contempt for wealth, luxury, and the arrangements and aims of society at large. He was graduated from Harvard in 1837, and from that year kept a journal which filled thirty MS. volumes; much of its contents has been printed. Till 1847 he supported himself chiefly by manual labor, pencil-making, surveying, etc.; in some of these industries he complained that his employers did not want the work done too well, nor even well enough. But for occasional journeys he lived wholly at and about Concord, and for over two years (1845–47), in a hut of his own building on Walden Pond, which he made famous; here he reduced his expenses at one time to seven cents a day. As Mr. Burroughs says, "he was the intellectual child of Emerson, but added a certain crispness and pungency, as of wild roots and herbs, to the urbane philosophy of his great neighbor." It must be added that Thoreau was neither urbane nor an optimist. He professed and practised a lofty scorn for men and their traditions, and lived mainly apart, after laws of his own discovering. He was a severe critic of things rather than of books, a good classical scholar, a lover of the older English poetry, a pure, if seemingly extravagant idealist, a consistent Stoic, and a most rare and interesting character. He said to Emerson: "We differ in our resources; mine is to get away from men. I am surprised to find what vulgar fellows they are." But he loved Nature and studied her, though not in the way of exact science. He had the woodsman's instinct and the poet's eye; he could find his way in the forest at night "better by feet than eyes," and discover strange plants in his daily walks; specimens of these he supplied to Agassiz, but declined to be cultivated, "having no love for dissection." The only government he recognized was "that power which establishes justice in the land;" not finding this, he was imprisoned in 1846 for refusing to pay his tax. He never went to church and never married. As he said in youth, "The other world is all my art: my pencils will draw no other, my jackknife will cut nothing else." Yet he was willing to let his light shine, though caring little whether people heeded its beams or not. His first lecture was given before the Concord Lyceum, Apr. 11, 1838, and thenceforth he lectured more or less every year, as opportunity offered, hardly deigning to consult the taste of his hearers in the matter or manner of his discourses. He claimed to have given his whole spiritual experience at a place where religious topics were forbidden, yet his audience never detected the violation of their rules. He wrote, too, for the "Dial," the New York "Tribune," "Graham's Magazine," and any other publication that would accept his articles, which sometimes shocked the editors, for they were apt to be unlike anything else in current literature; they have been eagerly gathered since, and far more highly valued than when they first appeared. Greeley wrote him in 1853, "The elimination of very flagrant heresies (like your defiant pantheism) becomes a necessity." The returns were few and small, but this troubled him little, for by working about six weeks he could meet a year's expenses, and have the rest of the time free for what he called study. From 1847 his business was chiefly that of an author and lecturer. He lived two years, 1841–43, with R. W. Emerson, and then spent a few months as tutor to William Emerson's children on Staten Island; made three trips to the Maine woods, 1846, 1853, 1857, and undertook one or two longer journeys. Most of his time was passed in "that glorious society called solitude." His walks were too precious to be shared; even a dog or a cane was too much company. Yet his friends insisted that he was humane and courteous. At worst he was no misanthrope, but an original, made to follow his own path, indifferent to externals, living in a region of abstractions. His sincerity was absolute; his egotism, however colossal, had in it nothing petty. When the republican and abolition committees tried to prevent his lecture on John Brown, as "premature and not advisable," he said, "I did not send to you for advice, but to announce that I am to speak." But two of his books appeared in his lifetime. "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers" (1849), involved him in debt, and most of the edition came back on his hands, whereupon he gleefully told a friend that he had "made an addition of 700 volumes to his library, and all of his own composition." "Walden, or Life in the Woods" (1854) was slightly more successful. His posthumous works, brought out in answer to an eager if not very extensive demand, are, "Excursions in Field and Forest," with a memoir by Emerson (1863); "The Maine Woods" (1864); "Cape Cod" (1865); "Letters" with a few remarkable poems (1865); "A Yankee in Canada" (1866), containing his anti-slavery and reform papers, which are by far the most interesting of his writings to persons not given to the minute study of nature, with three volumes of extracts from his journal, ed-

ited by H. G. O. Blake; "Early Spring in Massachusetts," "Summer," and "Winter." The material is not yet exhausted. Thoreau bore his last illness cheerfully, "enjoying existence as much as ever," and finding no less comfort in disease than in health, "the mind always conforming to the condition of the body." To orthodox inquirers into his preparedness for eternity, he said: "Those were voluntaries [i. e., elective studies] I did not take," and, "One world at a time." He died at Concord, May 6, 1862. (See his Life by F. B. Sanborn (1882), in the "American Men of Letters" series. The earlier account of him by W. E. Channing (1873), is more transcendental than its subject. There is also a study of "His Life and Aims" by H. A. Page, an English admirer.)

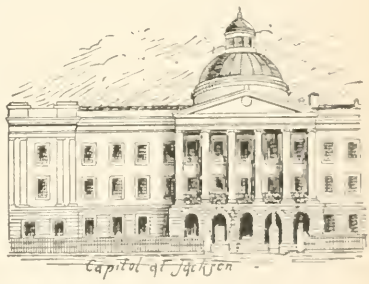
LOCKWOOD, Belva Anna Bennett, lawyer, was born at Royalton, Niagara Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1830. She was educated in the district school and academy of her native town, and until her marriage paid the expenses of her winter schooling by teaching summers. In 1848 she married a farmer in the same place—Uriah H. McNall—who died in 1853, leaving her with one child. The following year she entered Genesee College, and was graduated in 1857. She then became preceptress of the Lockport Union School; the next year was head of the Gainesville Seminary, and for three years was proprietor of the McNall Seminary at Owego, N. Y. She was president of the Ladies' Aid Society at Lockport, during the early part of the war, and at its close removed to Washington, D. C., where she had charge of Union League Hall for four years. In 1868 she married a Baptist clergyman of that city—Dr. Ezekiel Lockwood—who died there in 1877. Soon after her marriage she began the study of law in the National University Law School, took the degree of B.L., and was admitted to the bar of the district supreme court September, 1873. She at once entered into active practice, which she still continues. In 1878 she drafted, and after two years succeeded in getting through congress, a bill admitting women to practice in the United States supreme court; and by virtue of that act she was admitted to the bar of that court in 1879. During President Garfield's administration she made an unsuccessful application for the Brazilian mission. In 1884 she was nominated for the presidency by the equal rights party on the Pacific Slope, and was renominated by the same party at Des Moines, Ia., in 1888. The wide publicity she obtained by these nominations induced her to enter the lecture field, where she has met with success. In 1889 she was a delegate of the Universal Peace Union to the International Peace Congress held in Paris, presenting an interesting paper on international arbitration. In 1890 she was again a delegate of the Union, presenting a paper on "Disarmament" to the International Congress which met in London.

Belva A. Lockwood

STONE, John Marshall, governor of Mississippi, was born in Gibson county, Tenn., Apr. 30, 1830. His parents were born and reared in Virginia, went to Gibson county in the year 1829 on a visit to relatives and on a tour of inspection, remained a year, returned to Virginia, and the following season removed to west Tennessee, settling permanently in Gibson county. Thus it appears that while the parents of the subject of this sketch were still citizens of the state of Virginia, he is a native of Tennessee. His father was a victim of the great financial crisis of 1837 and was stripped of all his worldly goods by the demands of his creditors. He died in 1841, at the age of thirty-four, leaving the mother a widow thirty years old with nine children (seven sons and two daughters), of whom John M. was the eldest son. Through the kindness of relatives they secured a little farm upon which for six years they had a hard struggle for a living. In 1847 Mrs. Stone, by the death of her mother in Virginia, received substantial assistance and was quite independent until 1862, when her slaves were emancipated and her personal property taken or destroyed. John M. remained with his mother until 1849, when he started out to seek his own fortune. His education was limited, and he had no profession, but fortunately he had many friends, and sustained himself seemingly to their satisfaction. He enjoyed in a great measure the confidence of all who knew him, and the qualities which inspired that confidence sometimes received recognition in the way of some unprofitable official preferment.

J. M. Stone.

He removed to Mississippi in 1855, and in April, 1861, entered the Confederate army as captain of a company in the 2d regiment of Mississippi volunteers which was mustered into service for twelve months. At the end of the year he re-enlisted for the war, and at its reorganization he was elected colonel of his regiment, which was attached to the brigade commanded by Gen. Joseph R. Davis, a nephew of President Davis, and was a part of A. P. Hill's corps of the army of northern Virginia. In this capacity he served until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., on the 12th of April, 1865, by Gen. Stoneman's command, then raiding through North Carolina, and was carried first to camp Chase, near Columbus, O., then to Johnson's Island, where he remained until July 25, 1865. Returning to Tishomingo county, Miss., he went to work as station agent for the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Co., at Iuka. He was elected mayor of the town, and in 1866 treasurer of Tishomingo county, but was removed from office by military authority early in 1868. In November, 1869, he was elected, without opposition, to the state senate from the district composed of the counties of Tishomingo and Itawamba, but was defeated for the democratic nomination to congress by Lucius Q. C. Lamar in 1872. He was re-elected to the state senate in 1873, of which body he was chosen president *pro tempore* in January, 1876. The lieutenant-governor having been impeached and removed from office, and Gov. Adelbert Ames having resigned, Mr. Stone, by virtue of his office as president of the senate, became the acting governor of the state on March 29, 1876. The following November he was elected governor for a full term of four years, but failed to secure a nomination in the state democratic convention of 1881. In 1889 he was again nominated and elected governor for a term of four years beginning in January, 1890, and a



Capitol of Jackson

convention having been called to revise the constitution of the state, that body, by ordinance, extended his term of office, as it did that of all the state officers for two years, and he is by the same ordinance, as are all officers whose terms were extended, made ineligible as his own successor. Gov. Stone was married in 1872 to Mary G. Coman, of Iuka, Miss., and to them a son and daughter were born, but both died in childhood. His household consists of his wife and three nieces. Three of his brothers were killed in the Confederate army and another was totally disabled for life.

MITCHELL, John Hipple, senator, was born in Washington county, Pa., June 22, 1835. His early years were spent upon a farm where he enjoyed only such school advantages as are usually found in a sparsely settled agricultural and pastoral community. He overcame all obstacles, however, so that by the time he was fifteen years old he was the possessor not only of a good English education, but was also a fair classical scholar. Thus equipped he entered upon the study of law, and by the time his twentieth year was reached he was so thoroughly grounded in all the branches of his profession, that his advice was sought on complicated and subtle points by many who had been in active practice for years. In 1860 he left his native state for the Pacific coast, and after a brief sojourn in California, permanently located in Oregon. Soon after his arrival in Oregon the civil war was inaugurated. At that time there was a sentiment strong both in numbers and social and political influence in the states of California and Oregon in favor of a "Pacific coast republic," the prominent leaders in this movement being men who had formerly resided in the southern states, and who up to that time had dominated the politics of California and Oregon. This scheme, thus directed, gained considerable impetus, and had it not been for the active aggressive and fearless opposition of a number of determined men, would probably have succeeded—in any event, succeeded to the extent of making more difficult the task of preserving the Union. It was at this juncture that Mr. Mitchell, without advantages of fortune or place, first came prominently to the front in connection with public affairs. His eloquence and energy were on the side of the Union, and he is to a large degree entitled to the credit of thwarting and completely overthrowing the project of establishing an independent government on the shores of the Pacific. As the leader of the opposition to this movement in Oregon he was, in June, 1862, elected to the senate of that state, and for four years presided over the deliberations of that body. In 1866 he came within one vote of receiving the caucus nomination of his party, then in control of the legislature, for U. S. senator, and in 1872 he was elected to the U. S. senate. In this body he was early accorded by his colleagues a prominent place in the deliberations, and was assigned to several of the most important committees, particularly the committee on privileges and elections, of which Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, was chairman. During the exciting period immediately following the presidential contest of 1876, this committee was charged with the duty of investigating the contested elections in the states of Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Oregon. Pending this investigation, Mr. Morton on account of sickness was unable to perform the duties devolving upon him as chairman, and this labor fell to the lot of Mr. Mitchell. He conducted himself in this responsible and exacting position with remarkable ability and judgment, and so successful was he that his party associates accord him the praise of having prepared the republican side of the case so that when published to the world it was without a flaw. He has endeared himself to the people of his state by his efforts to free the Columbia river, next to the Mississippi the greatest waterway on the continent, from the hands of monopolists, and it is through his exertions that congress has undertaken to overcome certain obstructions in the river, which, as long as they continue, make free navigation impracticable. At the "Cascades" where the flow of the water is interrupted by large boulders rendering transshipment by means of portage necessary, the government at great expense is building a canal, a stupendous work, and at the "Dalles" a ship railway is suggested. As a speaker, Mr. Mitchell is clear and concise, his sentences being noted for their clean-cut compactness. His speech on the bill to regulate commerce between the states when that measure was before the senate, attracted more than ordinary attention at the time, and was considered one of the best delivered during the debate on that measure. His interpretation has since been adopted and followed by the commission in its construction of the law. His (1890) speech on the tariff, which has had a large circulation in every portion of the country, is acknowledged to be one of the clearest and most convincing expositions that has ever been delivered of the principles underlying the theory which actuates the republican party in handling this branch of political economy. Mr. Mitchell was re-elected to the senate for the term commencing March 4, 1885, served the full term and was again re-elected.

HAYS, George Price, clergyman and educator, was born at Miller's Run, Pa., Feb. 2, 1838, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was graduated from Jefferson College in 1857, studied one year privately, and two years at the Western Theological Seminary, Alleghany City, Pa., and was licensed to preach in 1859. From 1861 to 1868 he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Baltimore; then for a year financial secretary of the University of Wooster, O., and for another, pastor in Alleghany City. From 1870 to 1881 he was president of Washington and Jefferson College, also acting as its traveling agent, and preaching in the Second church of Washington, Pa. In 1881 he accepted a call to the Central church, Denver, Col. In 1885 he was moderator of the general assembly, and became pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Cincinnati. While there he was chairman of the centenary fund, which raised over $600,000, and was thanked by the general assembly for his zealous advocacy and able management of that undertaking. Since December, 1888, he has been the pastor of the Second church in Kansas City. Dr. Hays has published several sermons and tracts, and a volume entitled "Introductive Logic." He is a popular and effective speaker, and has done much platform work, but his "principal reputation is as a beggar" for church debts and benevolent enterprises. He received the degree of D.D. from Lafayette College in 1870, and later that of LL.D from Hanover College, Ind.

CRANDALL, Reuben, physician, was born about 1805 in Westchester county, N. Y., a brother of Prudence Crandall. He went to Washington,

D. C., to teach botany, and on Aug. 11, 1835, was arrested and sent to prison on the charge of circulating incendiary pamphlets, with a view to excite an uprising among the slaves. The evidence against him proved that some of his botanical specimens were wrapped in old copies of anti-slavery papers, and that he had lent an anti-slavery pamphlet to a citizen of Washington. The effort to prove him a member of an anti-slavery society failed, and the "incendiary" matter read in court, his counsel urged, did not exceed in severity language used by Jefferson and others when haranguing against slavery. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, although the district attorney, Francis S. Key, who was an officer of the Colonization Society, declared from the first his determination to subject him to capital punishment. The confinement in a damp dungeon brought on consumption, from which Dr. Crandall died at Jamaica, W. I., Feb. 1, 1838.

PINCKNEY, Charles Cotesworth, soldier and statesman, was born at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 25, 1746. He was the son of Chief Justice Charles Pinckney, and was educated at Westminster and at Oxford, Eng., then read law at the Temple in London, and spent nine months in the Royal Military Academy at Caen, France. Returning to America in 1769, he established himself in his native city in the practice of law. In June, 1775, he was a member of the first provincial congress of South Carolina, and was made captain, and soon after a colonel. After the successful defence of Fort Moultrie, S. C., he joined the Northern army, and was an aide to Washington at Brandywine, and at Germantown, Pa. Returning South in the spring of 1778 he had a part in the unsuccessful expedition to Florida. In January, 1779, he presided over the South Carolina senate. In the rapid march which saved Charleston from the British Gen. Prevost, he displayed great resolution and intrepidity, as well as in the subsequent invasion of Georgia and the assault upon the lines of Savannah. In the attack on Charleston, April, 1780, he was in favor of holding out to the last extremity. When the surrender to the British took place, Col. Pinckney became a prisoner, and suffered a cruel confinement. He was exchanged in February, 1782, and was made a brigadier-general Nov. 3, 1783. After the war he resumed his law practice. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the convention which framed the U. S. constitution. He took an active part in the debates, and it was on his motion that the following clause was made a part of that instrument: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the authority of the United States." After the organization of the U. S. government he declined, successively, the places of judge of the U. S. supreme court, secretary of war and secretary of state tendered him by President Washington. He was afterward appointed major-general of the South Carolina militia. In July, 1796, Gen. Pinckney was appointed U. S. minister plenipotentiary to France, but was ordered by the French directory to quit the country within thirty days. In February, 1797, he withdrew to Amsterdam. When war became inevitable, it was C. C. Pinckney's sentiment—"Millions for defence; not one cent for tribute!" which became so popular. When he came back to the United States he was made a major-general by President Washington. In 1800 he was federal candidate for the U. S. vice-presidency. He died in Charleston Aug. 16, 1825.

HARDY, Arthur Sherburne, author and educator, was born in Andover, Mass., on Aug. 13, 1847. During his childhood he resided for a time in Neuchâtel, Switzerland, where he attended school. Later he passed through Phillips Andover Academy and studied for a year at Amherst College. He then entered the West Point Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1869. He was assigned to the 3d artillery and served for a year at the Dry Tortugas, at the end of which time he resigned his commission. In 1871 and 1872 he was professor of mathematics in Iowa College, and then he studied for a year in Paris. In 1874 he accepted the chair of mathematics in the scientific department of Dartmouth College and in 1878 was made professor of mathematics in the college itself, which position he now (1892) holds. He is the author of several important works on mathematics, "Elements of Quaternions," published in 1881, which was followed by an annotated translation of Argand's "Theory of Imaginary Quantities." He also contributed to a work on the "Application of Photography to Surveying." In 1889 he published text-books on analytic geometry and calculus. In 1883 he came before the public with a novel, "But Yet a Woman." Its grace and brilliancy at once made it popular, and in a short time it passed through numerous editions in America and England. The impression it created was enhanced by the "Wind of Destiny" which appeared in 1886 and "Passe Rose," published in 1888. Prof. Hardy's powers as a novelist lie not in the elaboration of plots and the delineation of character, but in an aptitude for the description of the beauties of nature, a happy expression of the rules of noble living, aphoristic thoughts and a delicate blending of light and shade. His diction is pleasing and graceful, and he uses with excellent discrimination the wide and accurate learning at his command. In 1891 he made a tour of the world. (A sketch of his life appeared in the "Book Buyer" of September, 1890.)

REMOND, Charles Lenox, was born at Salem, Mass., Feb. 1, 1810, of African descent. He was one of the delegates appointed to represent the American Anti-Slavery Society at the World's Convention in London, in 1840, and sailed with Garrison in the Columbus, but on account of his color was compelled to go in the steerage. He arrived safely in London, where, on finding that the convention would not permit women to participate in it, Garrison took his seat in the gallery, and Remond went with him. On the second day of the convention, Lady Byron went up into the gallery and conversed freely with them both. At the anniversary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, he stepped forward of his own accord and made a speech, and was cheered repeatedly. Parker Pillsbury wrote of him: "Many times I have myself gazed on him with admiration when, before the best Boston audiences, he acquitted himself with a power of speech, argument, and eloquence, which rarely, if ever, thrilled a house of congress or legislative hall." He subsequently dined at Mrs. Elizabeth J. Reid's with Lady Byron, was invited to her palace by the Duchess of Sutherland, and afterward visited Scotland. He died Dec. 22, 1873.

BROOKS, Phillips, P. E bishop of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 13, 1835. His father was a highly respected, old-time merchant, who transacted business on Dock Square, Boston, for upwards of half a century. He gave his son every educational advantage, and at the age of twenty he was graduated from Harvard. Then for four years he studied theology at a Protestant Episcopal seminary, and in 1859, having been admitted to holy orders, he was appointed rector of the Church of the Advent in Philadelphia. Five years later he assumed the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the same city, and in 1869 accepted the rectorship of Trinity church, Boston, the largest and wealthiest congregation of Episcopalians in Massachusetts. This position he continued to hold, though meanwhile he was tendered a professorship in Harvard University and elected assistant bishop of the diocese of Pensylvania, both of which honors he declined. These few facts cover the entire career of Phillips Brooks, but they by no means comprise his biography or explain the deep and wide influence he is exerting upon society in one of the most cultured states of the Union. The man whose church is crowded—its every seat and aisle—Sunday after Sunday by the most intelligent men and women of the country, and who has the ability to draw, for six successive week-days and during the busiest hours of those days, thousands of the foremost financiers and business men of the metropolis, to hear the simple story of redemption to which, with dull ears, they had listened over and over again ever since they were boys, must possess some remarkable quality, some marvelous power that is not defined by any known system of logic, rhetoric, or psychology. A biography of Phillips Brooks would have to explain this power. It does not lie in his thought, though that is often fresh, sometimes striking, and occasionally brilliant. It is not in his style, which, though it has a certain pictorial element, is singularly simple and deficient in general rhetorical finish. It is not in his utterance, which is very rapid—so rapid at times that he is difficult to follow. Nor is it in any of the accepted graces of oratory. There are few preachers who are not as good speakers as he, many who are masters of as fine a style, and the American pulpit is full of men who are his intellectual equals. His power lies in another and a totally different combination of qualities—a combination potent alike with the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, and which made great preachers of men of such diverse intellectual training as John Wesley and Jonathan Edwards, George Whitefield, and Peter Cartwright. This power is the result of intense earnestness, and profound spirituality, fused together and set on fire by a burning desire to lift his fellow-men to a higher life than they are now living. To him life is a great and solemn fact, and every man, however humble, is a son of the Almighty Father, with a possible destiny of inconceivable grandeur and beauty. This conviction in him is so strong, and his desire to win back the prodigal takes at times such overmastering possession of him, that his voice becomes tremulous with emotion, and he is forced to pause in the midst of his most earnest appeals; but he quickly recovers himself and goes on, his tone at times as hoarse as the sound of a strong wind moving through the trees, and again at times as gentle and sympathetic as the lullaby of a young mother over her child. There are two methods of moving an audience. One is by the expression, the other by the repression, of feeling. In one the orator seems to abandon his self-control and to let his emotions have full vent, hoping thereby to carry his hearers with him. This was the method of Henry Ward Beecher and his celebrated father. In the other method the speaker merely allows hints to escape him of the emotion that is swelling within him. The imagination of the hearer is thus aroused, and his sympathy excited by the feeling the speaker seeks to hide. His attempt to suppress the natural expression of his emotions becomes in Dr. Brooks the latter method. He merely suggests the depth and fullness of his feeling, and is constantly curbing its manifestation. He avoids all dramatic action, usually speaks in a low tone, seldom gesticulates, and seldom gives way to overpowering excitement, but when he does, his words rush from him with the speed of a train of cars descending the Sierra mountains, one word pressing upon another in eager haste to find vent for itself in expression. To some, the sermons of Dr. Brooks seem like a new revelation. But they are not. They are the same old truths that have stirred men ever since the day of Pentecost. They seem new because on him has descended a tongue of fire, like unto those that abode on the apostles. He has written books, spiritual and uplifting, but none of them have the power that dwells in his spoken utterances. In the spring of 1891 Bishop Paddock, of the diocese of Massachusetts, died and in the diocesan convention that assembled shortly after his funeral, to elect his successor, Phillips Brooks was chosen by a large majority and his election subsequently approved, as provided by canon law of the Protestant Episcopal church, by the votes of the standing committees and bishops of a majority of the dioceses of the United States. The new bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts is a man of magnificent physique, about six feet four tall, and of proportionate build. He is entirely free from self-consciousness and artificial mannerisms, full of sympathy for all that is human, hopeful to a remarkable degree, delighting in all things good and beautiful, and tolerant of all. Bishop Brooks is deservedly popular with all the denominations. He is truly a magnetic man, and his election to the bishopric of Massachusetts was received with a perfect hurricane of enthusiasm by men of all shades of religious opinions. He has published a number of books, among which are three volumes of his sermons preached in English and American churches. In England his first sermons were delivered in Westminster Abbey and in St. Margaret's church. Afterward he preached before the queen and at both the universities. He died Jan. 23, 1893.

Phillips Brooks

CURTIS, George, banker, was born in Massachusetts about the year 1793, and at an early age went to Providence, R. I., where he subsequently became the cashier of the Exchange Bank, a member of the common council of that city, and a member of the state legislature, of which he was also presiding officer. He removed to New York city in 1839, and became cashier of the Bank of Commerce. When the Continental Bank of New York was organized Mr. Curtis was appointed president, and retained that position until his death. Mr. Curtis was a successful banker, and had studied banking in all its phases. He had clear insight, sound judgment, great business ability, which, with his unsullied reputation for integrity, caused him to be much in demand in matters pertaining to financial trusts. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the New York Clearing House. He married a daughter of James Burrill, LL.D., at one time chief justice of Rhode Island. Mr. Curtis died in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1856.

Phillips Brooks

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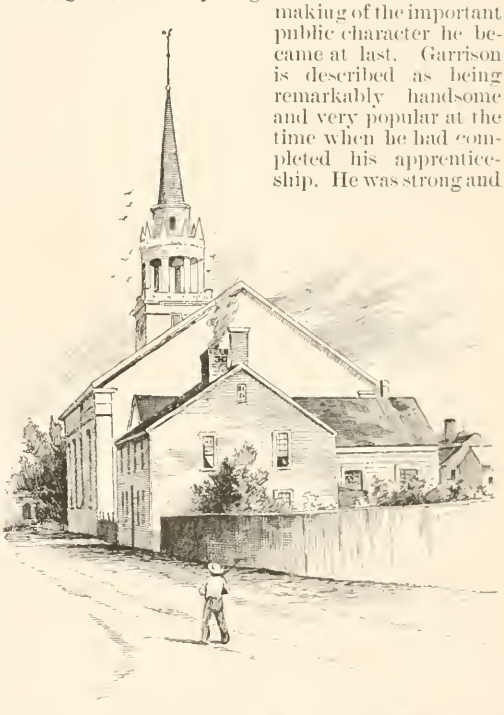
GARRISON, William Lloyd, abolitionist, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 10, 1805. He was the son of Abijah Garrison, who was a descendant of one of the early colonists of New Brunswick, at that time called Nova Scotia. Abijah Garrison was a sailor who made many voyages along the Atlantic coast. He is said to have been a man of fine physical development, having a sanguine temperament, bald head and reddish beard. It appears that he had a strong taste for reading, and evinced some literary talent. He first met his wife at Deer Island, New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy Bay. The young sailor chanced to be an attendant at an evening religious meeting, and when the services ended, he followed to the door a strikingly beautiful young women, dressed in a blue habit. There he asked permission to accompany her home, addressing her as "Miss Blue Jacket." Not unnaturally, he was rebuffed, but, shortly after, being deeply impressed with her beauty and grace, he wrote her a letter which led to a correspondence and ultimately to matrimony. The young woman's name was Frances Maria Lloyd—Fannie Lloyd, as she was called—and she was born on Deer Island in 1776. She is said to have been tall and majestic in figure, remarkably graceful in carriage, possessing fine features, of an intellectual character, and especially noted for her long and luxuriant hair. She was a woman of noble impulses and lofty aspirations, and her influence over her children, especially her son William, was very great. After the loss of her husband, the family led a life of adversity, which she combated nobly, and not altogether without success. William Lloyd Garrison was born in a little frame house on School street, Newburyport, which is still standing. (See illustration.) Here he passed the first twenty-one years of his life, and here he received the little grammar-school education which he ever had. His first start in life was made when at nine years of age he was sent to Lynn to learn shoemaking. There he remained for several months, at the close of which, to his great delight, he could make a tolerable shoe. He was so small and slight, however, that it was soon discovered he lacked strength to pursue such trying work. In October, 1815, Mrs. Garrison, who had studied to be a nurse, removed to Baltimore with her family, and there spent the remainder of her life in the pursuit of this profession, her later years being under disablement and severe pain. Her son James, who had followed the shoemaking trade, became tired of it and ran away to sea, while William Lloyd became so homesick for Newburyport that his mother finally permitted him to return there, although she missed him sorely and tried hard to find a place for him in Baltimore. He worked a little at Newburyport, but was obliged to leave there to take a situation as a cabinet-maker at Haverhill, Mass., where he remained for a time, but ran away only to be overtaken and brought back to Haverhill, and it was not until the autumn of 1818 that he succeeded in obtaining a situation on the Newburyport semi-weekly "Herald," being duly apprenticed for the regular term of seven years, and thus enabled to settle himself somewhat permanently in his beloved home. He soon became an expert type-setter, and in time was foreman of the office and made up the pages for the press. Just sixty years from the day he first entered the office of the Newburyport "Herald" as an apprentice, he again handled the composing-stick in the same office. During his apprenticeship he devoted himself to reading, having inherited a taste for literature, both from his father and mother. He was particularly fond of poetry and oratory, and the result of his reading speedily became manifest in attempts at authorship; his first effort in that direction occurring in May, 1822, when he wrote in a disguised hand, and sent through the post-office his first communication to the "Herald," under the pen name of "An Old Bachelor." The anonymous contribution took the fancy of the proprietor of the "Herald," who, after reading it aloud for the edification of the others in the office, handed it to the author to be put in type, in which it occupied nearly a column of the "Herald." Of course this successful effort was followed by others, and as these were all published, the boy began to feel that he had a certain direction toward a literary career. This belief was, moreover, fostered by the fact that the publisher wrote to him through the post-office, to his assumed name, expressing a desire for an interview with him, but this did not induce him to acknowledge his identity. Later, his authorship was discovered in the "Herald" office and he was encouraged to write frequently, and upon different subjects. During the summer of 1823, he obtained permission to go to Baltimore, to visit his mother, who was near the end of her life. They passed a few weeks together, and then returned to Newburyport, Mrs. Garrison passing away on the 3d of September, 1823. The impression of her strong and beautiful character doubtless influenced the intellectual and moral growth of the young man, and went far to the making of the important public character he became at last. Garrison is described as being remarkably handsome and very popular at the time when he had completed his apprenticeship. He was strong and

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.



vigorous, cheerful, ambitious, and possessed of the most determined moral convictions. In fact, an admirable foundation for a life of integrity, earnestness and purpose had already been laid. It is said that at one time his romantic impulses impressed him with the desire to go to Greece and join the inhabitants of that unfortunate country in their resistance to Turkish tyranny. Again, he had the idea of seeking a military education at West Point and it was through life a delight to him to remember that he was one of those who in the summer of 1824, at New-

buryport, had the privilege of shaking hands with the celebrated Lafayette. Garrison continued to follow the profession of journalism throughout his life. His first paper was the Newburyport "Free Press," in which he began to exhibit the tendency toward reform, which afterward became his chief moving spirit. To this paper, the poet Whittier contributed anonymously, and, on his being discovered by Mr. Garrison, they became friends and that friendship lasted as long as they lived. Unsuccessful, financially, in his first experiment with a paper of his own, Mr. Garrison became the editor of the "National Philanthropist," in Boston, and afterward conducted the "Journal of the Times," at Bennington, Vt. This was in 1828, and in the following year he joined with Benjamin Lundy, a Quaker and an abolitionist, in the publication of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," in Baltimore. In his paper and outside of it, Garrison began denunciations of the domestic slave-trade, which caused him to be put in jail for his dangerous opinions. His fine was paid, however, by an unknown friend, Arthur Tappan, and he started in 1831 the "Liberator,"

which he continued to edit for thirty-five years, that is, until the object for which it was founded was accomplished. The announcement of his intentions in the first number of the "Liberator" set forth what he purposed doing: "I am aware that many object to the severity of my language, but is there not cause for severity? I will be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice. On this subject I do not wish to think, or speak, or write with moderation. . . . . I am in earnest; I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch, and *I will be heard.*" Naturally, he became the object of the greatest possible degree of scorn and hatred on the part of the Southern slaveholders. He was charged with the intention of driving the slaves into insurrection. A reward of $5,000 was offered by the state of Georgia for his apprehension, and innumerable letters came to him from all parts of the South, filled with the harshest accusations, and the fiercest threats. His influence in the prosecution of the cause he had at heart was enormous. At once anti-slavery societies were formed all over the free states, and while one mob killed Elijah P. Lovejoy in 1837, at Alton, Ill., another in 1835 had dragged Garrison through the streets of Boston, with a rope around his body, his life being saved by the city authorities lodging him in jail. Garrison shared with others the distinction of being a frequent victim of such outrages of a more or less severe character. Then, again, there were dissensions within the anti-slavery ranks from which sprung in a few years, after the first active discussions on the subject, a political anti-slavery party. Finally, Garrison, who was the leader in fact of the entire army of abolitionists, struck at the root of the whole matter in his recognition of the fact that the constitution of the United States was the foundation of the fabric and superstructure of slavery. With his usual directness and the curious epigrammatic eloquence which characterized the man, he thereupon described the constitution of the United States in the words of the Prophet Isaiah, as a "covenant with Death and an agreement with hell." The enunciation of this dogma certainly increased and intensified the anger of those who, both North and South, desired to sustain both slavery and the constitution. His fierce, sharp speech notably forced forward the conditions which eventuated in the election of Lincoln in 1860, the subsequent four years of battle, and the freeing of the country of the weight of slavery. At any rate, Mr. Garrison promptly recognized, from the moment of the clashing of interests on a sectional basis, that the hour of the delivery of the slave and of the triumph of himself and his associates had struck. In fact his work was nearly done. During the war and up to the period of the proclamation of the freedom of the slaves, the abolitionists continued to labor in and out of season. But with the proclamation their victory culminated. After the war a gift amounting to $30,000 was made up among the followers of Garrison and those who respected and admired him, and the remainder of his life was passed in comfort and ease. He will always be chiefly remembered as one of the three great leaders in the war against slavery: William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and John G. Whittier. Among the many magnificent orations which were delivered at the time of William Lloyd Garrison's death, setting forth the merits and the results of his life, no other, as might well be the case, was so eloquent, so appreciative or so masterful as that of Wendell Phillips: "Here lie the brain and the heart, here lies the godly gifted, statesmanlike intellect, logical as Jonathan Edwards, brave as Luther, who confronted the logic of South Carolina with an assertion direct and broad enough to make an issue and necessitate a conflict of two civilizations. It is true that that man brought upon America everything that can be called a disaster of the last twenty years; and it is equally true, that if you seek, through the hidden causes and unheeded events, the hand that wrote 'Emancipation' on the statue-book and on the flag, it lies still there to-day. Serene, brave, all-accomplished, marvelous man! I sit down to contemplate the make-up of his qualities. I remember he was mortal, and yet where shall we find one among those waging earnest, unceasing effort to quell sin, to reform error, to enlighten darkness, to bind up broken hearts, his equal! Farewell, for a very little while, noblest of Christian men! Leader, brave, tireless, unselfish. The ear that heard thee, it blessed thee. The eye that saw thee, gave witness to thee. More truly than it could be uttered since the great patriot wrote it, the blessings of him that was ready to perish were thine own eternal great reward." William Lloyd Garrison died May 24, 1879.

SCOTT, Dred, the subject of the most famous case in American judicial annals, was born in Missouri about 1810. He was of African origin and a slave like his ancestors. His master, Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the U. S. army, took him from Missouri to Rock Island, Ill., in 1834, and to Fort Snelling, near the site of Minneapolis, in 1836. At each of these posts he remained two years, and at the latter he married in 1836 a slave girl, by whom he had two children. Long after he was taken back to Missouri he brought suit in a St. Louis court for his freedom. The questions at issue were: Was he freed by this former residence, his owner consenting, in a free state and territory? and could "a negro of African descent, whose ancestors were imported as slaves," be an

American citizen entitled to bring an action? The case was decided in his favor, but carried to the Missouri supreme court, which reversed the decision. Soon after this, Dred and his family were sold to J. F. A. Sandford, of New York. In 1854 he brought suit in the U. S. circuit court in St. Louis, lost his case, which went up on writ of error to the U. S. supreme court. The case, being of national interest, attracted lawyers of repute, who gave their services freely. Hon. M. Blair and G. T. Curtis argued it for the plaintiff, Reverdy Johnson and H. S. Geyer for the defence. This was in 1856; in March, 1857, Chief Justice Taney (q. v.) read an elaborate opinion, which had a profound effect on public sentiment in the North, and by consequence on the course of American history. The gist of this decision, from which Justices McLean and Curtis dissented, was that Scott was neither a citizen nor free, and the case was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. He and his family had meanwhile passed to a new owner, who had them emancipated at St. Louis May 26, 1857. Their later history is not known. The case has a literature of its own: See B. C. Howard's "Report" of it (1857); T. H. Benton's "Examination of the Decision" (1860); Joel Parker's "Personal Liberty Laws" (1861); and S. Tyler's "Memoir of R. B. Taney" (1872).

CRANDALL, Prudence, philanthropist, was born at Hopkinton, R. I., Sept. 3, 1803, and was of Quaker descent. She received her education in Providence, R. I., and in 1831, with the assistance of some of the residents of Canterbury, Windham Co., Conn., she opened a school for young ladies in that town. Hearing of a young colored girl who wished to become her pupil, she received her into her school, thereby scandalizing the people of Canterbury, who told her that if the girl remained with her the school "could not be sustained." She refused to dismiss the colored girl, the white pupils left, and after consulting William Lloyd Garrison, Miss Crandall, whose sympathies and interest were now fully aroused, decided that if it were possible she would teach colored girls exclusively. On March 2, 1833, her advertisement to this effect appeared in the "Liberator," and among her references were Arthur Tappan, Rev. S. J. May, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and Arnold Buffum. The townspeople were in a state of rage and excitement, and held public meetings to protest against the education of negroes in their town. They prepared a petition for the state legislature, and an act was passed forbidding the establishment of schools for colored girls non-resident in the state. In the meantime Miss Crandall, with a goodly number of pupils, had opened her school in April. She was arrested in June and temporarily imprisoned, twice tried, and convicted in the autumn; her case was carried to the supreme court of errors, where her persecutors were defeated, and judgment reversed on a technicality July, 1834. Pending this decision Miss Crandall was persecuted in a most inhuman way. The shops and meeting-houses were closed against her and her pupils, physicians would not attend her, her well was destroyed, her house was pelted with filth, and finally set on fire, and her family and friends were forbidden to visit her under penalty of heavy fines. The struggle between Miss Crandall and the town lasted nearly two years, during which time Garrison, May, and other leading anti-slavery men were her steadfast friends and defenders. In 1838 Miss Crandall's portrait was painted by F. Alexander, at the request of the managers of the New England Anti-Slavery Society. It passed into the possession of Rev. S. J. May, who left it to Cornell University. Some time after the breaking up of her school, Miss Crandall married Rev. Calvin Philleo, a Baptist clergyman, with whom she lived in New York, Illinois, and at Elk Falls, Kan. At the latter place she delivered the 4th of July oration in 1886. Her husband died in 1876. Rev. John C. Kimball has written her life. She died in Elk Falls, Kan., Jan. 28, 1889.

Prudence Crandall

BROWN, John, abolitionist, was born at Torrington, Conn., May 9, 1800. He was descended from Peter Brown, a carpenter, who came over in the Mayflower to Plymouth, Mass., with Bradford, Carver and Winslow, and died in Duxbury, not far from the house of Miles Standish, in 1633. His son Peter, born in 1632, removed to Windsor, Conn., where he married and left a large family, from one of whom John Brown, styled "of Osawatomie," was descended, through a mingled English, Welsh and Dutch ancestry. His father, Owen Brown, born in West Simsbury, Conn., lived for a time in Torrington, and there John Brown was born. In 1805, at the age of five years, he accompanied his father to Hudson, O., where he spent his youth, except a few months when he was at school in Plainfield, Mass., studying for the ministry. Relinquishing this study on account of weak eyesight, he returned to Ohio, became a tanner like his father, married early, and settled down as a householder in Hudson, at the age of twenty. He was a land surveyor also, and succeeded well in his business, both in Hudson, and in Richmond, Pa., whither he removed in 1825, and became postmaster of that little town. In 1835 he returned to Ohio, speculated in land, and lost the considerable fortune he had acquired by industry. He then turned his attention to wool-growing and wool-dealing, and for a time was successful in those pursuits, which took him to Europe in 1849. This venture also failed, and he retired to the Adirondack wilderness in October, 1849, and led there the life of a pioneer farmer on the land where his grave is now shown. From his earliest years he had opposed slavery, as did his father before him, and he gave shelter to fugitive slaves in Ohio before 1825. While postmaster under Jackson, at Randolph, Pa. (including the present town of Richmond), he formed a plan for educating free blacks and making a community of them and their white friends, which should become useful as a means of promoting emancipation. This plan was in his mind when, in 1849, he went to live among the colored people to whom Gerrit Smith had given land in the Adirondack woods at North Elba, N. Y. But long before this (in 1837–38) he had matured and communicated to his family a project for making violent warfare upon slavery by establishing himself with a few armed followers in a slave state, not far from the Alleghany mountains, and thence making inroads upon the slaveholders, and forming their freed slaves into military companies. When the fugitive slave law was passed in 1850, he took advantage of the state of feeling among the runaway slaves at Springfield, Mass., and elsewhere, to organize bands for defence, and to persuade them not to flee to Canada. His home was for some years in Springfield, and it was there that in 1846–47 he unfolded his Virginia plan to Frederick Douglass and Thomas Thomas, fugitives from Maryland. This was long before the Kansas troubles of

John Brown

1855–56, which were once thought to have suggested to Brown his desperate scheme of invading the South. On the contrary, he went to Kansas, and encouraged his sons to go there, in order to hasten forward his Virginia campaign. His sons settled in Kansas in October, 1854, and Brown himself reached their settlement near Osawatomie in October, 1855. From that time until 1859 he was active in the military affairs of Kansas, though not always in the territory, and was one of the most important persons in securing the exclusion of slavery there. He was concerned in several engagements with the pro-slavery soldiers, and both planned and carried through the so-called "Pottawatomie executions," in which five

pro-slavery ruffians were put to death, May 26, 1855, near "Dutch Henry's Crossing," in the present township of Lane, Kan. He also, in December, 1858, crossed from Kansas into Missouri with a small band and brought away eleven slaves, whom he escorted to Canada in the winter of 1858–59. He then entered actively into his Virginia campaign; formed a band of white and colored men, among whom were three of his sons, Owen, Watson and Oliver (who had also taken part in the "Pottawatomie executions"), encamped with them at the Kennedy Farm in Maryland, in the summer of 1859, and on Oct. 16th crossed with a part of them the bridge over the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, took possession of that Virginia town with sixteen men, released many slaves, captured a few slaveholders (among them Col. Lewis Washington, a kinsman of Gen. Washington), as hostages for the safety of his own party, and thus initiated forcible emancipation not quite three years before Abraham Lincoln proclaimed it as one of the results of civil war. Brown's force was much overestimated, as he knew it would be, and he was besieged in the government armory at Harper's Ferry (which he first captured), by several hundred militiamen from Virginia and Maryland, for several hours, during which most of his men were killed or wounded. He was finally assaulted and captured by Col. Robert E. Lee (afterward Gen. Lee of the Confederate army) at the head of a company of marines from Washington. In the assault Brown was cut and stabbed with sabres and bayonets, after he had surrendered; but his wounds proved to be slight, and a few weeks later he was tried at Charlestown, Va., two weeks after his capture, while still suffering from wounds, and was sentenced on Nov. 2, 1859, to be hanged on Dec. 2d following. His address to the court before sentence (Nov. 2) is one of the most remarkable pieces of eloquence in the century. In it he said: "This court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here, which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament; that teaches me that all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me, I should do even so to them. It teaches me further 'to remember' them that are in bonds, as bound with them. I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done—as I have always freely admitted I have done—in behalf of his despised poor, was not wrong, but right." With this confession of his faith, he laid down his life, and was executed on the appointed day amid a great throng of soldiers and people, whom he was not allowed to address. But within six years from that day there was longer a slave in the whole republic, and the political power had forever passed away from the slaveholding class who then governed the country, for whose freedom from slavery John Brown and three of his sons, Frederick, Oliver and Watson, had given their lives. His son Owen, the last survivor of his Virginia band, died in Pasadena, Cal., in 1889. John Brown was executed in Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1859.

LUNDY, Benjamin, abolitionist, was born at Hardwick, Suffolk Co., N. J., Jan. 4, 1789. He was of a Quaker family, was brought up on a farm, had little early education, and in 1808 was apprenticed to a saddler at Wheeling, Va. Here he received impressions concerning slavery which gave direction to his life. By working at his trade at St. Clairsville, O., 1813–18, he gained a little property, and meanwhile organized a "Union Humane Society," with 500 members, issued an appeal to lovers of their kind throughout the land urging the formation of similar bodies, and wrote for the Mt. Pleasant "Philanthropist" against the slave system. While at St. Louis, 1819–20, he conducted an active agitation in Missouri and Illinois newspapers. In January, 1821, he started "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," which he published as a monthly at Mt. Pleasant, O., and Jonesborough, Tenn., and as a weekly in Baltimore, 1825–39. In 1825 he went to Hayti to arrange for the colonization of negroes, and in 1829 took thither a number lately freed. In 1828 he traveled on foot through the middle and eastern states, lecturing and seeking subscriptions, and on his return was attacked and badly hurt by A. Woodfolk, a trader in slaves. In 1829 he invited W. L. Garrison to Baltimore as co-editor of his paper; the latter was soon imprisoned, and after this the "Genius" led a precarious and wandering life, being nominally published at Washington. In 1830 he went to Canada, and in 1831 and 1833 to Texas, in the interest of fugitives from bondage. In 1836–37 he conducted the "National Enquirer," a weekly, devoted to the same cause, in Philadelphia. Here, in May, 1838, he lost his papers, books and clothing in the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall; but he said he was not discouraged, for the mob had not taken his conscience or his heart. In the following winter he removed to Lowell, La Salle Co., Ill. To Benj. Lundy chiefly belongs the honor of keeping the flame of anti-slavery alive during the dark days when the desire for gain seared the consciences of the people, and it was he who put the torch of liberty into the hands of the man who had been raised up by Providence to lead the crusade. In the cause to which he was devoted he had journeyed more than 5,000 miles on foot, and over 20,000 in other ways; had held over 200 public meetings in nineteen states, and had sacrificed his property and prospects. He was a pioneer in the anti-slavery movement, its first editor and lecturer in America, and a man of unquestioned sincerity, courage and zeal. His "Life, Travels, and Opinions," by T. Earl, appeared in 1847. He died Oct. 22, 1839.

DOUGLASS, Frederick, orator and U. S. minister to Hayti, was born a slave to Capt. Aaron Anthony, chief agent of the estate of Col. Edward Lloyd, in Talbot county, Md. His father was of white and his mother of brown complexion. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but from a remark in his hearing by the daughter of Capt. Anthony, he thinks it was in February, 1817. Separated from his mother in infancy he was placed with his grandmother to be reared with other slave children, till five or six years old, when he was removed from her log-cabin near Hillsborough, to the home of Capt. Anthony on the Lloyd estate in the county of his birth. Here he remained until he was eight years old, seeing a great deal during his stay of the hardships and cruelties incident to the condition of slavery. Much of the harsh treatment, it seems, was due to the bad temper of the colored woman who had charge of him. Lucretia Auld, the daughter of his master, the wife of Capt. Thomas Auld, to whom he afterward by inheritance belonged, was very kind to him and often defended him from the brutality of the woman. By her he was transferred from the home of her father to Baltimore, to take care of Thomas, the son of Hugh Auld, brother to her husband. The change was greatly to his advantage, inasmuch as it was a change from hunger to plenty, from brutality to refinement, and from misery to comfort. His new mistress, Sophia Auld, was kind to him and taught him the alphabet and to spell, though without the knowledge of her husband, who, when it became known to him, promptly forebade it. He told her that a knowledge of letters would ruin a slave and make him discontented. Young as Douglass was, he already had dreams of being free some day, and the prohibition imposed upon his teacher only stimulated his resolution to learn to read, in every way open to him. Thereafter his reading lessons were taken from little school-boys in the street and out-of-the-way places where he could not be interfered with or observed. In fact the street became his school and the pavements and fences in the neighborhood his copy-books and blackboards. When eleven years old he was put to work in his master's shipyard to beat and spin oakum, to keep fires under the pitch boiler and turn the grindstone on which the carpenters sharpened their tools. There he practiced writing by imitating letters on different parts of the ships in process of building. His progress in his studies was so great as to be a surprise to himself as well as to others about him, for in that day there seemed to be a doubt of the ability of one of African descent to learn, even under favorable conditions. But this progress soon received a formidable check. In 1833 he was taken from his easy home in Baltimore, and placed on the farm of Edward Covey, where he was subjected for a time to hard labor, and often to brutal chastisement, so that, as he expresses it, his young human ambition was nearly destroyed, his desire to read and study deserted him, food and rest became his only wants, and he felt darkness closing over his mind and heart. This broken condition did not continue long. Roused to desperation by cruel treatment, he refused to submit to chastisement, and successfully resisted the attempt of Covey to flog him. This daring resistance on his part, committed in a moment of intense feeling and without calculating consequences, finally became a settled disposition and purpose. Success made him fearless and he determined to repeat his conduct should another attempt be made upon him. No further attempt was made, and he often said afterward, "He is whipped oftenest who is whipped easiest." In 1836, after his experience at Covey's, he planned an escape from slavery for himself and three others, but the plot was discovered before it could be carried out, and he was arrested and put in prison and exposed for sale to the slave-traders. For some reason his master refused to sell him, and sent him again to his brother Hugh in Baltimore, to work in the shipyard, where he learned to caulk vessels, working at the trade two years and six months. From here he escaped from slavery on Sept. 2, 1838, was married to Anna Murray, a free woman, and went to New Bedford, Mass. Not being allowed, on account of his color, to work at his trade, he went to work as a common laborer and stevedore in fitting out whaling ships for sea. During his stay in New Bedford he often spoke in public meetings where questions affecting the colored race were being discussed. His speeches attracted the attention of the abolitionists of that city, and in August, 1841, he was persuaded to devote his time and talents to the cause of his people. He was employed successively by the Massachusetts anti-slavery society, the Rhode Island anti-slavery society, and the American anti-slavery society, and in 1843 he was sent, with several other speakers, by the New England anti-slavery convention to hold one hundred anti-slavery conventions, beginning in the state of New Hampshire and ending in the state of Indiana. At one of these, in the last-named state, he was set upon by a mob and badly beaten, having his right hand broken in the fight. In 1844 he wrote a narrative of his life, in which, to remove doubts of his having been a slave, he told his master's name and residence, thereby exposing himself to the danger of being returned to slavery. To avoid this he went abroad, traveling and lecturing on slavery, in England, Ireland and Scotland until 1847, when, having been ransomed by Mrs. and Miss Richardson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the price of £150 sterling, and being no longer in danger of recapture, he returned to the United States to continue his work for the emancipation of his people. In December, 1847, he began to edit and publish a weekly paper in Rochester, N. Y., called the "North Star," which was afterward published as "Frederick Douglass's Paper." He continued its publication during sixteen years, lecturing in the meantime all over the northern states, until the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln made further agitation unnecessary. In 1859 he was indicted for being concerned in the John Brown raid, and for a time again took refuge in England, but soon returned to use his pen and voice as before against slavery. On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, he advocated arming the slaves and making the war directly against slavery, and had several interviews with President Lincoln on the subject. He assisted in raising the 54th and 55th colored regiments in Massachusetts, in which two of his sons, Lewis and Charles, were non-commissioned officers. At the close of the war he was in much demand as a lyceum lecturer, and in this vocation traveled extensively. At the close of the war he was a prominent advocate for instant and complete enfranchisement of the freedmen of the South, had a notable debate with President Johnson on the subject, and during two years edited and published a paper in Washington called the "New National Era." In 1871 he was sent by President Grant with the commissioners B. F. Wade, Dr. Samuel J. Howe, and Andrew D. White, to St. Domingo, to inquire into the condition of that country and the disposition of its people as to annexation to the United States. The same year he was ap-

pointed a member of the upper house of the territorial government of the District of Columbia. In 1872 he was one of the electors-at-large in the state of New York, being selected by the electoral college of that state to take the vote of New York to Washington, and in 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes U. S. marshal of the District of Columbia. His appointment to this office created a sensation throughout the country, he being the first of his color to whom that high office had been assigned. On the 4th of August, 1882, his first wife, the mother of his five children died, and on the 24th of January, 1884, he was married to Helen Pitts, of New York state. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. In 1889 he was given by President Harrison the mission to Hayti as minister resident and consul-general, and *Chargé d'Affaires* to Santo Domingo. He resigned in 1891. At different times during the fifty years of his public life he was elected president of national conventions of colored citizens, notably at Cleveland in 1848, Syracuse in 1866, and at Louisville, Ky., in 1883. In politics, until 1856, he was a member of the liberty party. Since then he has steadily supported the republican party, often taking the stump for its candidates. Few men have spoken oftener, or more effectively, or to a larger number of the American people, than Frederick Douglass.

PURVIS, Robert. (See Index.)

WHITTIER, John G. (See Index.)

MOTT, Lucretia, philanthropist, was born on the island of Nantucket Jan 3, 1793. She was descended from the oldest settlers of Nantucket—Thomas Macy and James Coffin—who sought refuge there in 1659 from the persecution inflicted upon the Quakers by the government of Massachusetts Bay. Her father, Thomas Coffin, was a sea-captain, and in his absence on his long voyages the duties of keeping the house and the store fell upon her mother and her sisters. Thus were formed the habits of thrift which remained with her to the end of her life. Her father removed to Boston in 1804, and her early education was obtained in the private and public schools of that city. Subsequently she went to a Friends' boarding-school in Dutchess county, N. Y., where James Mott, her future husband, was then teaching. When she was fifteen she was made assistant teacher, and three years later she married Mr. Mott. From the time of her marriage her home was in Philadelphia, whither her father had already removed his family. The financial troubles caused by the war of 1812, and the death of her father, left the two families to struggle through great trials and difficulties. Soon after, her husband gave up his cotton business because its profits were the result of slave labor, and both then resolved to abstain from all slave-grown products. Mrs. Mott, to swell their income, opened a private school, which met with fair patronage, but as her husband's prospects improved she gave up her teaching, and began to study theology and the Bible. After the death of her only son she felt that she was called to a more public life, and she engaged in the ministry of the Friends. She was encouraged to do so by those in authority, and continued until the separation in 1827, when her convictions led her to maintain the sufficiency of the light within, resting on truth as authority, rather than taking authority for truth. Though the meeting-house was then closed against her, she continued her ministry in the new society, determined to follow truth meekly but resolutely, however arduous or solitary might be her path. She was more distinguished as a preacher than any other person in her order—that of the Hicksite Quakers. She was singularly beautiful in feature and expression, and spoke with simplicity and earnestness, her words rolling out logical, strong, and full of the conviction of her heart. A strong interest in behalf of the slave was awakened in her by the ministry of Elias Hicks, and at the Philadelphia convention in 1853, which formed the American Anti-Slavery Society, she was one of the four women who dared to appear as a friend of the slave. She was president of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, founded in Philadelphia the same year; and at their meetings though brickbats were flying around her, or the hall was surrounded by rioters, she remained calm, and begged the members to remain steadfast in the prosecution of the business of the convention. From that time she braved all kinds of persecution, and traveled thousands of miles "to preach deliverance to the captive, and to set at liberty them that are bruised." She was always greater than her creed, and her personality was of such a fine and rare kind that she was a powerful force to change and stimulate thought and character. Her attention had been early roused to the wrong of the unequal salaries women received as teachers compared with men, and she felt the injustice of this distinction so keenly that she resolved to claim for her sex "all that an impartial Creator had bestowed, which, by custom, and a perverted application of Scripture, had been wrested from women." The oppression of the working-classes by existing monopolies, and the lowness of wages engaged her attention also; and the various attempts made to secure greater equality of condition had her cordial co-operation. She was also an active advocate of temperance reform and the settlement of national differences by arbitration instead of by war. She, with Garrison, Rogers, Kennard, and others, was appointed delegate to the world's anti-slavery convention, held in London, June, 1840. Though Thomas Clarkson was the president, Mrs. Mott was refused admission as a delegate on the ground that no women were allowed on the platform. Disaffection followed, and Mr. Garrison gallantly took his place by Mrs. Mott's side in the gallery. In consequence of this rudeness she was greatly lionized in the convention, and hospitably entertained by people of rank and letters. She remained some months in Great Britain, speaking frequently on slavery to delighted audiences. One important result following this affair was the prominence given by it to the so-called "woman question;" and another was the call, which Mrs. Mott, with Mrs. Stanton and others, sent out for the first Woman's Rights Convention, held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in July, 1848. In those days the cause of woman-suffrage was received with great ridicule, but her gentleness and wit were invariably ready, and accomplished much in disarming opposition. When in her eighty-sixth year she made her last public appearance at the suffrage convention, held in New York in 1878, though feeble, her enthusiasm seemed as strong as ever, and her eyes sparkled as she gave some amusing reminiscences or happenings in the early days of the conflict, and of the Abimelechs she had slain with her texts. She was always most apt in her Biblical quotations, and had been an antagonist not lightly encountered by laymen or clergy. In her earnestness she continued speaking as she descended the steps of the platform and went down the aisle, while the audience rose and tearfully bade her good-bye. Her home in the early days of abolition history was a famous station on the "underground railway," and was always a refuge for the poor and

Lucretia Mott.

oppressed from all over the world, as well as an attractive social centre to people of culture and letters. She performed her duties to her family, and of housekeeping, with the same conscientiousness which she put into her service to religion and humanity. Self-denial was the rule of her life, in order that she might exercise a wider charity. In 1856, as she was worn with forty years of arduous labors, she removed into the country near Philadelphia, where she passed a delightful old age. She lived to see the cause, for which she had so ardently labored, triumph, and woman's position improved beyond the dreams of her youth; and she kept up her interest in social, political and religious matters and literature, to the last year of her life. Coombe, the phrenologist, pronounced her head the finest he had ever seen on a woman. Few women have equaled her in the possession of high intellectual and moral qualities so evenly balanced. Her charity and her courage, her gentleness and firmness, her humor and seriousness, all went to the making up of this woman, "nobly planned," to rule by force of intellect and strength of soul, and crowned and consecrated by an all-pervading, all-ruling love for humanity. She died Nov. 11, 1880.

CLAY, Cassius Marcellus, politician, was born in Madison county, Ky., Oct. 19, 1810. He was educated at Transylvania University and at Yale College, being graduated from the latter institution in 1832. There he became an ardent abolitionist. He returned to his native state, and was elected a representative to its legislature in 1835, and again in 1837 and 1840, but failed of re-election in 1841, on account of his insistence upon anti-slavery doctrines. He is said to have been at that time the wealthiest young man in Kentucky, and his natural talents, education, lineage and personal magnetism were all such as to insure him speedy political advancement, provided only he was willing to employ them in pro-slavery lines. It required exceptional courage, therefore, for him to plead in such a time and place for free speech and free men. He was denounced by both of the old political parties, bitterly assailed by press, platform and pulpit, and dogged by armed men. He was obliged to go heavily armed, and had several encounters and narrow escapes. But opposition had the effect of rousing, instead of silencing him, to such a degree, in fact, that in 1845 he published in Lexington an anti-slavery paper, called the "True American," in open defiance of the threats of the enraged citizens. In 1846, being at that time captain of the old infantry company of Lexington, he served with Col. Humphrey Marshall's regiment in the Mexican war. He had strenuously opposed the declaration of war, but considered it his duty to enter the field, notwithstanding, "on the principle," to use his own words, "that when a country is at war there can be but two parties—one for its life, the other for its death." In 1850 he was the anti-slavery candidate for governor of Kentucky, but was, of course, defeated. During the years immediately preceding the civil war he was active in the councils of the republican party, of which he was one of the founders, and in 1861 he was appointed U. S. minister to Russia. It was while he was in Washington, preparatory to setting out for this post, that the United States war-ships were burned in the Chesapeake, and the railroad lines to Baltimore were cut by the Confederates. The city was in imminent danger, being absolutely without defence. Clay hurried his family on to Philadelphia by the last train that left Washington for the North, and enrolled with dispatch and caution a volunteer force of Union men called the Clay battalion, which took up its headquarters in a large hall adjoining Willard's hotel, and stood guard over the city until the arrival of the first Northern troops, the famous New York 7th regiment, on the 25th of April. This battalion of about 300 men exerted at

least a healthy moral influence upon disloyalty, but that it could not have proved an adequate physical defence in case of actual attack by the Confederates goes without saying. It was while he was engaged with the enrollment of the Clay battalion that the following incident occurred, which well illustrates his personal courage: "At length the rebels suspected what was going on, and whilst I was sitting in my room taking down the list, two notorious bullies from California came in when I happened to be alone. They asked to be enrolled. I said: 'Gentlemen, you are unknown to me. None but persons properly recommended can enter our lists. Who are your vouchers?' Thereupon one of them ran his hand in his pocket, and pulling out several pistol-balls and rolling them in his open hand, looked defiantly at me and said: 'These are our vouchers!' I rose at once without a word, and entering my bedroom, where I had two loaded and cocked revolvers, I returned with one in each hand, and getting 'the drop' on them, I marched them down the long hall and down the stairs without more words than 'Go!' and then returned to my room." Mr. Clay remained in Russia about a year, during which he won the support of that power to the Union cause. On his return to this country he was appointed a major-general of volunteers, but refused to enter the field so long as the government refused to abolish slavery in the states of the Confederacy. In the spring of 1863 he was appointed minister to Russia, holding the post until the fall of 1869, and representing the interests of the United States with creditable tact and vigor. Since then he has held no high political office, but he has continued to be closely identified with politics, taking an especially prominent part as a supporter of Greeley in the liberal republican movement of 1872, and as an opponent of Grant and the third term throughout the latter's administration. In the course of an exceptionally long career before the public, he has done good service in a number of ways not mentioned above, such as helping to found the Kentucky public-school system. He was also instrumental in the annexation of Alaska. How much of the credit for its acquisition, however, belongs to him, and how much to Secretary Seward and President Lincoln, is a hotly disputed point. He now resides on his estate at White Hall, Ky., devoting much of his time to the study and practice of agriculture, in which he has always taken an ardent

interest. He published in 1886 a two-volume autobiography, entitled "Life, Memoirs, Writings and Speeches of Cassius M. Clay."

JOHNSON, Samuel, clergyman, was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 10, 1822. He was graduated from Harvard in 1842, and after studying at the Cambridge Divinity School took charge of an Unitarian church in Dorchester. In 1851 he was chosen pastor of an independent church in Lynn, Mass., in which charge he continued for twenty years. He took a firm and effective part in the anti-slavery agitation of thirty years ago, and was the familiar friend of its more famous leaders. Of a charming modesty of manner, and of true spirituality of nature, he was a constant student, but always maintained an active interest in every movement of reform. His chief work is one of great research upon the Oriental religions, in three volumes. His life has been written by the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, in connection with whom he compiled the volume of "Hymns for Public and Private Devotion," which is in extensive use among Unitarians. He died Feb. 19, 1882.

BIRNEY, James Gillespie, statesman and philanthropist, was born at Danville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1792, a descendant of Scotch-Irish Protestants. His father was James Birney, who came from his Irish home to Philadelphia in 1783, and prospered so well that in 1812 he was spoken of as the richest man in the state. His mother was a Miss Read, daughter of an Irish emigrant, who settled in Kentucky in 1779. She died in 1795, and the care of the children was undertaken by Mrs. Boyle, a sister of Mr. Birney, who lived in her brother's home until 1835. James Gillespie Birney was prepared for the College of New Jersey, now Princeton, at Transylvania University, to which he was sent at the age of eleven years. His people were slaveholders, but were not advocates of the institution, as they were willing to emancipate their slaves if Kentucky could be made a free state. The aunt, whose views were probably the most important factor in shaping the young man's views, was a pronounced anti-slavery advocate, and would never accept the personal service of the slaves without giving compensation. Mr. Birney was graduated from Princeton in 1810, and after three years of law studies, under Alexander J. Dallas, he was admitted to the bar, and returned to his home in Kentucky, where his popular manners, thorough preparation of cases, diligence and energy, brought him a large clientage. In 1814 he became a member of the town council, and in 1816 married Agatha, daughter of the then U. S. district judge, William McDowell. Although barely the constitutional age for membership, he was elected in 1816 to the lower house of the Kentucky assembly almost without opposition, and at the very first session succeeded in preventing the governor of Kentucky from entering into a correspondence with the governors of the neighboring states looking to an arrangement for the capture and return of fugitive slaves. In 1818 he removed to the vicinity of Huntsville, Ala., and was influential in shaping the constitution under which Alabama came into the Union. He was a member of the first state legislature, but seemed to have ended his political career in 1819, when he opposed the legislature's endorsement of Andrew Jackson for the presidency. Becoming financially embarrassed, he returned to the practice of law, and was soon elected by the legislature as solicitor of the fifth Alabama district. He now disposed of his plantation and slaves to a friend who he knew was his own manager and would treat his slaves kindly, and devoting his whole time and energy to his law business, was, at the end of the year 1825, again prosperous and moderately wealthy. He served two terms as mayor of Huntsville, joined the Presbyterian church, and while attorney for the Cherokee Indians, who occupied the northeastern corner of the state, encouraged them to build houses, and to enter upon the ways of civilized life, sending many of the Indian maidens to the Huntsville Female Seminary. He also raised funds for the American Colonization Society, and secured the passage of a bill forbidding the importation of slaves into the state. In 1828 Mr. Birney was an elector on the Adams ticket, and two years later organized a colonization society in Huntsville, acting as its treasurer for several years. When Senator Hayne made the attack upon New England, which brought out Daniel Webster's famous reply, Mr. Birney thought it a propitious time to unite in one party all good men, North and South, who were in favor of preserving the Union, and preventing the extension of slavery. While on a visit to Kentucky he conferred with Henry Clay concerning a gradual extinction of slavery, which Clay had already suggested as possible, with the result that Mr. Birney ended his connection with the then national republican party and took no part in the next presidential election, although his personal friendship with Mr. Clay remained unbroken. By this time his mind had become so fully made up on the subject of the wickedness of slavery that he was contemplating a removal to a free state, when his appointment as agent of the American Colonization Society kept him in Alabama for nearly two years longer. He then resigned, and purchased a farm adjoining his father's at Danville, Ky., because, as he declared, Kentucky was the best place in the whole country for taking a stand against slavery. In December, 1832, he participated in a so-called convention, held at Lexington, Ky., to form a society for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, but as public opinion had changed since his former residence in the state, he found only nine persons in attendance, and the outcome was the formation of a society to attempt the freeing the offspring of slaves when they reached the age of twenty-one years. Mr. Birney's efforts to extend the membership of the society led him to make a thorough study of the whole subject, the result of which was the conclusion that immediate abolition of slavery would be less detrimental to the slave states and the country at large than the gradual emancipation he had been planning. He at once gave free papers to his own slaves, six in number, who remained with him on wages, and resigned his connection with the Colonization Society, giving his reasons for the step in a letter which caused a great deal of comment, and gave the writer a national reputation. For the next few years he devoted himself to the agitation of the anti-slavery cause, and traveled about the country, everywhere addressing large and enthusiastic audiences. In 1835 he delivered the principal speech at the meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and laid down the rules under which the agitation should be carried on. Returning to Danville, he found the popular sentiment against him so strong he was forced to forego his intention of issuing the "Philanthropist," and after many persecutions at the hands of his neighbors and the authorities, he removed with his family to Cincinnati, O., where he promised to keep up the strife until slavery was abolished or liberty destroyed. Although the mayor of the city told him that the authorities would not or could not protect him if he persisted in his intention of publishing an anti-slavery paper, the first number

James G. Birney

of the "Philanthropist" was issued, and the persecution took an aggressive form. On one occasion, when a mob had assembled to destroy his property and secure his person, he obtained permission to address the gathering, and succeeded in turning the crowd from its purpose. The paper gained a rapid circulation, and turning its editorial management into the hands of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, he went about the country preaching the gospel of anti-slavery. In September, 1837, Mr. Birney removed to New York, and became secretary of the National Anti-Slavery Society. Mr. Birney was the life of the organization, shaping its policy, and administering its affairs. In two years 644 auxiliary societies were established, in addition to the 1,006 existing previous to 1839, and these had been formed without employing paid agents. He induced leading local lights to become lecturers, and issued in one year more than 725,000 copies of the society's publications. Mr. Birney gave his personal attention to legislative bodies, and visited every state legislature in the northern states, securing the passage of resolutions against the extension of slavery, or gaining the privilege of jury trials for those charged with breaches of the slavery laws. When in 1839 John Quincy Adams declared in the house of representatives that he was in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Birney advocated the election of members of congress pledged to vote for the measure, and from that time forward the anti-slavery element put up its own candidates wherever possible. The speech of Henry Clay in the senate Feb. 7, 1839, made manifest the necessity of an anti-slavery presidential candidate in the next campaign, and in April, 1840, delegates from six states met in Albany, N. Y., and nominated Mr. Birney, the only man who was thought of for the position. As the candidate of the "Liberty" party he received 7,369 votes, and when again nominated four years later, he received 62,263 votes. It is supposed that this vote was reduced at least one-half through the agency of what is known in political history as the "Garland forgery," a document purporting to be Mr. Birney's formal withdrawal from the canvass, and advising anti-slavery men to vote for Mr. Clay. This campaign was the last in which Mr. Birney took any practical part, and he left the political stage, the organization he had built up subsequently growing into the free-soil, and later the present republican party. In the summer of 1845 Mr. Birney was thrown from his horse, and was thereafter an invalid, although he kept up his contributions to the press. Mr. Birney was twice married, his first wife dying in 1839; and two years later he married Miss Fitzhugh, the sister of Mrs. Gerrit Smith. Mr. Birney was a singularly clear-headed man, earnest almost to the point of fanaticism, but always judicially minded. As a presiding officer he is said to have had no superior; as a speaker he was generally calm, but when excited easily rising into pure eloquence. He was free from the vices and bad habits which marred so many of the public men of his day, and was, in all the relations of life, an earnest Christian gentleman. An extended account of his life, and an estimate of his character, may be found in: "James G. Birney and His Times; the Genesis of the Republican Party, with some Account of Abolition Movements in the South before 1828," by William Birney (New York, 1890). James Birney died near Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 25, 1857.

GAGE, Matilda Joslyn, reformer, was born March 24, 1826, at Cicero, N. Y. She was the daughter of Dr. H. Joslyn of that place. He was an ardent abolitionist, and through him she became early interested in reforms. She married a merchant of Cicero, Henry H. Gage, in 1845, and soon after began her public career as a writer and lecturer on slavery and woman suffrage. With Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, she has been for years in the front of the movement, and collaborated with them in the preparation of the "History of Woman Suffrage." She has been president of the New York State and the National Woman Suffrage Associations, and is an active member of the committee of the National Council of Women of the United States. In 1870 she published a book, entitled "Woman as an Inventor."

MAY, Samuel Joseph, reformer, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 12, 1797. He was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1817, and after studying theology at Cambridge, he became a Unitarian clergman, and in 1822 accepted a call to a church in Brooklyn. He was interested in the anti-slavery cause, and preached as well as wrote in favor of it, advocating immediate emancipation, for which he was mobbed and burnt in effigy at Syracuse, in 1830. He was a member of the first New England Anti-Slavery Society, formed in Boston in 1832, and eagerly championed Prudence Crandall, when she was persecuted and arrested for receiving colored girls into her school at Canterbury, Conn. Mr. May was also a member of the Philadelphia convention of 1833 which formed the American Anti-Slavery Society, and was one of the signers of the "Declaration of Sentiments," the author of which was William Lloyd Garrison. For eighteen years he was the general agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and as such lectured and traveled extensively. He had charge of the Unitarian church at South Scituate, Mass., from 1836 to 1842, becoming in the latter year, at the request of Horace Mann, the principal of the Girls' Normal School at Lexington, Mass. In 1845 he became pastor of the Unitarian Society at Syracuse, N. Y., which position he retained until three years before his death. Mr. May was always more or less active in many educational and charitable enterprises, and did a great deal toward improving the public-school system of Syracuse. He published: "Education of the Faculties" (Boston, 1846); "Revival of Education" (Syracuse, N. Y., 1855), and "Recollections of the Anti-Slavery Conflict" (Boston, 1868). He was called the St. John Apostle of the Gospel of Freedom, on account of his gentle voice and manner. He was both gentle and firm, courageous, unwearied and unselfish in the anti-slavery cause. Mr. May died in Syracuse July 1, 1871.

Saml J. May

STILL, William, philanthropist and historian of the "Underground Railroad," was born at Shumway, Burlington Co., N. J., Oct. 7, 1821. His father had been a slave on the eastern shore of Maryland, who bought his freedom about 1815 and removed to New Jersey, where he acquired property and became a useful citizen. When William was but a youth he read the "Colored American," and early imbibed the anti-slavery spirit. He removed to Philadelphia in 1844, and soon afterward was appointed to a clerkship in the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. He filled this position for fourteen years. During this time he took notes of the remarkable and exciting experiences of many fugitive slaves. These thrilling stories he carefully preserved and in 1878 published them in a volume of nearly 800 pages. It gives an authentic account of the operations of the Underground Railroad, an organization for the protection of fugitive slaves, and to aid

them in their escape northward. Mr. Still sheltered the wife, daughter and sons of John Brown while he was awaiting execution at Charlestown, Va., in 1859. During the civil war he was post sutler at Camp William Penn near Philadelphia. He was one of the original stockholders of the "Nation," of New York, was a member of the Freedmen's Aid Union and Commission, helped to organize the Orphans' Home for children of colored soldiers and sailors; is a trustee of Storer College at Harper's Ferry and of the Home for Destitute Colored Children; president of the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, and a member of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, where he has prospered as a merchant. He has also published "Voting and Laboring" and "Rights of Colored People in City Passenger Cars."

PHILLIPS, Wendell, orator and reformer was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1811. His family came to New England in the Arabella, the ship that next followed the Mayflower, and every generation of them produced a clergyman or a prominent promoter of educational projects. Wendell entered the Boston Latin School in 1822 and was graduated from Harvard in 1831. In his college days he took no interest in the reform with which his fame was subsequently connected. He bore the reputation of having defeated the first attempt to organize a temperance society in Harvard and was a conspicuous member of an organization formed by the students and known as the Gentleman's Club. His favorite study was history, and the epochs that most engaged his attention were the English revolution of 1630 and the reign of George III. His father was the first mayor of Boston and belonged to the evangelical school of faith, to which his son was early converted and to which he adhered till his death. He entered the Harvard Law School for a term of three years and in 1834 was admitted to the bar. He had every qualification for success at the bar except that he was free of any desire for eminence in it. At this time he said to a friend, "If clients do not come, I will throw myself heart and soul into some good cause and devote my life to it." The cause came first and he joined the abolitionist party, or rather society, and gave his life to it. James Russell Lowell at that time recorded Phillips's choice between a great secular career and a life devoted wholly to humanity in the memorable lines:

Wendell Phillips

"He stood upon the world's broad threshold; wide
The din of battle and of slaughter rose;
He saw God stand upon the weaker side,
That sank in seeming loss before its foes;
Many there were who made great haste and sold
Unto the cunning enemy their swords;
He scorned their gifts of fame and power and gold
And, underneath, their soft and flowery words
Heard the cold serpent hiss; therefore he went
And, humbly, joined him to the weaker part,
Fanatic named, and fool, yet well content
So that he could be nearer to God's heart
And feel its solemn pulses sending blood
Through all the wide-spread vein of endless good."

He saw on the 21st of October, 1835, a Boston mob, composed, as the friendly press declared, of gentlemen of property and standing, marching through the streets to break up an anti-slavery meeting and to "snake out that infamous foreign scoundrel Thompson" and "bring him to the tar kettle before dark." Disappointed in their search the mob "snaked out" William Lloyd Garrison in his stead, and Phillips saw them drag him through the streets, almost naked and with a rope around his waist, with which they threatened to hang him—a fate he escaped through the cleverness of the mayor who locked him up and put him in jail for protection. From that moment and until his death Mr. Phillips was an abolitionist, although he did not take the high position as a leader that he soon secured and held, until after the murder of Lovejoy in 1837, which made him conspicuous and gave him a national reputation. The civil authorities of Boston were not disposed to rebuke this martyrdom; but Wm. Ellery Channing determined that Boston's voice should be heard in reprobation and called a meeting in Faneuil Hall, Dec. 8, 1837. It was held in the day time because of a threatened mob in the evening. After an impressive address by Channing and the passage of resolutions written by him, James T. Austin, attorney-general of the state, rose and delivered a speech in eulogy of the Alton murders, comparing them with the patriots of the revolution and declaring that Lovejoy "died as the fool dieth." Phillips was present, but with no expectation of speaking. He had never yet delivered a public address. Urged by calls and an invitation by the chairman, he stepped on the platform "beautiful as a young Apollo" said a spectator many years afterward. His speech was short and completely carried the audience. Assassination as a political method was sternly condemned and freedom of speech vindicated. He ascended the platform a young gentleman of one of the first families of Boston; he descended it recognized as one of the foremost orators of the world. Henceforth his life was devoted to reform which he served, as he had promised, with heart and soul and eloquence unsurpassed. He accepted the entire creed of the Garrisonians—that slavery was a sin never to be compromised with; that the constitution of the United States was a compact with hell and an agreement with death; that the church was blood-guilty in seeking to find apology for it in the Bible, and that slavery should be unconditionally and immediately abolished. Henceforward, although Garrison gave the name to the school of abolitionists, Wendell Phillips was recognized as its chief apostle and the man who made it a power in the nation. His personal manner was so pleasing that whoever came into personal relation with him felt the charm of the spell of his power and were inspired by his devotion and self-sacrifice. In the divisions of 1839–40 Mr. Phillips stood with Garrison in favor of the equal rights of women as members of the anti-slavery societies in opposition to the organization of abolitionists as members of a political party and in resistance to the attempt to discredit and proscribe men on the anti-slavery platform on account of their religious belief. For while he denounced the churches for their complicity with slavery he made no war on their creeds. In 1840 he represented the Massachusetts abolitionists in the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, where he pleaded, but in vain, for the admission of the woman delegates sent from this country. Mr. Phillips was foremost and unquestionably the ablest of the anti-slavery agitators who sought to revolutionize public opinion until the secession of the Southern states came to them and by investing the president with the power, under the rule of war, of emancipat-

Wendell Phillips

ing the slaves in the revolted states. No one did as much as Mr. Phillips in educating the public opinion of the North to demand and sustain the supreme exercise of the Federal authority. From the 3d of January, 1863, when emancipation was decreed, the war became a war against slavery, as well as a war for the Union; and thousands of abolitionists who had refrained from joining the Union army now hastened to be enlisted in its ranks. In 1864 Mr. Phillips opposed, while Mr. Garrison advocated, the re-election of Lincoln, which led to controversies between the adherents of both men which were renewed in 1865 when Mr. Garrison favored, and Mr. Phillips opposed, the dissolution of the anti-slavery society. Mr. Phillips contended that its work remained unfinished until the freedman should have a vote. Mr. Phillips succeeded and was elected its president instead of Mr. Garrison, and it continued under his management until 1870. In the controversy over reconstruction Mr. Phillips took an active and conspicuous part. But while thus ever active and assiduous as an abolitionist, other great reforms received his aid and encouragement. He was equally eminent as an advocate of the equal rights of women, as a champion of the temperance movement and as a friend of the Irish demand for Home Rule. The Indians found an earnest and eloquent friend and the working masses of the country one of their most untiring and able champions. In finance he favored the greenback theory. He held that the wage system "demoralizes alike the hirer and the hired, and that the existing system of finance makes the rich richer and the poor poorer and turns the republic into an aristocracy of capital." He was early married to Anne Terry Greene, who was an invalid when he married her and remained bedridden until her death, a few years before his own. She had the reputation of having first directed her husband's attention to the abolition movement and however this may be, her influence was used all her life to sustain him and encourage him in his work. His last public appearance was on Dec. 26, 1883, at the unveiling of Miss Whitney's bust of Harriet Martineau in the "Old South" church in Boston. In a little more than a month after the event Mr. Phillips died. A volume of Mr. Phillips's "Lectures and Speeches" was published by James Ridpath, Boston, in 1863. There are scattered pamphlets containing speeches, but they are out of print. He died Feb. 2, 1884. Mr. Phillips and his wife lie buried in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

HALL, Robert Bernard, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 28, 1812. He received his early education at the Boston Latin School, studied for the ministry at New Haven, and was ordained in the orthodox Congregational church, but subsequently became an Episcopalian. He was a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1855, was elected to congress in the same year on the Know-Nothing ticket, and was re-elected in 1857 on the republican ticket. In 1858 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Iowa Central College. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Union Convention in Philadelphia. Mr. Hall was one of the twelve who founded the New England Anti-Slavery Society in Boston, in 1832, and was one of those who founded the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia in 1833, and was instrumental in having Garrison appointed to the post of secretary of foreign correspondence. Mr. Hall wrote to Mr. Garrison from New Haven, Jan. 21, 1834: "I knew your claims; I knew, too, that you would be placed on the board of managers or as a vice-president—in other words, would be *second fiddle*—and *this* did not suit me. I laid hold on the committee, and urged and entreated them to create the office to which you were subsequently appointed. . . . I remember distinctly telling them, or some of them, that if there was an office for you to fill, or for which you were calculated, one *ought to be and must be made*. I regarded the office of foreign secretary as one of great importance to our cause." As early as July, 1837, it became apparent that Mr. Hall was weakening in the anti-slavery cause, for in that month he refused to read the notice of an anti-slavery lecture from the pulpit he was then temporarily filling at Cambridgeport, Mass., giving as his reason that the regular pastor had also refused to do the same thing. In a letter written by Rev. Samuel J. May, in May, 1839, he says: "Robert B. Hall's wisdom seems to be turned away backwards. But I am told he has not so completely lost his senses as to maintain that the colonization plan can ever effect the abolition of slavery." Mr. Hall died at Plymouth, Mass., Apr. 15, 1868.

CHAPMAN, Maria Weston, reformer, was born in Weymouth, Mass., in 1806, the daughter of Warren Weston. She was educated in Weymouth and in England, and in 1829 became principal of the young ladies' high school in Boston, Mass. She married Henry G. Chapman, a Boston merchant, in 1830, and in 1834 she became an ardent abolitionist, and was for many years treasurer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. She was left a widow in 1842, and in 1848 she went to Paris, France, where she materially aided the anti-slavery cause with her pen. In 1856 she returned to America. In 1877 she published a biography of Harriet Martineau, with whom she had been intimate for several years. Mrs. Chapman had great executive ability, was conspicuous as a leader in the anti-slavery cause, planned the annual bazars and made them fashionable, and published "The Liberty Bell," an annual devoted to the interests of abolition. She was beautiful and fashionable, intellectual and fascinating. Of her Lowell says:

Maria W. Chapman

"There was Maria Chapman, too,
With her swift eyes of clear steel blue,
The coiled-up mainspring of the Fair,
Originating everywhere
The expansive force, without a sound,
That whirls a hundred wheels around;
Herself meanwhile as calm and still
As the bare crown of Prospect Hill;
A noble woman, brave and apt,
Cumæa's sybil not more rapt,
Who might, with those fair tresses shorn,
The maid of Orleans casque have worn;
Herself the Joan of our Arc,
For every shaft a shining mark."

Mrs. Chapman died in Weymouth, Mass., in 1885.

SCOTT, Orange, clergyman, was born at Brookfield, Vt., Feb. 13, 1800. While he was still a child his parents removed to Canada, remaining there about six years, but subsequently returned to Vermont. Orange's early education was limited to a little more than a year's schooling. He became a Methodist clergyman in 1822, and soon ranked among the most prominent preacher of his denomination in New England, taking a leading position as a controversialist. From 1832–34 he was presiding elder of the Springfield district, Mass., and in 1834–35 of the Providence district, R. I. In 1833 he became deeply interested in the anti-slavery movement, and did much good work for the cause, becoming unpopular like many others, and while delivering an an anti-slavery lecture at Worcester, Mass., in 1835,

was assailed by a son of Ex-Gov. Lincoln, and an Irishman, who destroyed his notes. His bishop brought charges against him at the New England conference in 1838, but they were not sustained. Mr. Scott subsequently left the church in 1842, and at a general convention held in Utica, N. Y., on May 31, 1843, organized the Wesleyan Methodist church, of which he was president. He edited the "True Wesleyan" until 1844, a paper advocating the principles of the new church, which were opposed to slavery and to the episcopal form of church government. In 1846 he retired from the ministry on account of ill health, and died at Newark, N. J., July 31, 1847. His life has been written by the Rev. Lucius Matlock (New York, 1847).

GRIMKÉ, Sarah Moore, reformer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 6, 1792, the daughter of John Faucheraud Grimké. Early in life she became convinced of the evils and horror of slavery, and after the death of her father in 1819, she and her sister Angelina, afterward Mrs. Theodore D. Weld, freed their slaves and left their home. Miss Grimké writes: "As I left my native state on account of slavery, deserted the home of my fathers to escape the sound of the driver's lash and the shrieks of the tortured victims, I would gladly bury in oblivion the recollection of those scenes with which I have been familiar. But it may not, cannot be: they come over my memory like gory spectres, and implore me with resistless power, in the name of humanity, for the sake of the slaveholder as well as the slave, to bear witness to the horrors of the Southern prison-house." In 1821 she went to Philadelphia, became a member of the anti-slavery society, and advocated woman's rights. She delivered several lectures in New England, and taught in a school established by the Weld family in Belleville, N. J., in 1840. She published: an "Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern States" (1827), an anti-slavery book; "Letters on the Condition of Woman and the Equality of the Sexes" (Boston, 1838), and a translation of Lamartine's "Joan of Arc" (1867). These sisters had been brought up in the Episcopal church, but they withdrew from it and joined the orthodox Quakers, Sarah, the elder, becoming an approved minister. Angelina published, in 1836, a pamphlet, entitled "Appeal to the Women of the South," which caused Mr. Wright, the secretary of the American anti-slavery society, to invite her and her sister to come to New York and deliver lectures to women in private houses, on the degrading influences of slavery. They lectured frequently in New York and New England, to large audiences, making favorable impressions wherever they appeared. Angelina, especially, is spoken of as being very handsome, with a graceful manner, and a musical voice. Rev. Samuel J. May said of her address at Hanover, that he had "never heard from any other lips, male or female, such eloquence as that of her closing appeal." Their appearance caused considerable excitement at the North, and was disapproved of by the pro-slavery clergymen. At the meeting of the General Association of Congregational Ministers in West Brookfield that summer, the usual pastoral letter contained an attack upon these ladies as trying to entice "women from their proper sphere and loosening the foundations of the family." This letter was drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, and called forth Whittier's stinging reply in his poem, entitled "The Pastoral Letter." Miss Grimké died Dec. 23, 1873.

Sarah M. Grimké

SWISSHELM, Jane Grey, reformer, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 6, 1815, the daughter of James and Mary Scott Cannon. Her parents were both of Scotch-Irish descent, her grandmother, Jane Grey, being of the family that gave England a nine days' queen. Jane's father died when she was a child, leaving his family almost penniless, so she was compelled to assist in her own support, and gave lessons in lace-making, painted and sold pictures, and taught school. On Nov. 18, 1836, she married James Swisshelm, and two years later they removed to Louisville, Ky., where she became a prominent opponent of slavery. Her first published article concerning the scriptural view of capital punishment appeared in the Louisville "Journal," in 1842, and was followed by articles on abolition and woman's rights in the Pittsburg "Spirit of Liberty." She established the "Saturday Visitor" in Pittsburg, making it a powerful abolition and woman's rights paper, which was merged in the weekly edition of the Pittsburg "Journal" in 1856. Her articles on the "Property Rights of American Women" influenced the Pennsylvania legislature to pass its first law granting to women the right to hold property. The winter of 1849–50 she spent in Washington as correspondent of her own paper and of the New York "Tribune," and created a sensation by denouncing Daniel Webster and attempting to impair his influence by exposing his private life. In 1857 she established the St. Cloud "Visitor," at St. Cloud, Minn., in which her opinions were so fearlessly expressed that a mob destroyed her office and threw her press into the river. But she was not to be discouraged, and within a week she was editing and publishing the "Democrat," and after Lincoln's nomination to the presidency she lectured and wrote in behalf of his election. At the beginning of the civil war Mrs. Swisshelm was one of the first women to respond to the call for nurses, and after the battle of the Wilderness she had 182 badly wounded men under her care for five days, with neither surgeon nor assistant. After the war, in 1865, she obtained a position in the quartermaster's department in Washington, but was afterward dismissed "for speaking disrespectfully of the president." Besides her many contribntions to the press Mrs. Swisshelm published "Letters to Country Girls" (New York, 1853), and an autobiography, "Half a Century" (1881). Throughout all her life she displayed great moral and physical courage, and in her care of the wounded soldiers she proved herself a most efficient nurse. It was she who first suggested the court of claims, which has since become a law. She had one child, a daughter. Several years after their marriage Mr. Swisshelm obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Swisshelm died at Swissvale, Pa., July 22, 1884.

STONE, Lucy, reformer, was born at West Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1818, one of a family of nine children. Her grandfather, Francis Stone, was a colonel in the war of the revolution, and a captain of 400 men in Shays's rebellion. Her father was a prosperous farmer. He aided her brothers in going to college, but refused to aid her, as in those days it was thought preposterous for a girl to want a collegiate education. By teaching school she earned the money to go to Oberlin, then the only college that admitted women. One of her objects was to learn to read the Bible in the original Greek and Hebrew, and in order to satisfy herself whether the texts that were used against the equal rights of women were correctly translated. She earned her way through college partly by teaching in the preparatory department, partly by doing housework in the Ladies' Boarding Hall at three cents an hour. She was appointed by the faculty to write a graduating essay. She wished to read it herself, but it was regarded as contrary to Scripture for a woman

to read her own essay in public, and she was required to have it read by a professor. Rather than do this, she declined to write the essay. She was graduated in 1847, and gave her first woman's rights lecture in the same year, in the pulpit of her brother's church at Gardner, Mass. In 1847 she was engaged as lecturer for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. She also delivered lectures on woman's rights. She headed the call for the first National Woman's Rights Convention at Worcester, Mass. in 1851, and traveled extensively, lecturing on woman suffrage, in New England and Canada, and as far west as Missouri. In 1855 she married Henry B. Blackwell, a merchant of Cincinnati, and a prominent abolitionist. They had to send thirty miles to Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, for a minister to perform the ceremony who would omit the word "obey" from the marriage service. Lucy Stone regarded the merging of the wife's name in that of the husband as a symbol of her legal subjection and the loss of her individuality, and, with her husband's cordial approval, she retained her own name. A few years later, in New Jersey, Mrs. Stone let her property be sold for taxes, and wrote a protest against "taxation without representation," with her baby on her knee. In 1869, in connection with William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Col. T. W. Higginson and others, she took part in organizing the American Woman Suffrage Association. In 1870 she became associate editor of the "Woman's Journal," published in Boston, and two years later its principal editor, which position she still (1892) occupies. She took part in the campaigns in behalf of the woman suffrage amendments, submitted in Kansas in 1867, in Vermont in 1870, in Michigan in 1874, in Colorado in 1877, and in Nebraska in 1882. She has filled various offices, being one year president of the American Woman Suffrage Association, and always, before and since, chairman of its executive committee. She died Oct. 18, 1893.

FURNESS, William Henry, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 20, 1802. He was graduated from Harvard in 1820, studied theology at Cambridge, and in 1825 was ordained pastor of the first Congregational Unitarian church in Philadelphia. He remained pastor of this church until 1875, when he retired from the ministry. In 1847 he received the degree of D.D. from Harvard; and from Columbia, at its centennial anniversay in 1887, he received that of Doctor of Letters. Dr. Furness belongs to the extreme humanitarian school, as distinguished from that of Channing, Peabody and Norton. He accepts the miracles of the New Testament, accounting for them by the moral and spiritual forces of the Saviour, whom he considers an exalted form of humanity. In his preaching and writing his constant endeavor is to obtain the historical truth, and to develop the spiritual ideas relating to the life of Christ. Dr. Furness took an active interest in the anti-slavery movement, and "wrought mightily" in the cause, frequently expressing his views from the pulpit. In 1845 he became editor of an annual called the "Diadem," and held this position for three years. He has published: "Remarks on the Four Gospels" (Philadelphia, 1835; London, 1837); "Jesus and His Biographers" (Philadelphia, 1838); "Domestic Worship" (1842); "A History of Jesus" (Philadelphia and London, 1850; a new edition, Boston, 1853); "Discourses" (Philadelphia, 1855); "Thoughts on the Life and Character of Jesus of Nazareth" (Boston, 1859); "The Veil Partly Lifted and Jesus Becoming Visible" (Boston, 1864); "The Unconscious Truth of the Four Gospels" (Philadelphia, 1868); "Jesus" (1871); "The Power of Spirit Manifest in Jesus of Nazareth" (1877); "The Story of the Resurrection Told Once More" (1885), and "Verses: Translations and Hymns" (Boston, 1886). His translations from the German are "Mirror of Nature" (1849) from Schubert; "Gems of German Verse" (1851); "Julius, and Other Tales" (1856); "Character of Jesus Portrayed" (Boston, 1866); from Dr. Schenkel's "Characterbild Jesu," an essay, written as a reply to Renan's book. He has also translated Schiller's "Song of the Bell," which is considered the best English translation that has ever been made. Dr. Furness's writings bear the stamp of high intellectual cultivation, joined with enthusiasm and fancy.

WRIGHT, Elizur, reformer, journalist and mathematician, was born at South Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn., Feb. 12, 1804. His views and tastes were largely derived from his father and namesake (1762–1845), a man of ability and attainments, at whose school he received his early education after their removal in 1810 to Tallmadge, Summit Co., O. Escaping slaves were frequently sheltered in the house, and the boy became fixed in his abhorrence of "the peculiar institution" as hurtful to the masters and to the dignity of labor. He supported himself through Yale, graduating in 1826, taught for two years at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., and filled the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy at Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., 1829–33. In 1833 he put forth "The Sin of Slavery and its Remedy," removed to New York, and bore a part in founding the National Anti-Slavery Society, which he faithfully served as secretary and member of its executive committee. He edited "The Emancipator," "Human Rights" (1834–35), and the "Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine" (1835–38), the latter of which he started. These sheets caused great irritation and alarm; the mails were searched at Charleston, and the "incendiary matter" publicly burned there in 1835. The panic extended to New York, where the leading abolitionists endured loss of property and personal violence. (See sketch of Arthur Tappan.) Wright's house in Brooklyn was threatened by a pro-slavery mob, and efforts were made to kidnap him for exportation to South Carolina. In 1838 he joined Gerrit Smith, Birney, and others in repudiating Garrison's position of abstinence from politics, and in forming the Liberty party. He now removed to Boston to conduct the "Massachusetts Abolitionist" as a rival to the "Liberator;" this task lasted about a year. He wrote for other papers, and varied his journalistic labors by translating "The Fables of La Fontaine;" of these a specimen appeared in 1839, and the whole in two volumes, 1841, the work was called "spirited and faithful" by Dr. C. C. Felton, and was reprinted in 1859. He began the "Chronotype," a daily, in 1846; in 1850 it was united with "The Commonwealth," which he conducted for some time. His pointed and vigorous attacks on various abuses, especially the sale of liquor, caused two suits for libel. He never gave up his opposition to slavery, and in 1851 was tried for rescuing a fugitive slave. He edited the "Railroad Times" (1853–58), patented two inventions, published in 1853 "Life Insurance Valuation Tables," prepared for the Mutual Life Co., and enlarged in 1871, agitated for the reform of legislative methods of insurance, and in 1858 was made insurance commissioner of the state. This post he held until 1866, gained wide reputation as an authority on underwriting, and instituted several reforms which have affected the business throughout the country. He devised the "arithmeter," patented in

Elizur Wright

1869; was consulting actuary for insurance companies; published "Savings Bank Life Insurance" (1872; "Politics and Mysteries of Life Insurance" (1873), and many pamphlets and reports, was actively interested in forestry, free trade, woman suffrage, the currency, industrial education, and nearly every issue of the time. His last book was a "Life of Myron Holley" (1882). He died at Medford, Mass., Nov. 21, 1885. (See the "Nation" for Nov. 26, 1885.)

LORING, Ellis Gray, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1803. He prepared for college at the Latin school, where he was distinguished for scholarship, and where R. W. Emerson was his friend. He entered Harvard in 1819, but did not graduate; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and attained to great eminence in his chosen profession. He was one of a committee appointed to draft the constitution for the New England Anti-Slavery Society, subsequently signed it, assisted the "Liberator" in its pecuniary crisis, and distinguished himself in the defence of the slave child "Med," in the Massachusetts supreme court, where he secured the decision that every slave brought on Massachusetts soil by the owner is free. By his argument he succeeded in convincing the opposing counsel, Benjamin R. Curtis subsequently justice of U. S. supreme court, who shook hands with him, and said: "Your argument has entirely converted me to your side, Mr. Loring." In 1833 Mr. Loring was elected counselor of the anti-slavery society, and was one of a committee that called the Lovejoy indignation meeting at Faneuil Hall in 1837. He became conspicuous as the author of a "Petition in behalf of Abner Kneeland," which was headed by the name of the Rev. Dr. William E. Channing. Kneeland, a professed atheist, had been indicted for blasphemy, and Mr. Loring's petition was a plea for freedom of speech. Wendell Phillips said of him: "The great merit of Mr. Loring's anti-slavery life was, he laid on the altar of the slave's needs all his peculiar tastes. Refined, domestic, retiring, contemplative, loving literature, art, and culture, he saw there was no one else to speak, therefore he was found in the van. It was the uttermost instance of self-sacrifice, more than money, more than reputation, though he gave both." Mr. Loring's espousal of the anti-slavery cause lost him many clients, and drew upon him the coldness of many of his friends among the leading families of Boston, but he never regretted the course he undertook and pursued until he died. It has been said that at least half of Dr. Channing's anti-slavery reputation belongs to Mr. Loring. He died in Boston May 24, 1858.

Ellis Gray Loring.

ADAMS, Nehemiah, clergyman, was born at Salem, Mass., Feb. 19, 1806. He was graduated from Harvard in 1826, from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1829, and became assistant of Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., at the first church in Cambridge, Mass. In 1834 he was called to the Essex street church, in Boston, and was pastor there until his death, but on account of his ill health in 1869 his congregation obtained for him an associate pastor, and gave him a leave of absence. Mr. Adams took an active part in all the theological and ecclesiastical questions of his day, was connected with the American Tract Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. By his subserviency to the slave power he earned the name of "Southside," and he it was who was commissioned by the general association of Congregational ministers at West Brookfield, Mass., in 1837, to draw up the annual pastoral letter, in which he attacked the lecturing of the Grimké sisters, as a means of enticing women out of their proper sphere, and so loosening the foundations of the family, and to which Whittier replied in his poem entitled "A Pastoral Letter." In 1854 he became impressed with the idea that the "Northern antagonism to slavery" might be "diverted into a neutral effort with the South to plan for the good of the African race," and he endeavored to put his scheme into execution by writing to a number of slaveholders in different states a series of mild questions, begging them to answer. He expected great assistance from the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, but his letter of reply, which Dr. Adams first saw in a public journal, contained the following: "What business have you to interest yourself about it [slavery]? Why take a thought about benefiting the race of my slave, more than about benefiting the race of my ox, or my ass, or anything else that is mine?" His "South Side Views of Slavery," published in 1854, and "Sable Cloud: a Southern Tale with Northern Comments," were fiercely attacked by the anti-slavery press. Among his other published works is "Under the Mizzenmast," an account of his voyage around the world. He died Oct. 6, 1878.

ANDREW, J. O. (See Vol. I., p. 521.)

JACKSON, Francis, reformer, was born in Newton, Mass., March 7, 1789, the son of Maj. Timothy Jackson, an officer in the revolution, who died in 1814. Francis became a prominent citizen of Boston, served as a member of the city government, and originated many of the public improvements in that city. He was president of the Anti-Slavery Society for several years, and had the courage to offer the use of his house for the meetings of the Female Anti-Slavery Society at a most critical period of its existence; at a time when, in fact, there was danger of his house being mobbed, were it known. He was extremely liberal in his contributions to the cause, and was one of three who guaranteed the support of Garrison and Knapp when the latter's improvident ways put the "Liberator" in debt. Mr. Jackson published a "History of Newton" (Newton, 1854). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, 1861.

Francis Jackson

GHISELIN, George R., diplomatist, was born at Staunton, Va., in 1824. During the civil war he acted as *quasi* ambassador to England for the Southern Confederacy. When Mason and Slidell were overtaken and detained, Mr. Ghiselin, who had followed them by another route as an emergency diplomat, took the place which they were designed to fill, and during the war labored zealously to enlist the aid of the English government for the Confederacy. He remained in England for three years following the close of the civil war, and for a number of years prior to 1877 lived in Chili, where he had acquired wealth in mines and railroads, but his later years were passed in New York, in which city he died Sept. 11, 1890.

STANTON, Henry Brewster, journalist, was born in Griswold, New London Co., Conn., June 29, 1805. His earliest ancestor to come to this country from England was Thomas Stanton, who was crown interpreter-general of the Indian dialects, and afterward judge of the New London county court. His father manufactured woolens and traded with the West Indies. Henry went to Rochester, N. Y., in 1826 to take a position on Thurlow Weed's newspa-

per, "The Monroe Telegraph," which was advocating the election of Henry Clay for president, and he also made political speeches. He subsequently removed to Cincinnati and entered the Lane Theological Seminary, but soon left there to take an active part in the anti-slavery movement, and at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New York city in 1834, he encountered the first of the many mobs which he was compelled to face in his travels throughout the country. From 1837 to 1840 he took an active part in the movement to form the abolitionists into a political party, which William Lloyd Garrison and others resisted, resulting in dissension. For a time he was editor of the "Massachusetts Abolitionist." In 1840 he went to London to represent the American Anti-Slavery Society at a convention held to advance its cause, and subsequently traveled through Great Britain and France, working for the cause. On his return to America he studied law with Daniel Cady, was admitted to the bar, practised in Boston, and obtained a reputation for success in patent cases. He soon abandoned his profession, however, to enter political life, and in 1847 removed to Seneca Falls, N. Y., and represented that district in the state senate. He was a democrat, a member of the free-soil party until the organization of the republican party, in which he took an active part. For about fifty years he was connected with the daily press, chiefly contributing biographies of public men, and articles on current political topics. He was a contributor to the "Anti-Slavery Standard," "Liberator," and New York "Tribune." In 1868 he accepted an editorial position on the New York "Sun" which he retained until his death. Henry Ward Beecher said: "I think Stanton has all the elements of old John Adams; able, stanch, patriotic, full of principle, and always unpopular. He lacks that sense of other people's opinions which keeps a man from running against them." Mr. Stanton published "Sketches of Reforms and Reformers in Great Britain and Ireland," and "Random Recollections." In 1840 Mr. Stanton married Elizabeth Cady. C. C. Burleigh in letter from Boston to Henry E. Benson, says: "We have not forgotten here, and do not mean to forget, Stanton's version of the abolition constitution—Article first: All men are born free and equal. Article second: *Stick* and *Hang*." Garrison called him "our strong and indefatigable brother Stanton." He died Jan. 14, 1887.

JOHNSON, Oliver, reformer and journalist, was born at Peacham, Vt., Dec. 27, 1809. His first business experience was as apprentice to a printer at Montpelier, Vt., in the office of a newspaper called the "Watchman." In 1831 a paper was started, called the "Christian Soldier," of which he was the editor. During the next thirty years Mr. Johnson was engaged in a number of literary enterprises, at the same time establishing his character as a man possessing not only the instincts but the courage of a reformer. He interested himself in all benevolent movements, and was a powerful and able opponent of slavery, writing and lecturing in behalf of the cause of abolition. He was one of the twelve persons who organized the New England Anti-Slavery Society in 1832, and was one of the committee appointed to draft the constitution. In 1865 Mr. Johnson was made managing editor of the "Independent," a position which he continued to hold until 1870; afterward he was for two years editor of the "Weekly Tribune," resigning the latter post to become editor of the "Christian Union." In all these positions Mr Johnson showed marked ability as a writer and as a controversialist. Mr. Johnson's wife, who died in 1872, was assistant matron in the female state prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., and also frequently lectured to women on anatomy and physiology. His second wife was a daughter of John S. C. Abbott. Mr. Johnson wrote "William Lloyd Garrison and His Times; or, Sketches of the Anti-Slavery Movement in America" (Boston, 1880). He died Dec. 8, 1889.

WELD, Theodore Dwight, abolitionist, was born at Hampton, Windham Co., Conn., Nov. 23, 1803. He studied for a time at Hamilton College, and in 1830 became agent of a society to promote manual labor in schools and colleges; his report in its interests appeared in 1833. In that year he entered Lane Theological Seminary, and in the next, when the trustees put down the anti-slavery society, headed the revolt which sent most of the students to Oberlin. As a speaker against slavery he "delighted and moved all hearts," according to W. L. Garrison, who called him "the lion-hearted, invincible Weld," and praised his "sagacious, far-reaching, active mind." His career on the platform was cut short by a weakness of the throat, and in 1836 he became book-editor of the National Society. Besides many pamphlets, he wrote: "The Bible Against Slavery" (1837); "Power of Congress Over the District of Columbia" (1837); "American Slavery as It Is" (1839), and "Slavery and the Internal Slave-trade" (1841). In 1838 he urged Abby Kelley to become a lecturer for the cause (which she did the next year) with the words, "Abby, if you don't, God will smite you." In 1841–43 he was at Washington, in close relations with the few anti-slavery members of congress. In 1854 he opened the Eagleswood School at Perth Amboy, N. J., which was open to all colors. In 1864 he returned to the lecture field.

WRIGHT, Fanny, reformer, was born in Dundee, Scotland, Sept. 6, 1795. At an early age she became an orphan, was a ward in chancery, and adopted the philosophy of the French materialists. She came to the United States in 1818 and traveled for about two years; was introduced in the first of the "Crooker" papers by Joseph Rodman Drake, and on her return to England published "Views of Society and Manners in America" (London, 1821; Paris, 1822). Lafayette invited her to Paris, and in 1825 she returned to this country. She purchased a large tract of land at Neshoba, now Memphis, Tenn., where she established a colony of emancipated slaves, and endeavored to educate them. This property was held in trust for her by Gen. Lafayette, who restored it when he learned that her plans could not be carried out without transgressing the laws of the state. From 1833 to 1836 her lectures in the Eastern states, attacking slavery and other existing social conditions, attracted great attention, and "Fanny Wright Societies" were organized. Subsequently her freedom of speech drew upon her the enmity of the church and press. She removed to New Harmony, Ind., where she edited "The Gazette," and lectured on behalf of Robert Dale Owen's colony, meeting with but little success. She went to France in 1838 where she married M. D'Arusmont, whose ideas were in sympathy with her own, but they did not long live together; she resumed her maiden name, and lived in retirement in Cincinnati, O., with her daughter. Her published works are: "Altdorf," a tragedy, which is founded

on the story of William Tell (London, 1817); "A Few Days in Athens," being a translation of a Greek manuscript discovered in Herculaneum (London, 1822), and a "Course of Popular Lectures on Free Inquiry, Religion, Morals, Opinions, etc.," delivered in the United States (New York, 1829), and a sixth edition published in 1836. She died Dec. 14, 1852.

BUFFUM, Arnold, philanthropist, was born at Smithfield, R. I., in 1782, the son of a member of the Providence society for promoting the abolition of slavery. Arnold was a Quaker, and his business was that of a hatter. He visited England in 1824, where he met Clarkson, Wilberforce, and other anti-slavery leaders, and learned much from them. He was one of the original twelve who met at a call from Garrison in Boston, Jan. 6, 1832, and signed the constitution of the first anti-slavery society; became first president of it, and was commissioned lecturing agent. In some places he was cordially received; occasionally a clergyman opened his church to him, and sometimes he hired a hall at a small expense, and collected his own salary; with few exceptions the Quaker meeting-houses were closed against anti-slavery lecturers. Mr. Buffum was in the prime of life, a man of excellent judgment, with a thorough knowledge of his subject, and proved a pleasant and effective speaker, dressing and speaking like a Quaker. His lectures were a good beginning and he exerted a wholesome influence. He made a second visit to England in the anti-slavery cause, when a clerical fellow-passenger described him as "an old Hickory Quaker Abolitionist," a "tall, gray-headed, gold-spectacled patriarch." Mr. Buffum died March 13, 1859.

Arnold Buffum

ROGERS, Nathaniel Peabody, editor, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 3, 1794, and is tenth in descent from Rev. John Rogers, the first to suffer martyrdom during the reign of Bloody Mary, in England in 1555. He was graduated with honors from Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., in 1816, studied law with Richard Fletcher, and practised his profession in his native town until 1838, when he established a pioneer anti-slavery newspaper in Concord, N. H., called the "Herald of Freedom." Oliver Johnson says, "he made the paper as brilliant as it was able. His style was remarkable for terseness, for vivid flights of imagination, for odd and striking turns of thought, and for a wit all his own." He frequently contributed to the New York "Tribune" under the name of "The Old Man of the Mountain." Mr. Rogers was a man of much taste and refinement, warm-hearted, and given to hospitality. He was at first strictly orthodox, but became liberal, and in later years carried his ideas of individual freedom so far that he objected to a presiding officer in an anti-slavery meeting. This brought him into conflict with the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society; an unfortunate controversy ensued, which resulted in alienating him from Mr. Garrison, and he died without a reconciliation. Mr. Rogers married a daughter of Daniel Farrand, of Burlington, Vt., and both he and his wife were members of the N. E. Non-Resistance Society. At a peace meeting which he attended toward the close of his life, the president argued in favor of taking life if commanded by God. Rogers was too feeble to take an active part in the meeting; it was well known that he was a devout Christian, and that he disapproved of capital punishment. He asked: "Does our brother yonder say that if God commanded him he would take a sword and use it in slaying human beings, and innocent, helpless human beings?" "Yes, if God commanded," was the answer. "Well, I wouldn't," Rogers replied. In 1847 a collection of his fugitive writings was published, with a memoir by Rev. John Pierpont. He died in Concord, N. H., Oct. 16, 1816.

BURLEIGH, Charles Calistus, abolitionist, was born in Plainfield, Conn., Nov. 10, 1810, the son of Rinaldo Burleigh, a graduate of Yale in 1803, and president of the first anti-slavery society in Windham county, and of Lydia Bradford, a lineal descendant of Gov. Bradford. He was inclined to the profession of law, and having studied, was admitted to the bar of Windham county, Conn., but his interest in the anti-slavery movement led him to devote the larger part of his time to speaking and working for that cause. With his brother he edited "The Unionist," an abolitionist newspaper, published by Prudence Crandall. Mr. Burleigh was in Boston in 1835, and assisted in protecting Mr. Garrison from the mob, and in 1838 he was a speaker in Pennsylvania Hall, in Philadelphia when the building was attacked and burned by a mob. For several years he was resident speaker of the free Congregational society at Florence, Mass., and at one time was a preacher in Bloomington, Ill. Mr. Burleigh was an earnest and eloquent speaker, unsurpassed for fluency, and an ardent worker for the anti-slavery cause. He also frequently spoke in behalf of woman's rights, temperance, and liberalism in religion, of which he was one of the first advocates. He wrote "Thoughts on the Death Penalty" (1845), and a tract on the keeping of Sunday, in which he expresses his liberal views. He is described as tall, with a noble countenance, with long sandy beard and hair, and dressed unconventionally. Mr. Burleigh died in Florence, Mass., June 14, 1878.

TAPPAN, Arthur, reformer, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 22, 1786. It is related of him that when an infant he was by accident locked up in a folding bedstead, with the result that he nearly died, and suffered through life from head trouble caused by this occurrence. After having passed through a common-school education, he went to Boston, and was bound apprentice for seven years to a hardware merchant. Upon completing this term he settled for a time at Portland, Me., and later in Montreal, Canada, returning to the United States on the outbreak of the war of 1812. In 1814 he joined his brother Lewis in the dry-goods business, importing goods from England, and afterward carried on the business alone. He was very successful in business and accumulated a fortune and became noted for his generosity and philanthropic acts. He was one of the founders of the American Tract Society and gave a large amount of money toward the erection of its first building. He was also the founder of Oberlin College; endowed the Lane Seminary in Cincinnati and a chair in the Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y. He founded the New York "Journal of Commerce" in 1828; and in 1833 established "The Emancipator." He was an earnest abolitionist and started an anti-slavery society in New York in 1833, of which he was president. He was also president of the American Anti-Slavery Society and contributed $1,000 a month for a number of years. In 1837 during the panic, he was obliged to suspend payment and in 1842 became a bankrupt. He fre-

Arthur Tappan

quently aided fugitive slaves in flying northward, and he succeeded in rescuing William Lloyd Garrison when he was imprisoned in Baltimore. Mr. Tappan died in New Haven, Conn., July 23, 1865. His life was written by his brother, Lewis Tappan, and published in New York in 1847.

TAPPAN, Lewis, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Northampton, Mass., May 23, 1788, the brother of Arthur and Benjamin Tappan. After some years of business life in Boston, he in 1827 settled in New York as partner of his brother Arthur, with all whose enterprises he was thenceforth associated. The two had the same convictions and sympathies, and stood side by side in the anti-slavery cause and in other reforms and charities. Lewis was a founder of the "Journal of Commerce" in 1827, and in 1828–31 its sole proprietor. His house was sacked by a pro-slavery mob in July, 1834. He was prominent in organizing the American Missionary Association, which he long served as treasurer and president. After the failure of the firm, he established the first Mercantile Agency in the United States, and was for years its head. He wrote his brother Arthur's "Life" (1871), and died in Brooklyn June 21, 1873.

TAPPAN, John, his brother, was born at Northampton, in December, 1781, was a merchant in Boston 1803–25, president and treasurer of the American Tract Society, and a friend of missions and charities in general. He died in Boston March 25, 1871.

RANKIN, John, clergyman, was born near Danbridge, Jefferson Co., Tenn., Feb. 4, 1793. During the years between 1817 and 1821 he had charge of two Presbyterian churches at Carlisle, Ky., and while there, probably in the year 1818, he founded an anti-slavery society. He subsequently removed to Ripley, O., where he was pastor of the First and Second Presbyterian churches for forty-four years. He participated in the Garrison anti-slavery movement, helped to form the New York city Anti-Slavery Society, and the National Anti-Slavery Society, and was mobbed several times. In 1824 he addressed some letters to his brother at Middlebrook, Va., endeavoring to persuade him from slaveholding, which were published in Ripley, in the "Liberator," in 1832, and subsequently in book form in Boston and Newburyport, where it ran through several editions. In 1835 he was a member of the executive committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society to raise money for the free establishment of periodicals and pamphlets. He it was who assisted the colored woman and her child, the originals of Eliza and her boy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," to escape from slavery. Mr. Rankin founded the American Reform Book and Tract Society of Cincinnati, and wrote several books, including "The Covenant of Grace" (Pittsburg, 1869). He died at Ironton, O., March 18, 1886. His life has been written by the Rev. Andrew Ritchie, and is entitled "The Soldier, the Battle, and the Victory" (Cincinnati, 1876).

GAGE, Frances Dana ("Aunt Fanny"), author, was born Oct. 12, 1808, at Marietta, O. She was of New England parentage, and related, through her mother, to the Danas and Bancrofts of Massachusetts. Her father was a western pioneer, and one of the founders of Marietta. In 1828 she married a lawyer, James L. Gage, of McConnellsville, O., which remained her home for many years. Though the mother of eight children, she found time to write much on the reforms of the day. She removed to St. Louis in 1853, where she was so outspoken in her anti-slavery opinions that the journals refused to publish her articles, and she suffered social ostracism. Her person and property were daily threatened with violence, and three times her house was burned, it was supposed, by incendiaries. The first agitation of the question of woman-suffrage in Iowa was in 1854, when Mrs. Gage lectured to crowded houses, attracted by the novel spectacle of a woman declaiming on woman's wrongs. The following year, by invitation, she addressed the second territorial legislature of Nebraska on the same subject. On account of her husband's ill health, and their reverses, she became one of the editors of an agricultural paper at Columbus, O. Its circulation was stopped by the breaking out of the civil war, and as four of her sons were in the Northern army, she herself went to the front, giving her services for over a year to the freedmen at Port Royal. As the magnitude of the work grew upon her, she lectured widely at the North to obtain help and supplies for the cause. Her labors were brought to a standstill for a year by a severe accident; but as soon as she was sufficiently recovered, she was employed by temperance organizations to lecture on that topic. This she continued until partial paralysis, in 1867, terminated her public career. She wrote much for children over the signature of "Aunt Fanny." She died in Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 10, 1884.

KNAPP, Isaac, abolitionist editor, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 11, 1804, was apprenticed to a printer, and early became a warm friend of William Lloyd Garrison. He bought the "Northern Chronicler" in 1825, changed its name to the "Essex Courant," and sold it in 1826 to Mr. Garrison. He was employed in the office of the "Genius," Benjamin Lundy's paper, in Baltimore, and visited Garrison while he was in prison there. He co-operated with Garrison in the establishment of the "Liberator," and his name appeared as publisher on the first number which made its appearance Jan. 1, 1831. In the autumn of the same year he was indicted by the Raleigh (N. C.) grand jury, for the "circulation and publication" of the "Liberator" "in this county, in contravention to the act of the last general assembly." Mr. Knapp was one of the twelve who founded the New England Anti-Slavery Society. He boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Garrison, immediately after their marriage, in "Freedom's Cottage," on Bower street, in Roxbury, Mass., and he visited Garrison while in jail in Boston. In 1835 he dissolved partnership with Garrison, assumed all pecuniary liabilities, and became sole publisher of the paper. In 1838 Knapp, who possessed no business talent and had further embarrassed himself by carrying on an anti-slavery depository, and publishing pamphlet after pamphlet, regardless of cost, became financially involved, and had married unfortunately. An agreement for the support of Knapp and Garrison was entered into by Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy and William Bassett, acting as a committee to supervise the finances of the "Liberator." In 1842 it became necessary, on account of Mr. Knapp's habits, to sever his connection with the "Liberator," and he was bought out. In 1831 Garrison wrote of him in the "Liberator:" "I am pleased to have an opportunity of bestowing a well-deserved eulogy upon my partner in business. He is willing, for the love of the cause, to go through evil as well as good report; to endure privation, and abuse, and the loss of friends so that he can put tyrants to shame and break the fetters of the slaves. He has been of essential service to me; and his loss would not be easily made up." And this testimony Garrison repeated in a letter to Oliver Johnson in 1873. Mr. Knapp died in Boston Sept. 14, 1843, too early to see any great results from his labors.

Isaac Knapp

SMITH, Gerrit, philanthropist and reformer, was born in Utica, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1797, the son of Peter Smith, born at Greenbush, Rockland Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1768, the descendant of Hollanders who were among the earliest to settle in America. When Peter was sixteen years old he became a clerk for an importing merchant in New York city, and finally formed a partnership with John Jacob Astor, a poor youth like himself, the two keeping a small store and trading furs at first hands with the Indians.

Gerrit Smith

Smith ultimately took up his residence in the valley of the Mohawk, and opened an Indian trader's store in a corner of his house on the Bleecker property in Utica, to eke out the profits of the fur business. The furs were sent to Mr. Astor in New York. In course of time the partnership was dissolved, and while Mr. Astor bought real estate in New York city, Mr. Smith purchased 60,000 acres of land in central New York state, at $3.53½ per acre, of which enough was sold at auction in 1802 to repay the purchase price and still leave enough to make Mr. Smith the largest landholder in the state, and subsequent additions made him the owner of more acres than any other one man in the Union. Mr. Smith was a man of sensitive temperament, quick emotions, great kindness of heart, and very religious, much given to the distribution of tracts on a large scale. He married, in 1792, Elizabeth, the daughter of James Livingstone, of Montgomery county, a man who was a particularly active patriot during the revolution. She died in 1818. Gerrit Smith was the second son born to this couple. He was educated at the Clinton Academy, and at Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1818, with the valedictory honor. In college he was an excellent scholar, an enthusiastic reader of the books of the period, especially the letters of Junius; he was handsome in person, popular, gay and sportive. His expectation was to study law, but the death of his mother just after his graduation took him to Peterboro, the family home, and the care of his father's estate devolving upon him soon afterward, he made that town his permanent home, and married Wealthy Ann, the only daughter of Azel Backus, D.D., the first president of Hamilton College. She lived but seven months after marriage, and in January, 1822, he was married to Ann C., daughter of William Fitzhugh, of Geneseo, N.Y. The care of his father's estate precluding any other occupation, he became a man of business, and, according to the testimony available, was one of the strictest in the country. The fact that his business life continued during fifty-six years, that he left an estate of more than $1,000,000, and is said to have given away more than $8,000,000, is of itself sufficient evidence on this point. His capacity and integrity is illustrated by an incident of the panic of 1837. Being in need of ready money, he borrowed $250,000 from his old partner, John Jacob Astor, the security to be a mortgage on a certain piece of property. Mr. Astor's check for the amount was received, but through the stupidity of the county clerk the papers were not sent to Mr. Astor. Weeks went by, until a note of inquiry from Mr. Astor caused an examination and a satisfactory conclusion, but the fact remained that the New York capitalist had loaned a quarter of a million on the security of Mr. Smith's bare word. On March 17, 1826, Mr. Smith and his wife joined the Presbyterian church of Peterboro, and thenceforward his piety, particularly in his family, was the most remarkable feature of the home which grew up around him. In course of time he broke away from the religious bodies with which he had been in union, but his reverence for the Bible as the Word of God was profound. He labored for the upholding of the Sabbath, and fought against the exclusion of the Scriptures from the public schools, but he opposed sectarianism. After he withdrew from the Presbyterian church at Peterboro, "The Church at Peterboro" was established, and a declaration of principles issued, which may be found in O. B. Frothingham's excellent "Life of Gerrit Smith" (New York, 1878). In 1847 he built a chapel for its use, and it was in regular use until two years after his death. Here the ordinances of the church were observed, and the sacraments administered, Mr. Smith often preaching. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, and an inveterate preacher of politics, both in and out of the pulpit. He once wrote: "No man is better than his politics; his religion is pure whose politics are pure, while his religion is rascally whose politics are rascally." His religion, so far as it differed from the accepted and orthodox standard, was largely speculative, perhaps illogical, but it did not affect the practical religious side of his life. In later life he swung almost completely away from the form of orthodoxy, but his humanity for his fellowmen was almost unbounded, setting at defiance all the rules which usually govern men in their charitable deeds. The tide of his benefactions was always outflowing in large streams, or in small. He literally gave away fortunes to relieve immediate distress. No public subscription of his day lacked his name at the head for the largest sum, and established institutions were liberally helped. He always gave away $50,000, and not seldom $100,000 each year. One of his unique charities was the distribution, through committees, of $30,000 to destitute "old maids" and widows in the state of New York. Nearly 3,000 persons, white and black, received from him from forty to sixty acres of land in the counties of Franklin, Essex, Hamilton, Fulton, Oneida, Delaware, Madison and Ulster in New York, and he made an unsuccessful attempt to colonize negroes in northern New York. He believed in and labored for the rights of women, including that of suffrage. In the courts he plead the causes of unfortunate beings of whose innocence he was persuaded, obtaining special permission to practice at the bar for this purpose. Although as executor of his father's estate he had paid, in 1837, to all the heirs their proper share, in 1860, when his own portion had increased so enormously, without legal obligation he gave to each another portion, and four years later, still another. He kept open house in a fine old mansion, and all who came to his door were liberally entertained, high and low, rich and poor, black and white, alike. All his personal family were trained to aid him in his charitable works, and the house became a gathering-place for all kinds of people. All under the roof were expected to attend prayers, and it is said that on one occasion, besides the family, were assembled an Irish Catholic priest, a Hicksite Quakeress, a Calvinistic Presbyterian minister of the Jonathan Edwards school, two abolition leaders, a Seventh-day Baptist, a Democratic official, a Southern slaveholder, and a runaway slave and his wife. For this

motley assemblage he afterward "did the honors of the table, carving meat like a gentleman." The relations of Mr. Smith to slavery are the most vital of his career. Up to the time of his second marriage his father owned slaves, but he early manifested his sympathy with the subject race, and was an early and liberal patron of the American Colonization Society. While attending a meeting of the society in Syracuse, in 1831, he was assailed by what was called a "select mob," and had a similar experience in 1835 at Utica, after which he invited all to go over to Peterboro, where fair play could be had. From this time he entered the front rank of the agitators. His object was to create a sentiment which would demand the immediate abolition of slavery, and to this end he spoke and wrote, and gave freely from his abundant means. The "Liberty" party was formed under his lead at Arcade, N. Y., in 1840, and in 1848 and 1852 he was its candidate for the presidency. He was, in 1848, the candidate also of the "Industrial Congress," at Philadelphia, and in 1852 of the "Land Reformers." In 1840 and again in 1858, he was nominated for governor of New York, and accepting the latter nomination on a platform of abolition and prohibition, instituted an active canvass, speaking more than fifty-three times, and spent several thousand dollars, and received about 5,500 votes. From 1850 until 1860 he was peculiarly active, and aided habitually in the escape of fugitive slaves, and paid the legal expenses of persons accused of infractions of the fugitive slave law. In 1853 he was elected to congress, and served one term, declining a renomination. While in the house he was the acknowledged friend of the black man, and advocated every public measure to secure his welfare, but in spite of this, his open-handed, sunny and hospitable nature made him an acceptable and respected associate of men of all political parties and shades of belief, even to many of the Southerners, whose most cherished opinions he combated. At the same time his general course seemed of little consequence, and the Chicago "Tribune" expressed the common opinion when it described him as "a wrong-headed fanatic, wilful and intractable, conceited and wayward, whose intellect ran to paradox, whose wisdom was akin to folly, and who injured his own side more than the opposition." He was accused of complicity with John Brown in the Harper's Ferry raid, but it was shown that all he did was to give him money; but that he might not be arrested by the U. S. authorities he was guarded and secreted by his friends. Just at this time his health gave way, and he was confined for a few weeks in an asylum for the insane at Utica, but at the end of six weeks was discharged cured. He was charged by the Chicago "Tribune" with having feigned insanity, but the accusation was finally retracted. During the war Mr. Smith gave powerful support to the government, contending, from the firing of the first gun on Fort Sumter, that it meant the end of slavery. He would never allow that the North was blameless in the matter of slavery, and always counseled moderation and kindness toward the leaders when the end should come. Consistently with this opinion he went upon the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis with Horace Greeley, and interceded for prisoners confined in Albany for participation in the "Kuklux" outrages. The end of slavery did not lessen his activities, but gave them an opportunity to seek other channels. He took an active interest in politics, befriended the freedmen, worked earnestly for temperance, and was active in ordinary business affairs and in the promotion of local, state and other public works. He comprehended and helped with funds the Italian patriot Mazzini, and withheld neither his prayers nor his helping hand from any good work in which he could co-operate. His death was sudden, being caused by a stroke of apoplexy while on a visit to New York city. Tributes to his name from all sources, the most remarkable from William Lloyd Garrison, with whom he differed for many years. Mr. Garrison said: "His case is hardly to be paralleled among the benefactors of mankind in this or any other country. The language of eulogy, often absurdly or fatally applied, may, in this instance, be used in the strongest form without danger of exaggeration. No description of sublime deeds can outrun their performance. Truly, in the Peterboro philanthropist and reformer was seen

"A combination and a form, indeed
Where every god did seem to set his seal
To give the world assurance of a man"

of a man not only remarkable for the beauty and stateliness of his person, the sagacity of his business, and the charm of his social intercourse, but exceptional among millions in the matter of self conquest over the strongest temptation and the most tangible opportunities to lead a luxurious and a purely worldly life." Mr. Smith died Dec. 28, 1874.

KELLEY, Abby, reformer, was born in Pelham, Mass., Jan. 15, 1811, and was descended from Irish Quakers. Her parents removed to Worcester, Mass., but she was educated at the Friends' school, Providence, R. I. After leaving school she taught for several years at Worcester, Millbury, and in a Friends' School at Lynn, Mass. In 1837 she resigned her position as teacher to lecture on abolition, and was the first woman to enter the anti-slavery lecture field after the Grimké sisters, and the first woman to address mixed audiences on this subject. She studied her subject thoroughly, and entered into the work with an earnestness and devotion which seemed to indicate that she felt inspired to consecrate herself to the cause. She lectured in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, was denounced and ridiculed by press and pulpit; often her meetings were attacked by mobs, but she did a noble work. She may be said to have founded the "Anti-slavery Bugle," and did much toward organizing the Webster Anti-slavery Society, an auxiliary of the National society. In 1839 the American Anti-Slavery Society first admitted women as members, and at the anniversary meeting in the following year, a business committee was appointed and Abby Kelley was named for one of its members. This admission of women was the cause of a division in the society and the withdrawal of Lewis Tappan and others, who formed another society. In December, 1845, Miss Kelley married Stephen Symonds Foster, and after her marriage she continued to lecture for some time. Lowell describes her

Abby Kelley

"A Judith there, turned Quakeress,
sits Abby in her modest dress
No nobler gift of heart or brain
No life more white from spot or stain,
Was given us Freedom's altar laid
Than hers—the simple Quaker maid."

She finally settled on a farm near Worcester, Mass., with her husband, and remained there until he died. About 1870 Mrs. Foster began to take an active interest in woman suffrage and prohibition, and took a somewhat aggressive form. Both she and Mr. Foster refused to pay taxes because she could not vote, and their home was sold two or three times, but was bought in by friends, and finally Mr. Foster redeemed it. Her last public work was an endeavor to raise funds to pay the expense of securing the

adoption of the fifteenth amendment in the doubtful states. Mrs. Foster was amiable and pleasing, but firm in her convictions and decided in her expression of them. She died in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 14, 1887.

CHILD, David Lee, journalist, was born in West Boylston, Mass., July 8, 1794. He was graduated from Harvard in 1817, was sub-master in the Boston Latin School, appointed secretary of legation in Lisbon, Portugal, and fought in Spain against the French. He returned to America in 1824, and in the following year studied law with his uncle, Tyler Bigelow, at Watertown, Mass., and in due course was admitted to the bar. In 1836 he made a visit to Belgium to study the beet-sugar industry, and subsequently was the first to manufacture beet sugar in this country, for which he received a silver medal. About the year 1830 he was editor of the "Massachusetts Journal," was elected to the legislature, denounced the annexation of Texas, and published a pamphlet on the subject, which he entitled "Naboth's Vineyard." Mr. Child was one of the early members of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, and wrote a series of letters on slavery to an English philanthropist, an address on the same subject to the *Société pour l'Abolition d'Esclavage*, when he was in Paris in 1837, also one to the editor of the "Eclectic Review," of London, and he published articles on this subject in Philadelphia. He was one of the trustees of the Noyes Academy, Canaan, N. H., opened in 1834 to colored youths on equal terms with white. In his congressional speeches on the Texan question, John Quincy Adams obtained many of his facts from Mr. Child's pamphlet. In 1843 Mr. Child and his wife, Lydia Maria Child, edited the "Anti-Slavery Standard" in New York city. Mr. Child was distinguished for the boldness and fearlessness with which he attacked social wrongs. He died in Wayland, Mass., Sept. 18, 1874.

CHILD, Lydia Maria, author and philanthropist, was born at Medford, Mass., Feb. 11, 1802. She was descended from excellent colonial stock, and received unusual educational advantages. In her intellectual impulses she was greatly influenced by her brother, Dr. Convers Francis, a man of scholarly attainments, and a professor in the Cambridge Theological School. She possessed a very joyous temperament, impulsive and sympathetic—so much so that at the present day she would be described as sentimental; but her true womanliness preserved her from frivolity, and won her many friends and social popularity before her writings conferred upon her a deserved pre-eminence among the literary women of her country. Her first essay in letters was a story, written when she was seventeen, and was followed by more stories, and common-sense books for household use. In 1826 she was the inventor of a class of literature which of late years has found a wide circle of patrons and a deserved popularity, when she founded the "Juvenile Miscellany," which was the forerunner of "Harper's Young People" and all kindred publications. She published a novel, "Philothea," in 1833, which has been pronounced the best work from her pen. The "North American Review," which was at that time the chief authority in literary criticism, gave her the first rank among American authors of her sex. In fact, Miss Sedgwick was the only female author considered worthy of a place beside her.

L. Maria Child.

She was prosperous, finding ready publishers for all that her busy pen and versatile mind could furnish. Just at this time, while she was floating on the high tide of popularity, the anti-slavery agitation began. Mr. Garrison's declarations that all men are born equal and belong to a common brotherhood found in her a ready sympathy and a quick response, and she began a career as an abolitionist by the publication of her "Appeal in Behalf of that Class of Americans called Africans." Her position was a surprise to the world, and a shock to her friends, and she was then made to feel the full force of literary and social ostracism. Her books were returned to her publishers, her friends ignored her, and church and press alike denounced her. However, this did not daunt her spirit, nor make her swerve one instant in her devotion to a cause in which she found the very keynote of her being, and to which she consecrated unreservedly the rest of her long life. An unpopular cause always won her support, and she said of herself that her interest flagged when victory was assured. In 1861 she wrote: "Our cause is going to mount the throne of popular favor. Then I shall bid good-bye to it and take hold of something else that is unpopular. I never work on the winning side, because I know there will always be plenty to do such work." Not that she ever stayed her hand, whenever her strength or money could avail anything, and when the emancipation proclamation was issued, she exercised her trained powers to help in every possible way. Her new departure was followed by her marriage to one who was in every way congenial, possessing the same sympathies and enthusiasm—an accomplished man, but of whom it has been said that he had no genius for succeeding. Shortly after their marriage they removed from Boston to New York, where she found a field for her literary activities without in the least abating her efforts to promote anti-slavery. Together they edited the "Anti-Slavery Standard," and the "Letters from New York," her most popular work, were written for and published in this journal. These "Letters" were full of an exuberant life, which neither persecution and neglect, nor poverty, even, could quench. She records of herself that she reads only "chipper" books. "I hang prisms in my windows to fill the room with rainbows. I gaze at all the bright pictures in shop windows. I cultivate the gayest flowers. I seek cheerfulness in every possible way." In fact, to be cheerful was a necessity of her life. These "Letters" also have an historical interest, presenting as they do a vivid picture of life in New York fifty years ago, interspersed with criticisms on music and and literature, and descriptions, full of *verve*, of men and events. Words are inadequate to describe the scanty life, measured by a worldly standard, which she lived while doing this, and for many years after, until the many anti-slavery conventions, the only means permitted the reformers for enlightening the public as to their aims, and mitigating the race hatred of color, had purchased by a lavish expenditure of good material, and some bloodshed, the right to freedom of thought and speech. She felt in her life no want, no deprivation. She was thoroughly unconscious, and did the thing she considered right with an indifference to consequences which would have depressed a less well-centered mind, and destroyed its usefulness. She was a constant attendant at the anti-slavery meetings, and from her dwelling on Brooklyn heights brought back renewed vigor to preach the gospel of freedom; and her noble self-sacrifice, with its notable results, only served to feed the flame of her enthusiasm. As the inspiration spread, mothers sent their children from house to house with copies of her "Appeal," and thus her work for the cause gathered constantly

fresh adherents. In the last year of her life she wrote: "I remember very distinctly the first time I ever saw Garrison. I little thought then that the whole pattern of my life-web would be changed by that introduction. I was then all absorbed in poetry and painting, soaring aloft on Psyche wings into the etherial regions of mysticism. He got hold of the strings of my conscience and pulled me into reforms. It is of no use to imagine what might have been if I had never seen him. Old dreams vanished, old associates departed, and all things became new. But the new surroundings were all alive, and they brought a moral discipline worth ten times the sacrifice they cost. But why use the word sacrifice? I never was conscious of any sacrifice. A new stimulus seized my whole being, and carried me whithersoever it would. I could not otherwise, so help me God." In the fifties Mrs. Child and her husband left New York for Wayland, Mass., where they passed the remainder of their lives in the quiet performance of gentle deeds. Mrs. Child did not relax her literary activity, and to this period belongs her most important work, the "Progress of Religious Ideas," in which she displays singular tolerance and fairness in her treatment of other and non-Christian religions. The most notable event of her later years was her correspondence with Gov. Wise and Mrs. Mason, relative to John Brown and the ferment then agitating Virginia. She watched with the keenest interest the progress of events, and lived to see the cause to which she had consecrated her life triumph over all obstacles. Wendell Phillips said that she had been a "princely giver;" but in order to do this she was compelled to deny herself all but the necessaries of life, and to spend valuable time and strength in the performance of household duties. She loved the beautiful in nature and art, but did not permit herself to gratify these tastes while anything demanded the philanthropic expenditure of her time or money. Three years after her death her private letters were published, than which none of her writings so completely reveal the personality of this remarkable woman. Her unceasing industry, her unflagging devotion to a cause which brought obloquy upon its advocates, her brave and uncomplaining endurance of persecution, her heroic self-denial and cheerful submission to poverty, her unselfish renunciation of personal renown and of the gratified ambition of the successful author, all mark her as a woman whose life is an honor to the cause of freedom and letters. There is nowhere any tinge of narrowness or fanaticism in her life and works. Neither poverty nor neglect could render her beautiful nature morbid or unkind. She disdained all that was factitious in life, and clung to the genuineness of plain living and high thinking with a steadfastness which is a reproach to the so-called leaders of our modern society. She died in Wayland, Mass., Oct. 20, 1880.

PILLSBURY, Parker, reformer, was born in Hamilton, Mass., Sept. 22, 1809. While a young child he was taken to Henniker, N. H.; there he worked on a farm until 1835, when he entered Gilmanton Theological Seminary, was graduated in 1838, studied a year at Andover, for one year took charge of the Congregational church at Hanover, N. H., and then left the ministry to devote himself to work for the anti-slavery cause. From 1840 until the abolition of slavery, he was a lecturing agent for the New Hampshire, Massachusetts and American anti-slavery societies, edited the "Herald of Freedom," Concord, N. H., in 1840 and 1845–46, and the "National Anti-Slavery Standard," New York, in 1866. From 1866 to 1870 he edited the "Revolution" in New York city, a woman suffrage paper, and subsequently preached for free religious societies in Salem and Toledo, O., Battle Creek, Mich., and other western towns. He published "Acts of the Anti Slavery Apostles," and various pamphlets on reform. Oliver Johnson says of him: "Endowed with a vivid imagination, he could set the enormities of the slave system and the guilt of its supporters in their true light. His speeches were strong in argument, earnest and solemn in the manner of delivery, and adorned with an imagery which to many was exceedingly fascinating." James R. Lowell gives the following picture of him.

"Beyond, a crater in each eye,
Sways brown, broad shouldered Pillsbury:
Who tears up words, like trees, by the roots—
A Theseus in stout cowhide boots.
A terrible denouncer he!
Old Sinai burns unquenchably
Upon his lips; he well might be a
Hot-blazing soul from fierce Judea,
Habakkuk, Ezra, or Hosea
His words burn as with iron searers,
And, nightmare-like, he mounts his bearers,
Spurring them like avenging fate; or
As Waterton his alligator."

GRIMKÉ, Angelina Emily, reformer, and wife of Theodore Dwight Weld, to whom she was married May 14, 1838, was born in Charleston, S. C., February 20, 1805, the daughter of Judge John Faucheraud Grimké, of South Carolina. They were wealthy slaveholders and Episcopalians, but Angelina and her sister Sarah (q. v.) became Quakers in 1826, and on the death of their parents they emancipated the slaves they had inherited. Her "Appeal to the Women of the South" was published in England in 1836, with a preface by George Thompson. After reading it, Mr. Wright, the secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, invited her and her sister to come to New York to lecture in private houses. This they did, and afterward visited New England, receiving much attention, making favorable impressions wherever they lectured, and causing considerable excitement. Angelina is said to have been very handsome, and to have had a magnetic charm of manner. Of her address at Hanover, Rev. Samuel J. May said that he had "never heard from any other lips, male or female, such eloquence as that of her closing appeal." After her marriage to Mr. Weld she aided him in educational and reformatory work. She also wrote "Letters to Catherine E. Beecher," on the slavery question, which was published in Boston in 1837.

A. E. Grimké

GRIMKÉ, John Faucheraud, lawyer, was born in South Carolina, Dec. 16, 1752, and studied for the bar in London. While there he, with other Americans, appealed to George III. for certain colonial rights which had been infringed. He returned home and fought in the revolutionary army as lieutenant-colonel of artillery. In 1783 he was elected a judge of the superior court, and became senior associate in 1799, a position equal to that of chief justice. He was a member of the legislature, speaker of the house in 1785–86, and a member of the convention of 1788 that adopted the Federal constitution. Toward the end of his life he became mixed up in considerable litigation, was unpopular and rash, and was impeached before the legislature of 1811, but the charges were not proven. In 1789 Princeton conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Judge Grimke died at Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 9,

1819. He published: "Revised Edition of the Laws of South Carolina to 1789," "Law of Executors for South Carolina," "Probate Directory," "Public Law of South Carolina" (Philadelphia, 1790), and "Duty of Justices of the Peace" (2d ed., 1796).

GRIMKÉ, Thomas Smith, reformer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 26, 1786, the son of John Faucheraud Grimké, and was graduated from Yale College in 1807. He desired to enter the ministry, but yielded to his father's wishes that he should become a lawyer. He became a member of the bar association of South Carolina, and in 1827 advocated the codification of the laws of that state. He was state senator from 1828 to 1830, and in 1828 made a speech in which he supported the general government on the tariff question; in 1834 he argued the South Carolina test-oath question. He was one of the first to take up the temperance cause, was a distinguished member of the American peace society, and lectured and wrote in their behalf, besides contributing large sums to help on their work. He thought that even defensive warfare was wrong, and said that if he were in control of Charleston when attacked by the enemy, he would lead the Sunday-school children to welcome the invaders. He opposed the classics and mathematics in education, advocating more extensive religious training. He was one of the early advocates of reform in spelling, making the changes advocated by Noah Webster and many others introduced by the spelling-reform association. In 1834 before the Western literary institute at Cincinnati, he delivered an address on "American Education." His published work is "Addresses on Science, Education, and Literature" (New Haven, 1831). As a man Mr. Grimké was much beloved, even by those whose ideas were totally opposed to his. He died near Columbus, O., Oct. 11, 1834.

GREEN, Beriah, reformer, was born in the state of New York in 1794. He was graduated from Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., in 1819, and studied for the ministry, intending to become a Presbyterian clergyman, but he formed a creed of his own which did not admit of his becoming a member of any denomination. In 1820 he removed to Kennebunk, Me., and in the following year to Ohio, where he became professor of sacred literature in the Western Reserve College. He did not long remain there, however, on account of his persistent opposition to slavery, and subsequently became president of the Oneida Institute in Ohio, where he remained for many years as teacher and preacher, exerting great influence, and where he became widely known and beloved. He was eloquent both as speaker and writer. He was a devoted friend to Gerrit Smith, Garrison, and other abolitionists, and was a delegate to the National Anti-Slavery Convention that met in Philadelphia and formed the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was one of the committee appointed to find someone to preside at the convention, and with this object in view waited on Robert Vaux, a Quaker, and another, who received them frigidly, declined the honor, and politely bowed them out of the house. This caused Mr. Green to remark sarcastically: "If there is not timber amongst ourselves big enough to make a president of, let us get along without one, or go home and stay there until we have grown up to be men." The convention assembled the next day, was opened with prayer, and Mr. Green was chosen president. Later he was burnt in effigy at Utica, and was one of those to oppose the enrolment of women in the anti-slavery society. Mr. Green was also interested in the temperance and educational questions, and founded the manual-labor school at Whitestown, N. Y., in 1845. His published works are a "History of the Quakers," and "Sermons and Discourses, with a Few Essays and Addresses." William Lloyd Garrison says of his literary style: "Beriah Green is manly, eloquent, vigorous, devotional." On May 4, 1874, after delivering an address before the board of excise in the town-hall at Whitestown, in which he earnestly argued in favor of prohibition, he was waiting with other citizens to place his vote in the ballot-box, when he fell dead.

Beriah Green

JOCELYN, Simeon Smith, clergyman, was born in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 21, 1799. He labored faithfully among the colored people of New Haven. In 1831 the first annual convention of the colored people of the United States was held in Philadelphia, and at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Jocelyn and Arthur Tappan, Mr. Garrison consented to attend it, in order to strengthen their contemplated appeal for co-operation in a scheme for the establishment of a colored college in New Haven, an enterprise originated by Mr. Jocelyn. A colored primary school had already been opened there. Mr. Garrison wrote from New Haven, that "thanks to Mr. Jocelyn's unselfish ministry for six years, in no place in the Union were the prejudices of the community against the blacks weaker." And yet when the proposed colored college was openly talked of in New Haven, a city meeting was held, and the mayor and other distinguished men made indignant speeches, and the meeting resolved by a vote of 700 to 4 that it would be dangerous to found colleges for the colored people. He was a delegate to the National Anti-slavery convention in Philadelphia. Of his literary style, Garrison wrote in the "Liberator:" "Jocelyn is full of heavenly mindedness, and feels and speaks and acts with 'a zeal according to knowledge:'" was one of the executive committee of the American Anti-slavery Society, in 1835, to raise funds for the current year, to increase the number of agents, societies, and periodicals, and to provide for the free distribution of anti-slavery publications. Mr. Jocelyn died at Tarrytown, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1879.

STORRS, Charles Backus, was born at Long Meadow, Mass., May 15, 1794, the son of Richard Salter Storrs, pastor of the Congregational church at Long Meadow. His grandfather, John Storrs, was a chaplain in the revolution. Charles prepared for college at Munson Academy, and entered Princeton, but left at the end of his junior year on account of his health. He subsequently studied theology at Bridgehampton, L. I.; was licensed to preach in 1813, and for about a year had charge of two small churches on Long Island, but returned to his father's home on account of his health. He was graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1820, was ordained as an evangelist by the Charleston Congregational Association in 1821; was a missionary for two years in South Carolina and Georgia, when his health again failed. He organized a church at Ravenna, O., where he remained for six years. He became professor of theology in Western Reserve College, and in 1831 he was elected president, holding that office until his death. It was while president of this college that he wrote and preached against slavery, producing a profound excitement throughout northern Ohio. The trustees were alarmed, thinking that if the excitement continued the college would be ruined. President Storrs and two of the professors who sympathized with him in the anti-slavery cause, resigned, from which blow the college did not recover for several years. Mr. Storrs died of consumption at the house of his brother. The last time he held a pen was to sign his name to Mr

Phelps's declaration of anti-slavery sentiments. The paper was ruled for him, and he wrote his first name, but, finding that some of the letters were transposed, laid down the pen, and said: "I can write no more —I've blundered here. Brother, will you write my name, and give the date and place where I am? Those principles are eternal truths, and cannot be shaken. I wish to give them my testimony." One of Whittier's first anti-slavery poems is his tribute to Mr. Storrs. He died in Braintree, Mass., Sept. 15, 1833.

PHELPS, Amos Augustus, clergyman, was born at Farmington, Conn., in 1805. He was educated at Yale College, graduating from there in 1826, from the divinity school in 1830, and subsequently had charge of Congregational churches in Hopkinton and Boston, Mass. In 1833 the New England Anti-Slavery Society was to hold a meeting in the representatives' hall in the state house, Boston, and on this occasion it was thought important to have a white clergyman officiate as chaplain. Several refused, but finally Mr. Phelps, who had recently settled in Boston as pastor of the Pine street church, consented to officiate. The censures bestowed upon him by other clergymen caused him to look more deeply into the anti-slavery subject, and he became an ardent abolitionist. He gave to slavery the following definition: "Slavery is the holding of a human being as property." This was taken up by all the anti-slavery speakers, who had until this time been unable to find a satisfactory definition, and who found that this withstood every test applied to it. In the same year he published "Lectures on Slavery and its Remedy," with a declaration of anti-slavery sentiments, signed by a number of clergymen of different denominations. In the following year $10,000 reward was offered in New Orleans for his seizure. In 1834 he became agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, pastor of the free church, and he had charge of the Maverick church, Boston, from 1839 to 1845. For several years he was editor of the "Emancipator," and secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He published "Letters to Dr. Bacon and to Dr. Stowe," besides several pamphlets on slavery. Mr. Phelps died at Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 12, 1847.

HOPPER, Isaac Tatem, philanthropist, was born at Deptford township, Gloucester Co., N. J., Dec. 3, 1771. In early life he learned the tailor's trade, joined the Quakers, and subsequently became a believer in the doctrines of Elias Hicks. He became an active and prominent member of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, interested himself in protecting the rights of the colored people, and soon became known throughout Philadelphia as the friend and adviser of the fugitive slaves. He was founder and secretary of a society for the employment of the poor, overseer of the Benezet school for colored children, and taught without pay in a school for colored adults. He gave his services as inspector of the prison, was a member of a fire company, and guardian of abused apprentices. During an epidemic he served the sick, interceded between tenants and importunate landlords, settled complicated estates, and was frequently called upon to exercise his influence over the insane, for which he seemed to have a special gift. He received into his home many Quakers in reduced circumstances, and was actively interested in the Society of Friends. He removed to New York in 1829 and took charge of a book shop established by the Hicksite Quakers, as the followers of Elias Hicks were designated. In 1830 he visited Ireland and England, and at first was not very cordially received by the orthodox Quakers, but his candor, amiability, and benevolence soon won him many friends. On his return to New York he devoted himself to the interest of the prison association, whose plans were in exact accordance with his own views. In 1841, as there was but little demand for Hicksite books, Mr. Hopper closed his shop, and became treasurer and book agent for the anti-slavery society. In 1845 he retired from this work, and devoted the rest of his life to working for the prison association. His daughter, Mrs. Abby H. Gibbons, assisted him in this work, taking an active interest in women as her father in men, and it was mainly through her efforts that an asylum was founded for these unfortunate people, and called the "Isaac T. Hopper Home." Mr Hopper frequently visited Albany, N. Y., as representative of the association and to address the legislature. He died in New York city May 7, 1852.

BROWN, Moses, merchant, was born in Providence, R. I., Sept. 6, 1738, and was one of four brothers, the others being Nicholas, John and Joseph, who were partners in business, joint founders and benefactors of the Rhode Island College, now Brown University, of which John laid the corner-stone, and Moses suggested moving the university from Warren to Providence. Moses became a Quaker in 1774, at once freed his slaves, and agitated the subject of educating all children of Friends, both rich and poor, and founded the New England Friends' School in 1784. It was opened at Portsmouth, R. I., and continued for four years, when it closed for want of funds and did not reopen for thirty-one years. In 1814 Mr. Brown gave forty-three acres of land in Providence to the institution, the school was reopened in 1819, and has continued with small interruptions, to the present time. Mr. Brown was interested in manufacturing and business enterprises that he thought might benefit his country, and the early cotton manufacturing business is largely indebted to him for his generosity and energy. In 1789 some persons in Providence had a carding-machine made, a jenny and a spinning-frame to work by hand, after the manner of Arkwright's invention, but they were not a success, and Moses Brown purchased them, being desirous of perfecting them and increasing the cotton business for the good of the country. He placed the business under the management of his son-in-law, William Alwy and a relative, Smith Brown, with the firm name of Alwy & Brown. In the autumn of that year they engaged Samuel Slater, a young Englishman from Arkwright's mills, to work their mills, and Alexander Hamilton, in his report as secretary of the treasury, made Dec. 5, 1791, says: "The manufactory of Providence has the merit of being the first in introducing into the United States the celebrated cotton mill (Arkwright's patent) which not only furnishes materials for that manufactory itself, but for the supply of private families, for household manufacture." Soon after becoming a Quaker, Mr. Brown founded the Rhode Island Abolition Society, and throughout his life he was a liberal contributor to the Peace and Bible Societies of Rhode Island. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and wrote for it a sketch of his mill. He died Sept. 6, 1836.

THOMPSON, Edwin, reformer, was born at Lynn, Mass., July, 1809. He was of Quaker descent, and at an early age took an active interest in the anti-slavery movement. Wendell Phillips sug-

gested that he should lecture for the cause, which he did, traveling through the state, speaking in churches and school-houses. He was a fluent speaker, with a great fund of anecdotes, and obtained considerable reputation as an orator. It was while lecturing in New Bedford that he interested Frederick Douglass in the anti-slavery cause. Mr. Thompson was also interested in temperance reform, and labored much in its behalf. In 1840 he became a Universalist clergyman, and removed to East Walpole, Mass., where he died May 22, 1888.

LOVEJOY, Elijah Parish, abolitionist "martyr," was born in Albion, Kennebec Co., Me., Nov. 9, 1802, the son of Rev. Daniel Lovejoy, a Presbyterian clergyman, and Elizabeth (Pattee) Lovejoy, and grandson of Francis Lovejoy, who removed from Amherst, N. H., to Albion in 1790, when Kennebec county was little better than a wilderness. Elijah was the oldest of nine children, and at an early age evinced a desire for study, read the Bible at four years of age, and committed psalms and hymns to memory with great facility. His early life was passed on his father's farm; he attended the district school a few months every year, entered the sophomore class at Waterville College, and was graduated with the highest honors in 1826, delivering a poem on that occasion, entitled "Inspiration of the Muse," which received commendation. In the following year he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he established a school, and where his contributions to the press, both in prose and verse, soon won for him the reputation of a thoughtful and earnest writer. In 1829 he became the editor of a political paper in which he supported Henry Clay as candidate for the presidency, and had he continued in this path he might have won for himself high honors; but at the end of three years a change in his religious views caused him to turn his attention to the ministry. After a course at the theological seminary at Princeton, on Apr. 18, 1833, he was licensed to preach by the Philadelphia presbytery, and during the summer temporarily filled pulpits in New York city and Newport, R. I. Returning to St. Louis in the autumn, at the request of friends he took charge of a religious paper called the "Observer," in which he condemned slavery, and advocated a gradual emancipation. In 1835 a letter signed by some of the most respected and respectable men of St. Louis, requested him to moderate the tone of his editorials with regard to slavery, and in an article in the "Observer" he replied to this letter by repeating his views, claiming a right to express them as he saw fit. But owing to repeated threats of mob violence, in July, 1836, he removed his paper to Alton, Ill., where his press was destroyed by mobs three times in one year. On Nov. 2, 1837, a public meeting was held, and Lovejoy denied that he had committed any offense, and claimed the rights of a citizen according to the constitution. He spoke of his continual persecution, of the threats of tar and feathers, and burst into tears when he referred to the danger of his wife and family, but declared that he should continue as he had begun. A few days later he called upon the editor of the Alton "Telegraph," and handed him a card for publication in the next issue. This card stated that Lovejoy was weary of contention, and in order to restore harmony he had decided to sever his connection with the "Observer." But before this could be set up in type the pastor of the Presbyterian church, Rev. W. F. Graves, called and asked for it. A fourth press was received at midnight on Nov. 6, 1837, and on the following night a mob attacked the building. Mr. Lovejoy and his friends were prepared for the attack, and defended themselves to the best of their ability, killing one member of the mob. Attempts were then made to fire the building, and Capt. Loring, one of the defenders, asked for volunteers to make a sortie. Lovejoy was one of the three who unhesitatingly offered his services; on going outside he received five bullets in his body, and expired almost immediately. Two days later, on the thirty-fifth anniversary of his birth, he was buried in Alton cemetery between two large oak trees, with a pine board, on which were his initials, to mark the spot. Many years later the mayor of the city had the remains removed to a lot near his own, where Mr. Thomas Dimmock placed a stone. In 1835 Mr. Lovejoy married Celia Ann French, of St. Charles, Mo., by whom he had one son. The date of his death was Nov. 7, 1837.

Owen Lovejoy

LOVEJOY, Owen, congressman, was born at Albion, Me., Jan. 6, 1811, was graduated from Bowdoin college, and entered the ministry but resigned his pastorate to take a seat in the Illinois legislature. He was a warm friend of Garrison, an earnest abolitionist, and attended the national convention at Buffalo in 1847. He was a representative in congress from Illinois in 1861, and on Jan. 23d of that year, in a brilliant speech, made a vigorous onslaught against slavery. He was a friend of Abraham Lincoln, and defended him in a letter to Garrison, only a few weeks before he (Lovejoy) died. He wrote a memoir of his brother, the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. Mr. Lovejoy died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1864.

FOSTER, Stephen Symonds, abolitionist, was born in Canterbury, N. H., Nov. 17, 1809. In early life he prepared himself to become a carpenter, learning that trade, but changed his mind, determined to become a clergyman, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1838, and studied at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city. When he learned, however, that he would not be permitted to preach abolition in the pulpit, he discontinued his studies, and devoted himself to the anti-slavery cause. While a theological student he persuaded some of his classmates to help him organize a meeting to protest against the preparations for war that were then going on, and which were caused by the dispute with England about the northeastern boundary. The faculty refused to permit him to use the chapel for such a purpose, which caused him to feel great dissatisfaction with the churches. In his speeches as an abolitionist he attacked the churches because they upheld slavery and sanctioned war, and as the New England people would not attend anti-slavery lectures, he would attend the church services and insist upon being heard on behalf of those in slavery. He was often carried out of the buildings by force, and was frequently put in prison for disturbing public worship. He wrote a number of articles on slavery for various periodicals, and in 1843 published a pamphlet, entitled "The Brotherhood of Thieves, a True Picture of the American Church and Clergy," which was in the form of a letter to Nathaniel Barney. In 1845 he married Abby Kelley (q. v.), and together they continued the agitation. For many years Mr. Foster lived on a farm near Worcester, Mass. He is described as a guileless and ingenuous man, whose faith in moral principles was absolute, and no one ever doubted

his honesty or candor. His talents as a speaker may be judged by Lowell's description:

"A kind of maddened John the Baptist,
To whom the harshest word comes aptest,
Who, struck by stone or brick ill-starred,
Hurls back an epithet as hard;
Which, deadlier than stone or brick,
Has a propensity to stick.
His oratory is like the scream
Of the iron horse's frenzied steam,
Which warns the world to leave a space
For the black engine's swerveless race."

Mr. Foster died near Worcester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1881.

GIDDINGS, Joshua Reed, abolitionist, was born in Athens, Bradford Co., Pa., Oct. 6, 1795. His ancestors emigrated from England in 1650 to this country and settled in Connecticut. His great-grandfather left that province in 1725 for New York, and at first lived in Canandaigua. In 1806 his father emigrated to Ashtabula county, O., taking his son with him, and there the family remained ever after. The boy had not the advantage either of a collegiate or an academical education, as he only attended school in the ordinary district school-house of the locality and period. His father had a grant of land, which, by some means, he lost, becoming quite poor in consequence, and father and son worked industriously on the farm. The elder Giddings had been a soldier in the revolution, and the boy derived from his stories of his experience impressions which affected his entire life. In 1812 young Joshua enlisted in the militia, and saw service during the war with Great Britain. He was sent on an expedition to the peninsula north of Sandusky bay, and on Sept. 29, 1812, he had a skirmish with the Indians. After his return from the war he was invited to teach the district school near Ashtabula, and, having accepted the proposition, succeeded in conducting the school to the satisfaction of those who were interested in it. In the meantime all his leisure was devoted to acquiring whatever knowledge was possible, and he began the study of law, having determined to adopt that profession. In 1817 he successfully passed his examination and was admitted to the bar. Soon after he married and settled down to the practice of his profession. In 1826 Mr. Giddings was elected a member of the Ohio state legislature, in which he served one term, when he declined a re-election. He continued to practice law until 1836, when he was elected to congress from the Ashtabula district as a whig. When he entered congress the Florida war was on, the principal object of which was to recover fugitive slaves; this brought Mr. Giddings into prominence, in opposition to slavery and the domestic slave-trade. His first effort to discuss the question of slavery in any connection on the floor of the house occurred in February, 1838, and he was met by the "gag-rule," which he at once began to fight, with the result of creating the greatest condition of excitement in the house, and arousing the slaveholding members to the most bitter and angry discussion of the subject. The result, however, paved the way for the repeal of the restriction upon the right of speech. In 1841 the celebrated "Creole" case was before the country, the Creole being a slave ship, which had been taken possession of by slaves on board, and carried into Nassau, New Providence, where, under British law, they were set free. The United States government, through the secretary of state, Daniel Webster, demanded from Great Britain payment for these slaves. This brought Mr. Giddings to his feet, and on March 21, 1842, he offered in the house of representatives a set of resolutions denying the power of the president to make such demands in behalf of the people of the United States, claiming that a majority of the citizens of the Union did not recognize the right of property in man. The introduction of these resolutions into congress created the greatest imaginable excitement among the Southern members, and as they, with their Northern adherents, were in a majority, the result was that Mr Giddings was publicly censured by order of congress, whereupon he resigned his seat and returned to Ohio. On making an appeal to his constituents, he was at once re-elected and instructed to return to the house and to reassert the views embodied in his resolutions. It was held by them that these views were correct, both morally and legally, and that the Federal government had no right to take under its protection the local institution of slavery. In 1843 Mr. Giddings, in combination with John Quincy Adams and seventeen other members of congress, issued an address to the people of the United States, declaring that the annexation of Texas "would be identical with dissolution." He persistently stood firm in his antagonism to slavery, and in regard to its every issue. In 1847 he would not vote for Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who was the whig candidate for speaker of the house, because, as he alleged, Mr. Winthrop's position on the slavery question was not satisfactory. On the same principle, in 1848, he refused to support Gen. Taylor in his candidacy for president, and, as a matter of fact, united with the free-soil party. One of the most eloquent speeches ever delivered by Mr. Giddings in congress was in connection with the attempt of seventy or eighty slaves to escape from the District of Columbia in the schooner Pearl. The captain and mate of the schooner being captured and put in prison, Mr. Giddings visited them there, whereupon his life was threatened by a mob; and even in congress this incident created such passion and excitement that certain slaveholding members went so far as to recommend the hanging of Mr. Giddings for his action on this occasion. In 1849 Mr. Giddings refused to support any candidate for the speakership who would not undertake to so appoint the standing committees that petitions on the subject of slavery should obtain a fair consideration. He opposed the compromise measures of 1850, and in that year a conspiracy was formed against him to ruin his character, a charge being made that he had wrongfully taken certain important papers from the post-office. A special congressional investigation completely cleared Mr. Giddings of this charge. The force and enthusiasm which Mr. Giddings put into his work in congress, and particularly into his oratorical efforts, could not but seriously affect his health, and on two occasions, in 1856 and in 1858, he was overcome by sudden seizures of illness and fell insensible on the floor of the house while engaged in debate. On March 4, 1859, Mr. Giddings retired from congress, after twenty years of continuous service. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln U. S. consul-general to Canada, and he continued to hold this position until his death. He was about six feet one inch in height, broad-shouldered, of very stalwart build, and was considered the most muscular man on the floor of the house; whenever he spoke he was listened to with great attention by the whole house, the members usually gathering around him. Besides a volume of his speeches, published in Boston in 1853, Mr. Giddings wrote, "The Rebellion; its Authors and Causes, (New York, 1864). He died in Montreal May 27 1864.

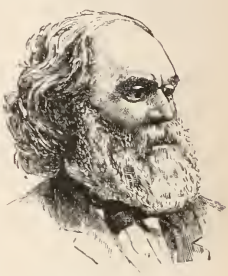
CAMP, David N., educator, was born at Durham, Conn., Oct. 3, 1820. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale College, and taught in public schools and academies for several years. In 1850 he was appointed a teacher in the Connecticut State Normal School at its opening, was associate principal of the institution in 1855, its principal and state superintendent of public schools in 1857. He held the state school superintendency until 1866, when he was appointed professor in St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. On the establishment of the National Bureau of Education he entered its service, at Washington, D. C., with Hon. Henry Barnard as its commissioner. He has edited the "Connecticut Common School Journal," revised "Mitchell's Outline Maps," and the "Governmental Instructor," and is the author of "Camp's Outline Maps and Geographies," the "American Year Book," the "History of New Britain," etc. He was chosen mayor of the city of New Britain in 1872, 1877, and 1878, and has represented that town in the Connecticut legislature, where he was chairman of the house committee on education. He has been connected officially with some of the New Britain manufacturing companies, and is vice-president of the New Britain National Bank. He is a member of the American Institute of Instruction, of the National Educational Association, and of the national and state councils of education.

David N. Camp.

WILLISTON, Payson, author, was born at West Haven in 1763, where his father, Noah Williston (1733–1811), was minister. He was graduated from Yale in 1783, studied theology at New Haven, and was pastor at Easthampton, Mass., from 1789 to 1833. He published a few sermons, and contributed to the first and second volumes of Dr. W. B. Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit" (1857). He died at Easthampton Jan. 30, 1856.

WILLISTON, Samuel, philanthropist, was born at Easthampton, Mass., June 17, 1795. He was intended for the ministry, but his eyes were too weak for study, and he was forced to turn to secular pursuits. His manufacture of buttons was begun on a small scale, and gradually enlarged; from about 1833 till 1848 he was in partnership with Joel Hayden at Williamsburgh, Hampshire Co.; after 1848 he continued the business by himself at Easthampton. The wealth thus acquired was most liberally expended, chiefly in behalf of education. He founded in 1840 the seminary which bears his name, and gave it some $270,000 in his lifetime and twice as much by his will. Besides this school, which is one of the largest and best in New England, he gave his birthplace a new church, and twice rebuilt it when destroyed by fire. He endowed several chairs in Amherst College, at a cost of $150,000, and did much for Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. In all, his benefactions amounted to $1,500,000. He died at Easthampton July 18, 1874.

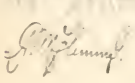
DODGE, Thomas H., lawyer, inventor, and philanthropist, was born at Eden, Lamoille Co., Vt., Sept. 27, 1823. He attended the public schools of Eden and Lowell, Vt., and Nashua, N. H., and then completed his education by taking courses of study respectively in the Literary Institute, Nashua, N. H., and the Gymnasium Institute, Pembroke, N. H., after which he entered a cloth manufactory, to learn the business, devoting his spare time to reading law and general study. From 1851 to 1854 he devoted himself entirely to the study of law, under the direction of able jurists, and after being admitted to the bar, opened an office in Nashua, N. H. In 1855 he accepted a position in the examining corps of the U. S. patent office, at Washington, becoming, later, examiner and chairman of the board of appeals. In 1858 he resigned these positions to engage in the practice of patent law, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States. He soon took rank among the first patent lawyers in the country. In 1864 he removed to Worcester, Mass., where, in addition to his law practice, he became interested in large manufacturing enterprises. His family residence is in Worcester, where he is esteemed as a public-spirited citizen, giving liberally to churches and the Natural History Society and the city corporation, his gifts to the latter including thirteen acres of valuable land, with a beautiful grove, to be known as Dodge Park. He also gave ten acres of land in the city of Worcester, to the order of Odd Fellows (of which he is not a member), as a site for the Massachusetts Odd Fellows' Home, and upon which the order has since erected an imposing and beautiful building. He published, in 1850, a book entitled "A Review of the Rise and Progress and Present Importance of the Cotton Manufactures of the United States." He also, in early life, made several valuable inventions, including a printing press for printing from a continuous roll, and an improvement in the hinge-bar mowing-machine, now used throughout the civilized world, and which saves, it is estimated, the labor of 2,000,000 men every haying season. Of late years he has devoted much time to farming and stock-raising. While residing in Washington Mr. Dodge devised the present plan of returning uncalled-for letters to the writers thereof, and on Aug. 8, 1856, submitted in writing a detailed statement of his plan to the postmaster-general, James Campbell, and although for a long time it was opposed by some officials and members of congress, it struck the public ear favorably and in time received the sanction of law, and the present generation receives and enjoys the benefits and advantages resulting from the change. To young men, however limited their means, his successful and useful life is a most encouraging example of the possibilities of energy and well-directed effort, both in the accumulation and distribution of wealth.



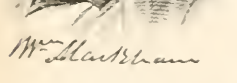
Thos. H. Dodge

WILSON, Bird, jurist and theologian, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 8, 1777, son of Hon. James Wilson. He was graduated from the College of Philadelphia in 1792, was admitted to the bar in 1797, and was presiding judge of common pleas for the seventh circuit from 1802 to 1818. During this period he edited his father's works, in three vols., 1803–4, and Matthew Bacon's "Abridgement of the Law" (seven vols., 1811–13). He was ordained deacon March 12, 1819, and priest in 1820, and for a year or two was rector at Norristown, Pa. From 1821 to 1850 he was professor of systematic divinity in the General Theological Seminary, New York, and from 1824 to 1841 secretary of the House of Bishops. His most important work is the "Life of Bishop White" (1839). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and that of LL.D. by Columbia College in 1845. His "Memorial," by W. White Bronson, appeared in 1864. He died in New York Apr. 14, 1859.

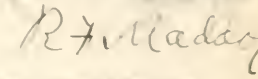
FLEMING, Andrew Magnus, lawyer and author, was born in Plymouth, Mass., Apr. 2, 1858. His parents removed to Delhi, Ia., when he was very young, where he attended the village school, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to the miller's trade. In two years he relinquished the trade from failing health, and while convalescing gratified his taste by extensive reading. At the same time he mastered stenography, and was employed in reporting speeches for the papers, and occasionally as court stenographer. In the autumn of 1877 he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Delaware county, Ia., March 3, 1880. During his legal studies he made his first essay in literature, writing a volume of verse, and a romance. His practice was interrupted by removal to western Iowa, where for five years he took charge of a large farm, but desiring to continue his literary work he went to Los Angeles in 1885 for material in that new field. Since that time he has been successfully engaged in mining and prospecting operations both in California and Nevada, devoting his leisure to literary work. He published, for private circulation: "Joe Bowers," a volume of poems, in 1883; "Wreckleback's Hotel" in 1887, "Captain Kiddle" in 1889, and has in press "Gleanings of a Tyro Bard," a volume of poems. He is also writing a romance, "The Gun Sight Mine," the scene of which is laid in Death Valley, Cal.



MARKHAM, William, capitalist, was born at Goshen, Conn., Oct. 9, 1811, the son of William and Ruth (Butler) Markham. His paternal ancestors came from England and settled in Middletown, Conn., in 1663. William was educated at New Hartford. In 1833 he went to North Carolina, remaining there two years, then removed to Augusta, Ga., finally locating in 1836 in McDonough, Henry Co., Ga., where for fourteen years he farmed. He removed to Atlanta in 1853, and was elected mayor the same year. He was one of the committee that surrendered Atlanta to Gen. Sherman in 1864, went North when the inhabitants were ordered to leave, and returned to Atlanta in June, 1865. He was the republican candidate for congress in 1876. Mr. Markham was a marked character. To extraordinary business ability and a signal force of nature, he added unswerving honesty of conviction and independence of opinion. An early citizen of Atlanta, he was a potent factor in its growth, devoted to its progress and full of public spirit in everything conducive to its welfare. As mayor in its turbulent young era, he ruled its disorderly spirits with a firm hand, repressing lawlessness and securing quiet. As a business man he had broad conceptions, wise judgment and untiring energy. He was a consummate real estate investor. He built 118 stores and houses from 1853 to the time of the war, and forty-eight structures since, including the Markham House—one of the leading hotels. The City Hall was built during his term as mayor. In 1859 he established, with Schofield, the large rolling mill that bore the latter's name. He planted and ran a great Florida orange grove of 100 acres. He was a successful merchant, but his crowning lustre was that he was a loyal and immovable Union man. In the whirlwind of secession he bravely opposed it, remaining true to the U. S. government, and after the war was a republican of unsullied repute. He was active in Presbyterian church and Sunday school work, and a warm helper in the Young Men's Christian Association and other charitable causes. He married Amanda D. Berry in 1839, and his two living children, Marvellus O. Markham and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, are worthy exemplars of his excellencies. Mr. Markham died in Atlanta Nov. 9, 1890.



MADDOX, Robert Flournoy, banker, was born in Putnam county, Ga., Jan. 5, 1829, of Scotch descent. His grandfather Nadey Maddox was a revolutionary captain of artillery who settled in Virginia, and his father Edward removed to Troup county, Ga. His mother, Mary F. Sale, was from Lincoln county, Ga. Robert, although raised on a farm, had an academic education, and in 1851, soon after removing to La Grange, Ga., was elected sheriff, and in 1853 treasurer, of the county. He served in the council of La Grange with Ben. Hill, John E. Morgan and Judge Bigham, and in 1858, having been engaged in the mercantile business in the meantime, he removed to Atlanta, where he continued merchandizing until the war, when he closed his store and raised the Calhoun guards, of which he was made captain. He was appointed to temporary command of 6,000 soldiers at the organization of Camp McDonald, and was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 42d Georgia infantry in 1862, and in 1863 colonel of the 3d Georgia reserves. After the war he resumed business, though returning to Atlanta without a dollar; was sent to the legislature in 1866; was appointed by Gov. Jenkins state agent to buy in the West food for the destitute, under an appropriation of $200,000; was elected alderman in 1874. In 1879 he took up banking and the manufacture of fertilizers, without giving up the large cotton business in which he was already engaged. He was president of the Atlanta and Florida Railroad from 1889 to 1891, and is now president of the Southern Phosphate Co. As a soldier he fought in some of the fiercest campaigns of the West, including Kentucky, Vicksburg, and Mission Ridge. As a member in both the general and city council, he was conspicuously able and useful; in the latter, as chairman of the finance committee, bridging over a crisis, wiping out a large floating debt, and reducing interest from eighteen to seven per cent. As president of the Atlanta and Florida Railroad, he raised the stock from zero to seventy-five. While in his position as president of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Co. he has displayed exceptional business wisdom and integrity. He married, at Covington, Ga., in 1860, Nancy J., daughter of Pernecius Reynolds, a leading citizen of the state. She died in 1890, leaving a son, Robert, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Eula M., wife of Henry, the son of Judge Howell Jackson of the U. S. court of Tennessee. Col. Maddox has one of the most attractive homes in Atlanta.



DODDRIDGE, Philip, lawyer, was born in Bedford county, Pa., May 17, 1772. He attended school at Wellsburg, Va., for several years, devoting himself principally to the study of Latin. After leaving school he took a trip down the Mississippi in a flatboat, and upon his return studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Wellsburg. He practised

with but little intermission until 1815, and was at that time recognized as the best lawyer in northern Virginia, and it is probable, if he has been equaled, he has not been excelled by any lawyer in the state. He was elected a member of the Virginia legislature in 1815–16, and was again elected a member of that body in 1822–23. He was a leading member of the constitutional convention of 1829–30, and in 1829 was elected to congress by the democratic party. His reputation had preceded him to Washington, and he at once took a foremost rank in the house. He continued a member of congress up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was serving on a committee to codify the laws of the District of Columbia. He possessed wonderful powers of condensation: the proper words seemed to fall in the proper places. There were neither too many nor too few, and Daniel Webster once said, "Philip Doddridge was the only man I really feared in debate." He was buried in the congressional cemetery in Washington. He died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1832.

LOWRY, Thomas, railroad promoter, was born in Logan county, Ill., Feb. 27, 1843. His father, Samuel R. Lowry, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, emigrated to America when a young man, and located in Pennsylvania, where, by his energy and industry, he acquired a fair competence, and in 1834 removed to the West, traveling from Pittsburg to Springfield, Ill., on horseback. A man of commanding presence, great dignity of character, courtly manners, and active in business affairs, he soon became prominent in his section, and was one of Abraham Lincoln's early friends and clients. In 1849 he removed to Schuyler county, Ill., where he at once took front rank among the leading men of that part of the state. It was in this new home that the boy Thomas began his lessons in life, and, like all boys of his time, was, when old enough, put to

Thomas Lowry

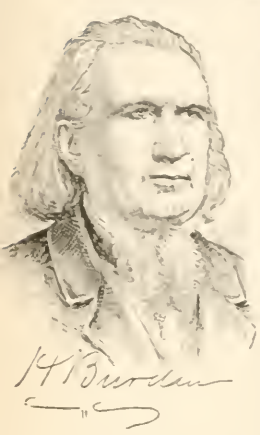
work on his father's farm in the summer, attending the village school, where the educational facilities were exceedingly good for that time, during the winter months. In 1863 he entered Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., but owing to ill health was forced to leave that institution before graduating. After leaving college he entered the law office of John C. Bagby, at Rushville, Ill., with whom he studied until May, 1867, when he was admitted to practice law in all the courts of Illinois. Thus equipped with a good education and a profession, young Lowry turned his face to the new Northwest to begin for himself the battle of life, and in February of that year made his entrance into Minneapolis, then a thriving village which challenged his admiration, and with whose people he determined to cast his lot. He at once began the practice of law, and continued his professional career successfully until about 1884, when the large personal interests he had secured in various important enterprises pertaining to the growth and development of both the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, forced him to abandon his chosen profession. Successful as Mr. Lowry had been in the practice of law, he had no sooner accepted the responsibilities of these new interests than he at once developed that wonderful talent in the administration of business affairs which has since contributed in a most remarkable degree to the marvelous growth and prosperity of the "Twin Cities" of the Northwest. Most conspicuous among the many important interests with which Mr. Lowry has been identified and has largely controlled, are the street-railway systems of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Taking control of the street railways in both cities in their early infancy, when the one was but barely self-supporting and the other in helpless bankruptcy, Mr. Lowry has carried them forward until the short tramway lines, operated by "one-horse" power and equipped with "bobtail" cars, of a few years ago, have grown into the most extensive and thoroughly equipped electric street-car systems to be found in the world. In addition to his street-car interests, Mr. Lowry has been prominently identified with the railway enterprises of the Northwest, contributing largely to the construction of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, of which company he is now the president. With many of the local enterprises of the city in which he lives Mr. Lowry has been prominently connected, and its general business growth, and its commercial and manufacturing interests have been greatly promoted by his public-spirited influence and helping hand. In 1870 Mr. Lowry was married to Beatrice M., daughter of Dr. C. G. Goodrich, by whom he has two daughters and one son. In all and every relation of life Mr. Lowry stands recognized as one of the most useful and worthy citizens of that city, to whose growth and prosperity he has so largely contributed, and as one of the most honorable and conspicuous representatives of the self-made men of the Northwest.

KEITH, Elbridge Gerry, financier, was born on Hillside Farm, Boone Co., Vt., July 16, 1840, the youngest son of Martin and Betsey (French) Keith. His father was a descendant in the seventh generation of the Rev. James Keith, a Scotchman and a graduate of Aberdeen College, who was the progenitor of the family in this country. His mother was of English descent, her ancestors being among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts and Vermont. Elbridge received his primary education in the New England district schools. In 1853 he entered the Barre Academy, and at the age of sixteen began his mercantile career in the village store of his native place. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where his brothers had preceded him; he entered their employ, and in 1865 was admitted as a partner in the firm of Keith Brothers. In 1884 he was elected president of the Metropolitan National Bank, to which he has since devoted the greater part of his time. He has been prominently identified with the progress and prosperity of Chicago, and has been active in politics and philanthropic works. Mr. Keith has, for the past twenty years, been identified with the republican party of Chicago, and has frequently served as a member of the city, state and national conventions, but has himself persistently declined political preferment. The only office he has accepted was that of member of the board of education, to which he was twice reappointed, serving upon its leading committees and as vice-president. In recognition of his valuable services, the board named the Keith School in his honor. Since retiring from the board he has continued to interest himself in educational affairs, and is one of the trustees of Beloit College, one of the incorporators of the Union League Club, and has been prominently identified with it in its various measures of reform, and was for one year its president. He has also been president of the Commercial Club and of the Bankers' Club. His leisure has been devoted to

E. G. Keith

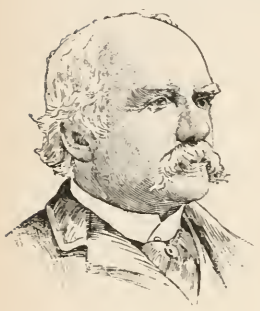
undenominational Christian work. Mr. Keith was married in 1865 to Harriet S. Hall, daughter of Joseph Hall, an old resident of La Salle county, Ill.

BURDEN, Henry, inventor, was born at Dumblane, Scotland, Apr. 20, 1791. The bent of his genius, for such his capacity proved to be, was early manifested in the inclination which prompted him to take a full course of scientific instruction at Edinburgh, including mathematics, engineering and drawing. His father was a farmer, and the son contrived and made a threshing machine on the same principles as the threshing machine of to-day. A grist-mill of superior merit was next devised and put into operation. The young man had no moulds for the manufacture of his implements, but few tools, and but rough materials upon which to work. He came to the United States in 1819. A letter of introduction which he brought to Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, then patroon of Albany county, N. Y., from John C. Preston, the U. S. minister at London, Eng., was of such use to him that he at once located at Albany, and began the manufacture of agricultural tools. His first invention in America was an improved plow, the same being awarded a premium at three county fairs. As early as 1820 he invented, and obtained a patent for, the first cultivator used in the country. In 1822 he removed to Troy, N. Y., and here he spent the remainder of his life. Beginning his career in that city as the superintendent of the Troy Iron and Nail factory, he closed it as the owner of one of the largest iron works in the world, which were built up no less by his inventive skill than by his persistent energy and executive ability. When he took charge of the little mill at Troy, it had in operation but a single pair of rolls for rolling out and slitting the imported iron into nail and spike rods, and a few machines for cutting nails. The first problem to which Mr. Burden gave thought after his settlement at Troy was the construction of a machine for making spikes, and he secured a patent for this in May, 1825. There was a strong prejudice, especially among ship-builders, against the use of his product, for they claimed that the machine-made article must necessarily be inferior to those made by hand. But as the result of modifications and improvements of his first machine patented in 1834, his countersunk flat-rail spikes gained an extensive market, prejudice having gradually disappeared. A visit to England, 1835–36, convinced Mr. Burden that flat rails for railways would be superseded by the T and H rails then coming into favor, and that a different sort of spike would be required. When he returned to Troy he therefore reconstructed his machines, and began the manufacture of the hook-headed spikes now in use, filling his first contract for it with the Long Island Railroad Co., for which he made ten tons of them. The machine for their making was patented in 1840. This simple spike has since then proved itself a most important factor in railroad-building in the United States. The litigation by which Mr. Burden's claim to priority in its invention and manufacture was decided is among the most memorable of kindred contests in the United States, lasting for nearly twenty years, and bringing such legal luminaries as William H. Seward, Nicholas Hill, Chancellor Walworth, and others, into its prosecution. A decision was ultimately secured from the U. S. supreme court, sustaining Mr. Burden's patent. The fertile brain of the inventor then turned its attention to the subject of steam navigation, and the principles which he first suggested more than half a century ago, have since then not only been successfully applied to the construction of ocean steamers, but they have now been adequately tested, so as to prove that they are the only correct principles that will enhance the speed, capacity and safety of seagoing vessels. He was also among the first to suggest the use of plates for iron-clad seagoing vessels, going so far as to make, at Troy, a number of specimen plates and sending them to Glasgow, Scotland, for examination. He constructed for use at the works at Troy, in 1838–39, an overshot water wheel, sixty feet in diameter, with a width of twenty-two feet. This has been aptly termed the "Niagara of water wheels." It does the work of 1,200 horses and yet this ponderous engine of power is so adjusted, and is fitted with such appliances, that its revolution is governed to a second of time by a single lever, and its force is fixed at any desired amount. When the water supply to run this monster was found unreliable, its inventor had large reservoirs built at a distance, and an immense surplus of water was thus obtained. Another machine of Mr. Burden's devising, which has obtained wide celebrity and employment, is the "Burden Rotary Concentric Squeezer." This was declared by the U. S. commissioner of patents to be the first truly original and the most important invention in the manufacture of iron at the time it was patented (1840), and when the question of the renewal of the patent was considered, prior to 1871, it was shown upon the testimony of experts, that during a short time in which it had been used in Pittsburg, Pa., it had saved over $500,000 to iron manufacturers. But the most important invention made by Mr. Burden was, doubtless, what has always been known as the horseshoe machine, the first one being set up in 1834, and a patent being issued for it in 1835. In 1843 he improved upon this, reducing its operations to two movements, and in 1857 perfected and patented the present machine, which takes the heated bar, cuts, bends and forges it into completed shape with one movement, at the rate of sixty per minute, or 3,600 shoes per hour. The reputation of this machine has come to be world wide, and with it, during the U. S. civil war, 1861–65, the Burden Works supplied all the horseshoes used in the Federal armies. When the war had continued for two years the Confederate authorities endeavored to procure its pattern by theft, with a view to the ultimate establishment of a horseshoe factory at Atlanta, Ga., but were frustrated in the endeavor. The governments of England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and other foreign powers have also availed themselves of it. The great works of Henry Burden



& Son at Troy, N. Y., which this man built up, are at this time one of the most extensive industrial establishments on the American continent. Travelers by rail to that city note with interest their many buildings and their blazing chimneys along the eastern bank of the Hudson river just below the city. Mr. Burden became sole owner of the works in 1848. They are now (1892) wholly owned and controlled by his two sons, James A. and J. Townsend Burden, and an idea of their number and magnitude is suggested by the statement that if the buildings should stand in one alignment they would occupy a tract of land more than a mile in length. It is not, perhaps, saying too much to add that by their development, and by his general influence upon the city of his adoption, the subject of this sketch did more than any ten men that ever lived in Troy to make it a great manufacturing centre. As a man, Mr. Burden was esteemed for his unquestionable integrity, indomitable perseverance, as well as for the mental quality signally exhibited by his many inventions. He was a man of pronounced religious convictions and life, and a fine church edifice of stone was erected by him as a memorial to his wife. He died at Troy Jan. 19, 1871.

DARLEY, Felix Octavius Carr, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1822. His father, John Darley, was an English actor who came to America soon after the revolutionary war. He had destined his son for a mercantile career, and at the age of fourteen young Felix was placed in a business house in Philadelphia. His talent for drawing manifested itself at an early age, when he was still employed as a clerk. Some of his caricatures attracted the attention of the editor of the "Saturday Museum," who purchased them, paying him a good sum. Thus encouraged, the young man determined to enter upon a new vocation. He was first engaged to illustrate a number of humorous works for Philadelphia publishing houses. He was a keen observer, and his aptness in sketching humorous situations and telling jokes without words made him very popular. In 1848 he removed to New York, and two years later the American Art Union invited him to illustrate Irving's humorous writings, a proposition which he accepted, and prepared two sets of designs, one depicting the scenes in "Rip Van Winkle," and the other "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," which, although only outline drawings, at once took the popular fancy and established his fame. In 1856 he made outline sketches for Hawthorne's novel, "The Scarlet Letter," and in the same year similarly illustrated another romance of New England life, entitled "Margaret," from the pen of Sylvester Judd. These were undertaken on his own responsibility, not having been ordered in advance, and consequently possess more of the characteristics of the author's genius than most of his other sketches. He furnished over 500 designs for the works of James Fenimore Cooper, and another set for Dickens's novels. In the meantime he was engaged by a number of illustrated magazines and newspapers, and soon acquired a reputation as the first artist of his time. He was employed by the government in making designs for government bonds and national bank-notes. Besides his outline drawings he produced a number of other works, some in color, and some in black and white, generally employing the aquarelle method in his work. He was one of the original members of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors, and was a member of the Artists' Fund Society of New York. In 1852 he became a member of the National Academy of Design. One of his most famous drawings is the wedding procession in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," which appeared in 1859. His reputation soon spread across the sea, and Prince Napoleon ordered four pictures from him. Among these were: "Emigrants Attacked by Indians," and "The Unwilling Laborer." In 1864 he visited Europe, and added largely to his stock of sketches. Many of these were published in book form in 1868, under the title "Sketches Abroad with Pen and Pencil." Among his exhibition pictures were many of a patriotic character, such as his "First Blow for Liberty" and "Foraging in Virginia." During the war of the rebellion he made many pictures descriptive of the stirring incidents of those times. Among these were Sherman's "March to the Sea," and "Dahlgren's Cavalry Charge at Fredericksburg." The latter work attracted universal admiration at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. His "Street Scene in Rome" in water color was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. One of his latest works was the production in 1886 of a series of illustrations of Shakespeare's plays. He died in Claymont, Del., March 27, 1888.



F. O. C. Darley

TENNEY, Asa W., lawyer, was born at Dalton, N. H., May 20, 1833. His youth was spent in farming and in attending the district school. He read all the books that came in his way, and became familiar with Shakespeare and other leading authors by reading their works in the intervals of resting his team, while plowing and harrowing upon his father's farm. When he was sixteen years of age, he began teaching school, and taught every winter for a dozen years. The first money he earned was $30, for ten weeks' teaching, in the winter of 1850, and this he spent for a term's tuition in a Vermont academy. Working on his father's farm in the summers, and teaching and studying winters, he prepared himself for college, and in 1855 entered Dartmouth. The custom of teaching in the winter then prevailed to so great an extent among the students that the terms were arranged for this purpose, the long vacation being in the winter, and young Tenney made his way through college by his own exertions. He was graduated in 1859, and began the study of law in Lancaster, N. H. The following year he was appointed school commissioner of Coos county, and held the office for two years, when he resigned. While studying law in Lancaster, he was principal of the academy in that town, and was highly successful; but the ambitions of the aspiring youth were not satisfied with the limitations of the country village, and in 1862 he set out for New York city. He was without friends or introduction in the metropolis, and had only $5 in his pocket on his arrival. He went from office to office seeking employment until his feet were blistered, but persevered until he obtained work which paid him $2 per week. After several weeks, he received the offer of a better place in the office of Benedict & Boardman, a leading law firm, and was soon made their court clerk at $6 a week, a large salary in those days. He completed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he made his home. The following year he opened his own office on Broadway, in New York city, and has continued it there ever since. His first case came to him curiously.

A. W. Tenney

One day a beggar entered his office, and was told by the young attorney that he had no money for him, as he was just starting in his profession, but he invited the beggar to take a seat, and when the beggar left, he gave him his card. A few days thereafter, the beggar sent to the young lawyer his first client in recognition of the courtesy he had received from him. Mr. Tenney tried this case on July 3, 1863, the day of the breaking out of the draft riots. As he was leaving the court-room, the City Hall park was blocked with people, and a large crowd was chasing a colored man driving a dray up Broadway. Mr. Tenney went at once to the authorities, and volunteered his services for the protection of the city, and was detailed that very night, with a score of others, to keep guard on the roof of the house of Mayor Opdyke, on Fifth avenue, and defend it against the threatening mob. The next day he led a force of 200 men, who charged upon a body of rioters armed with axes, clubs and knives, and captured the ringleaders, who were locked up in the police station. The courage displayed by him was complimented in the New York "Tribune" the following day. In later years Mr. Tenney has displayed the same essential qualities which characterized his youthful days, and their employment has brought to him an ample measure of deserved success. In the Lincoln-McClellan campaign of 1864, he began that career of public speaking by which he has since been widely known as one of the ablest and most effective platform speakers in the country. At the convention held at Atlanta, Ga., on July 4, 1867, the occasion being the organization of the republican party in that state, Mr. Tenney made the address, which was printed and widely circulated throughout the state. On the 10th of the same month, he spoke at Chippewa square, in the city of Savannah, to an audience of over 20,000 people, making the first public republican speech ever made in that city, and was protected while speaking by 150 mounted policemen, stationed around the stand from which he spoke, every one of whom wore the uniform of the Confederate soldier. In 1873, without any solicitation on his part, he was appointed U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of New York by President Grant, and was reappointed by Presidents Hayes and Garfield, and held the office for more than twelve years. Since his retirement from that office, he has devoted himself to his private practice in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, taking rank among the leading lawyers of those cities.

SEDGWICK, Theodore (3d), son of Theodore (2d) and Susan (Ridley) Sedgwick, was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1811; was graduated from Columbia in 1829, and in 1833 put forth a memoir of his great-grandfather, Gov. Wm. Livingston, was admitted to the bar, and went abroad as an *attaché* to the U. S. legation at Paris. Returning the next year, he soon rose to eminence as a New York lawyer. He was president of the Crystal Palace Association in 1852, twice declined the assistant secretaryship of state, and was offered the mission to the Netherlands in 1857. He wrote much for the "Evening Post," "Harper's Weekly," "Harper's Magazine," and other periodicals, edited the "Political Writings of Wm. Leggett" (2 vols., 1840), and published: "Thoughts on the Annexation of Texas" (1844); "Treatise on the Measure of Damages" (1847), and a few other works. His "Statutory and Constitutional Law" (1857) was enlarged by J. N. Pomeroy in 1874. Delicate health obliged him to give up practice for a time in 1850. In January, 1858, he accepted the post of U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York, but within the following year was forced to seek rest at Stockbridge, Mass., where he died Dec. 8, 1859.

DUTTON, Benjamin Franklin, business man, was born at Hillsboro, N. H., Oct. 4, 1831, the son of Ephraim and Phœbe (Wilson) Dutton, and grandson of Jeremiah and Betsy (Baker) Dutton. His ancestors are believed to have emigrated to America from Chester, Eng., and were among the early settlers of this country. The English Duttons are of very ancient lineage, having descended from the Norseman Ralla, A. D. 912. This ancestor married a daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France. William the Conqueror represented one branch of his descendants, and the Duttons of Gloucester another. The Duttons of Chester, from whom the American Duttons are descended, were noted for their honesty and valor. Benjamin F. Dutton was educated at the public schools and academies of his native state, and subsequently attended Capt. Partridge's Military Academy at Norwich, Vt. Subsequent to leaving school he taught penmanship in Washington, D. C., and afterward opened a commercial college at Alexandria, Va. He was successfully conducting this institution, when he was recalled to his native town to take a partnership with his father, who was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1859 Mr. Dutton removed to Boston, Mass., and engaged in the small ware and millinery jobbing business, the style of the firm being first B. F. Dutton & Co., which was changed to Dutton & Wyman, then Brown & Dutton, finally becoming B. F. Dutton & Co. In 1874 he formed a partnership with S. S. Houghton, under the firm name of Houghton & Dutton, which has attained a high rank among the business men of the United States. Mr. Dutton has encountered the usual vicissitudes incident to Americans doing business during the past forty years, but, however situated, he has held an unblemished reputation for

B. F. Dutton

ability and integrity, the characteristics of the ancient Duttons being nobly exemplified in his life. He is a typical American business man, prompt, sagacious, enterprising and honest. In 1851 Mr. Dutton was married to Harriet L. Hatch, daughter of Dr. Elijah and Sophia (Kingsbury) Hatch. She died in 1858, and in 1860 he was married to Harriet M. Conant, daughter of George W. and Louisa A. (Merrill) Conant, who has made his home a model of taste and refinement. His residence (shown in illustration) is one of the beautiful homes in the suburbs of Boston.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, author, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809, the son of Sarah Wendell and Abiel Holmes, who was a graduate of Yale College in 1783, and for forty years pastor of the first church in Cambridge. Through his mother Dr. Holmes is of distinguished Dutch and English descent and through his father is descended from English ancestors quite as worthy. Through his mother he is related to the Wendells, Quincys, and Jacksons, the Quincys having been among the first settlers of Boston, and gave a president to Harvard; to the Olivers, one of whom was lieutenant-governor of Boston; to Gov. Bradstreet, and is distantly related to Wendell Phillips, Richard Henry Dana, and William Ellery Channing. The first Holmes of this branch of the family was Thomas Holmes, of London, a lawyer. John Holmes settled at Woodstock, Conn., in 1686, and was one of the first proprietors of this new town, settled by a colony from Roxbury, Mass. David, Oliver's paternal grandfather, served in the French and Indian wars as captain, and at the first news of the battle of Lexington he joined the army as surgeon, serving nearly four years, when, broken in health, he returned home, and soon after died. In 1807 Rev. Abiel Holmes moved into the historic gambrel-roofed house in Cambridge, where the poet was born two years later. This old house was selected by General-in-Chief Artemas Ward, as his headquarters; here the occupation of Bunker Hill was planned, and Gen. Washington was entertained; Gen. Warren rested here on his way to Bunker Hill, and here Benedict Arnold received his first commission. Oliver went to a school at Cambridgeport, for about five years, where he had for schoolmates Alfred Lee, afterward Bishop of Delaware, Margaret Fuller, and R. H. Dana, and then to Phillips Academy at Andover, to prepare for college, and where for a few days he was very homesick. It is said that his parents sent him to Andover with the hope that he might become a clergyman. It was here he made his first attempt at versification, a translation from the first book of the "Æneid," in heroic couplets. He was graduated from Harvard in 1829, in the class with William H. Channing, Prof. Benjamin Pierce, James Freeman Clarke, Rev. S. F. Smith, and Benjamin R. Curtis. He contributed twenty-five poems to one of the college periodicals, "The Collegian"—some of which have not been surpassed by his later productions—delivered the poem at commencement, and was one of the sixteen members elected to the Phi Beta Kappa society. In the following year, when it was proposed to break up the old frigate Constitution, Holmes wrote his poem "Old Ironsides," one of the finest patriotic lyrics in the language, beginning,

"Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!"

which was published in the Boston "Advertiser," saved the ship, was extensively copied in other papers, and gave the author a wide reputation. For a year after leaving college he studied at the Cambridge Law School under Judge Story and Mr. Ashmun, during which time he produced many of his most famous humorous pieces, including "Evening by a Tailor," and "The Height of the Ridiculous." With Epes Sargent and Park Benjamin, in 1833, he contributed five or six poems to a gift-book, entitled "The Harbinger," a collection made at the suggestion of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, which was sold for the benefit of the asylum for the blind. He subsequently studied medicine under Dr. James Jackson, and in the spring of 1833 went abroad, where he studied medicine, chiefly in Paris, returned to America in the autumn of 1835, and received his degree of M.D. in 1836. In August of that year he delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa society his long poem in rhymed heroics, entitled "Poetry, a Metrical Essay," designed to express some general truths on the sources and the machinery of poetry. At this time he was described as "extremely youthful in his appearance, bubbling over with the mingled humor and pathos that have always marked his poetry, and sparkling with coruscations of his peculiar genius, his Phi Beta Kappa poem of 1836, delivered with a clear, ringing enunciation, which imparted to the hearers his own enjoyment of his thoughts and expressions, delighted a cultivated audience to a very uncommon degree." In the same year he published his first volume of poems, containing among others "The Last Leaf," a favorite of Abraham Lincoln's, who said, "for pure pathos, in my judgment, there is nothing finer than those six lines in the English language." He referred to the following verse:

"The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom,
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb."

In 1839 he was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth College, and in 1840 he married Amelia Lee, daughter of Judge Charles Jackson, of the supreme court of Massachusetts, resigned his professorship at Dartmouth, and settled in Boston to practice his profession. During the summer of 1849, and for several consecutive summers, he occupied a house at Pittsfield, Mass., where he had as neighbors Herman Melville, G. P. R. James, Miss Sedgwick, Fanny Kemble and Hawthorne. In 1847 Dr. Holmes was appointed to succeed Dr. John C. Warren as professor of anatomy and physiology in the Harvard Medical School, and at about the same time he became a lyceum lecturer, and was much in demand for several years. He received three of the Boylston prizes for medical dissertations, and his essays were published together in 1838. He has, besides this, published several scientific works and several volumes of poems. In 1852 he delivered in several cities a course of lectures on the "English Poets of the Nineteenth Century." On the establishment of the "Atlantic Monthly," in 1857, Dr. Holmes became one of its contributors. His first contributions were in the form of a series of conversational papers, entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," which contained some of his best poems. An eminent critic says: "Possibly his near friends had no just idea of his versatile talent until he put forth the most taking serial in prose that ever established the prestige of a new magazine. At forty-eight he began a new career, as if it were granted him to live life over, with the wisdom of middle-age in his favor at the start. Coming, in a sense, like an author's first book, 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table' naturally was twice as clever as any 'first book' of the period." This was followed by a similar series, "The Professor at the Breakfast-Table," written somewhat in the manner of Sterne, yet without much artifice. The Story of Iris has been called "an interwoven thread of gold." After a long interval appeared "The Poet at the Breakfast-Table," of a more serious cast than its predecessors. In his preface he says that these papers were the fulfillment of a plan that was conceived twenty-five years before, when he published in the "New England Magazine" two articles under the title of "The Autocrat of the

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Breakfast-Table." His novels, "Elsie Venner" and "The Guardian Angel," were written to illustrate a psychological theory of heredity, and are more remarkable as character-studies than as novels. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday, in 1879, the publishers of the "Atlantic Monthly" gave a breakfast in his honor. Many literary celebrities were present, and Dr. Holmes read his poem entitled "The Iron Gate," which he wrote for the occasion, and which has been called "the finest creation of his genius," with the exception of "The Chambered Nautilus." In 1882 Dr. Holmes resigned his position as Parkman professor of anatomy at Harvard, for the purpose of devoting himself to literary work, and was immediately appointed professor *emeritus*. In November of that year he delivered his last lecture before the students. He is described as being a little under the medium height, as quick and nervous in his movements, and conveys, in speaking, the impression of energy and intense vitality. He is said to "have a poet's sensitiveness to noises, and a dread of persons of superabundant vitality and aggressiveness." Dr. Holmes said that as a child he was afraid of the tall masts of schooners and ships, and used to cover up his eyes from them. Mr. Kennedy, who has written his life, says: "Holmes is one of the last survivors of an illustrious group of writers who lived in an epoch of great intellectual brilliancy —the era of Transcendentalism. He belongs to what may, perhaps, be known to posterity as the Concord school, the writers belonging to which have, one and all, based their intellectual creations upon the moral, and whether they have sung, or lectured, or written fiction, have never failed to reveal the fact of their Puritan antecedents by deftly wreathing the lustrous flowers of their thought around some hidden sermon, some practical moralization, or some useful lesson in life. Holmes was brought up in a Calvinistic family. . . . The one persistent purpose running all through the prose writings of our author has been to attack the effete ecclesiasticism of the Calvinistic creed. . . . The central core of him is bravery, honesty, kindliness; and it is as a writer of humorous poetry that Holmes excels." E. C. Stedman, in the "Century," says: "The distinction between his [Holmes's] poetry and that of the new makers of society-verse is, that his is a survival, theirs the attempted revival, of something that has gone before. . . . Holmes's early pieces, mostly college-verse, were better of their kind than those of a better kind written in youth by some of his contemporaries. The humbler the type, the sooner the development. . . . There are other eighteenth-century survivors, whose sponsors are formality and dullness; but Holmes has the modern vivacity, and adjusts without effort even the most hackneyed measures to a new occasion. Throughout the changes of fifty years he has practiced the measures familiar to his youth, thinking it fit and natural, and one to which he would do well to cling. The conservative consistency of his muse is as notable in matter as in manner. On the whole, so far as we can classify him, he is at the head of his class, and in other respects a class by himself. Though the most direct and obvious of the Cambridge group, the least given to subtilties, he is our typical university poet; the minstrel of the college that bred him, and within whose liberties he has taught, jested, sung, and toasted, from boyhood to what in common folk would be old age. . . . The poet of 'The Last Leaf' was among the first to teach his countrymen that pathos is an equal part of true humor; that sorrow is lightened by jest, and jest redeemed from coarseness by emotion, under most conditions of this our evanescent human life. . . . The thing we first note is his elastic, buoyant nature, displayed from youth to age with cheery frankness, so that we instinctively search through his Dutch and Puritan ancestries to see where came in the strain that made this Yankee Frenchman of so likable a type. Health begets relish, and Holmes has never lacked for zest—zest that gives one the sensations best worth living for, if happiness be the true aim of life. . . . In his early work the mirth so often outweighed the sentiment as to lessen the promise and the self prediction of his being a poet indeed. Some of one's heart-blood must spill for this, and, while many of his youthful stanzas are serious and eloquent, those which approach the feeling of true poetry are in celebration of companionship and good cheer, so that he seems like a down-east Omar or Hafiz, exemplifying what our gracious Emerson was wont to preach, that there is honest wisdom in song and joy. . . . Eloquence was a feature of his lyrics. . . . 'The Meeting of the Dryads,' another early poem, is marked by so much grace that it seems as if the youth who wrote its quatrains might in time have added a companion-piece to 'The Talking Oak.' The things which he turned off with purely comic aim were neatly finished, and the merriment of a new writer, who dared

not be 'as funny' as he could, did quite as much for him as his poems of a higher class. . . . His poetry was and is, like his humor, the overflow of a nervous, original, decidedly intellectual nature; of a sparkling life, no less, in which he gathered the full worth of heyday experiences. See that glimpse of Paris, a student's penciled sketch, with Clemence tripping down the Rue de Seine. It is but a bit, yet through its atmosphere we make out a poet who cared as much for the sweets of the poetic life as for the work that was its product. He had through it all a Puritan sense of duty, and the worldly wisdom that goes with a due perception of values, and he never lost sight of his practical career. His profession, after all, was what he took most seriously. Accepting, then, with hearty thanks, his care-dispelling rhyme and reason, pleased often by the fancies which he tenders in lieu of imagination and power, we go through the collection of his verse, and see that it has amounted to a great deal in the course of a bustling fifty years. These numerous pieces divide themselves, as to form, into two classes—lyrics and poetic essays in solid couplet-verse; as to purpose, into the lighter songs that may be sung, and the nobler numbers, part lyrical, part the poems, both gay and sober, delivered at frequent intervals during his pleasant career. . . . In the years that followed his graduation, while practicing in Boston and afterward a lecturer at Dartmouth, he was summoned, nothing loath, whenever a dinner-song or witty ballad was needed at home, and calls from transpontine and barbaric regions came fast upon him as his pop

ularity grew. Here are some forty printed poems, which cheered that lucky class of '29, and how many others went before and after them we know not. Among college-poets the paragon—and surely this the ideal civic bard, who at the outset boasted of his town,

"Her threefold hill shall be
The home of art, the nurse of liberty,"

and who has celebrated her every effort, in peace or war, to make good the boast. . . . I have referred to the standing of Dr. Holmes as a life-long expert in the art of writing those natty lyrics, satires, and *jeux d'esprit*, which it has become the usage to designate as society-verse. . . . And yet society-verse, meaning that which catches the secret of that day or this, may be—as poets old and new have shown us—picturesque, even dramatic, and rise to a high degree of humor and of sage or tender thought. The consecutive poems of one whose fancy plays about life as he sees it, may be a feast complete and epicurean, having solid dishes and fantastic, all justly savored, cooked with discretion, flanked with honest wine, and whose cates and dainties, even, are not designed to cloy. Taken as a whole, Holmes's poetry has regaled us somewhat after this fashion. His pieces light and wise—'Contentment,' the 'Epilogue to the Breakfast-table Series,' 'At the Pantomime,' 'A Familiar Letter,' etc.—are always

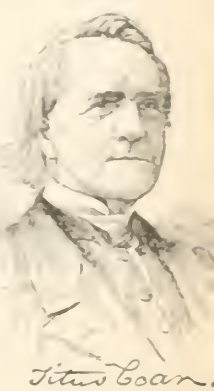
enjoyable. One or two are exquisite in treatment of the past. 'Dorothy Q.,' that sprightly capture of a portrait's maiden soul, has given, like 'The Last Leaf,' lessons to admiring pupils of our time. For sheer humor, 'The One-hoss Shay,' and 'Parson Turell's Legacy' are memorable—extravagances, but full of character almost as purely Yankee as 'Tam O'Shanter' is purely Scotch. In various whimsicalities, Holmes sets the key for Harte and others to follow. 'The First Fan,' read at a bric-à-brac festival in 1877, proves him an adept. . . . Good and bright as these things are, some of his graver work excels them. Where most in earnest he is most imaginative; this, of course, is where he is most interested, and this again, in moods the results of his scientific bent and experience. Here he shows himself akin to those who have both lightness and strength. Thackeray's reverential mood, that was so beautiful, is matched by the feeling which Holmes, having the familiarity with Nature that breeds contempt in graver men, exhibits in his thoughts upon 'The Living Temple.' . . . There are charity and tenderness in 'The Voiceless,' 'Avis,' 'Iris,' and 'The Silent Melody.' . . . 'The Living Temple' and 'The Chambered Nautilus' doubtless show us their writer's finest qualities, and are not soon to be forgotten." The things which, after all, sharply distinguish Holmes from other poets, and constitute the bulk of his work, are the lyrics and metrical essays composed for special audiences or occasions. Starting without much creative ambition, and as a bard of mirth and sentiment, it is plain that he was subject to faults which an easy standard entails. With respect to his style, there is no one more free from structural whims and vagaries. He has an ear for the "classical" forms of English verse, the academic measures which still bid fair to hold their own—those confirmed by Pope and Goldsmith, and here in vogue long after German dreams, Italian languors, and the French rataplan had their effect upon the poets of our motherland across the sea. His way of thought, like his style, is straightforward and sententious; both are the reverse of what is called transcendental. When he has sustained work to do, and braces himself for a great occasion, nothing will suit but the rhymed pentameter; his heaviest roadster, sixteen hands high, for a long journey. A phantasmagory of the songs, odes, and rhymed addresses of so many years; collegiate and civic glories; tributes to princes, embassies, generals, heroes; welcomes to novelists and poets; eulogies of the dead; verse inaugural and dedicatory; stanzas read at literary breakfasts, New England dinners, municipal and bucolic feasts; odes natal, nuptial and mortuary; metrical delectations offered to his brothers of the medical craft—to which he is so loyal, bristling with scorn of quackery and challenge to opposing systems—not only equal to all occasions, but growing better with their increase. The half of his early collections is made up from efforts of this sort, and they constitute nine-tenths of his verse during the last thirty years. Now, what has carried Holmes so bravely through all this, if not a kind of special masterhood, an individuality, humor, touch, that we shall not see again? Thus we come, in fine, to be sensible of the distinctive gift of this poet. The achievement for which he must be noted is, that in a field the most arduous and least attractive he should bear himself with such zest and fitness as to be numbered among poets, and should do honor to an office which they chiefly dread or mistrust, and which is little calculated to excite their inspiration. As Holmes's humor had relaxed the grimness of a Puritan constituency, so his prose satire did much to liberalize their clerical system. This was not without some wrath and objurgation on the part of the more rigid clergy and laity alike, and at times worked to the disadvantage of the satirist and his publishers. The notable prose essay on Edwards excites a wish that he oftener had found occasion to indulge his talent for analytic characterization. He has few superiors in discernment of a man's individuality, however distinct that individuality may be from his own. Emerson, for example, was a thinker and poet whose chartered disciples scarcely would have selected Holmes as likely to proffer a sympathetic or even objective transcript of him. Yet, when the time came, Holmes was equal to the effort. He presented with singular clearness, and with an epigrammatic genius at white heat, if not the esoteric view of the Concord Plotinus, at least what could enable an audience to get at the mold of that serene teacher and make some fortunate surmise of the spirit that ennobled it. Holmes, among our poets, is another original writer, but his prose is a setting for brilliants of a different kind; his shrewd sayings are bright with native metaphor; he is a proverb-maker, some of whose words are not without wings. As a New Englander he long ago was awarded the highest sectional praise—that of being, among all his tribe, the cutest. His cleverness and versatility bewilder outside judges. Is he a genius? By all means. And in what degree? His prose, for the most part, is peculiarly original. His serious poetry scarcely has been the serious work of his life; but in his specialty, verse suited to the frolic or pathos of occasions, he has given us much of the best delivered in his own time, and has excelled all others in delivery. Both his strength and weakness

lie in his genial temper and his brisk, speculative habit of mind. Concerning "Over the Teacups," the last of his serial papers, published in 1891, the "Nation" says: "The present volume follows, as naturally as the years themselves, its predecessors, with a full circle about the table whose conversations found, nearly forty years ago, so fortunate a reporter, and whose occasional poems were received with a general welcome." The "Saturday Review" said: "Dr. Holmes is, of all living American authors, the one who may most truly be said to have won the hearts of English readers; . . . there is no American author now living whose works are more often read and (which is the best test of their value) more often taken up again, than those of Dr. Holmes." He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 7, 1894.

PLATT, Orville Hitchcock, senator, was born at Washington, Conn., July 19, 1827. His father, Daniel Platt, was a farmer. He himself worked on the farm until he was twenty years old, receiving his education in the common schools, and at Frederick Gunn's Academy, styled the "Gunnery," which has since become a well-known institution. He afterward studied law in the office of Gideon H. Hollister, the historian of Connecticut. He was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1849, and later to the bar of Pennsylvania, where he spent six months in the Towanda office of Ulysses Mercur, chief justice of the court of Pennsylvania. In 1851 he resumed his law practice in Connecticut, settling at Meriden, where he has since resided. In 1855–56 he served as clerk of the Connecticut senate, and in 1857 was elected secretary of the state. He was elected a member of the state senate in 1861–62, and was a member of the house in 1864 and 1869, filling the position of speaker during the last-named year. In 1877 he was a judge of probate, and was appointed state attorney for New Haven county, retaining that position until 1879, when he was elected to the U. S. senate to succeed Wm. H. Barnum. He was his own successor in 1885, and again in 1890, having been elected by the unanimous vote of the republican members of the state legislature. He has served on various important committees during his senatorial career, including the committee on pensions and the committee on contingent expenses, and was chairman of the committee on patents, and acting chairman of the committee on the revision of laws. In the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses he was chairman of the committee on territories, during which time six new states were admitted into the Union. He was chairman of the sub-committee having in charge the "Copyright" bill, passed in 1891, and to his efforts in committee and on the floor of the senate, are due in great part the passage of that measure. He is a forcible speaker, his style is finished, his words well chosen, and his arguments logical. In the senate he is regarded as a careful legislator, a close student of political questions, and a man of sound judgment. He has always maintained a high standing in the legal profession, doing a large general business, though making a specialty of patent law. He is prominently connected with religious and philanthropic works of the city of Meriden, and in a quiet unostentatious way is the friend of the needy and troubled, who never hesitate to go to him for assistance and advice. The veteran of the war and the soldier's widow have no more stanch supporter. In 1887 Yale conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

O. H. Platt

COAN, Titus, missionary, was born in Killingworth, Conn., Feb. 1, 1801. He received his education under private tutors, and at the age of eighteen taught a country school. He continued the business of instruction for about ten years, when he entered the Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y. Being graduated in 1833, he undertook for the Boston Board of Missions an exploration of southern Patagonia, for the purpose of establishing there a mission. Narrowly escaping with his life, he returned to this country in the following year, and was sent as missionary to the Sandwich Islands, where he served for forty-eight years. He was regarded by the natives of the islands with an affection that was well-nigh veneration, and his work among them was attended with the most important results. In his interesting account of a visit to the Sandwich Islands in 1873, Charles Nordhoff gives the following sketch of his life and work: "And in Hilo, when you go to visit the volcano, you will find Dr. Coan, one of the brightest and loveliest spirits of them all, the story of whose life in the Umato island, whose apostle he was, is as wonderful and as touching as that of any of the earlier apostles, and shows what great works unyielding faith and love can do in redeeming a savage people. When Dr. and Mrs. Coan came to the island of Hawaii its shores and woods were populous, and through their labors thousands of men and women were instructed in the truths of Christianity, inducted into civilized habits of life, and finally brought into the church. As you sail along the green coast of Hawaii from its northern point to Hilo, you will be surprised at the number of quaint little white churches which mark the distances almost with the regularity of milestones; if, later, you ride through this district or the one south of Hilo, you will see that for every church there is also a school-house; you will see native children reading and writing as well as our own at home; you may hear them singing tunes familiar to our own Sunday-schools; you will see the native man and woman sitting down to read their newspaper at the close of the day; and if you could talk with them you would find they knew almost as much about our late war as you do, for they took an intense interest in the war of the rebellion. And you must remember that when, less than forty years ago, Dr. and Mrs. Coan came to Hilo, the people were naked savages with no church and but one school-house in the district; without printed books or knowledge of reading. They flocked to hear the Gospel. Thousands removed from a distance to Hilo, where, in their rapid way, they built up a large town, and kept up surely the strangest 'protracted meeting' ever held; and going back to their homes after many months they took with them knowledge and zeal to build up Christian churches and schools of their own. Over these Dr Coan has presided these many years, not only preaching regularly on Sundays and during the week in the large native church at Hilo, and in two or three neighboring churches, but visiting the more distant churches at intervals to examine and instruct the members and keep them all on the right track. He has seen a great population turned from darkness to light, a great part of it following his own blameless and living life as an example, and very many living to old age steadfast and zealous Christians." He wrote books on "Patagonia" and "Life in Hawaii," and numerous contributions to periodicals. He continued to reside in the Sandwich Islands until his death, which took place in Hilo, Hawaii, Dec. 1, 1882.



Titus Coan

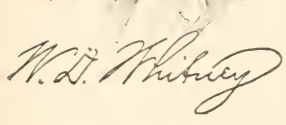
WHITE, John S., educator, and head master of the Berkeley School, New York, was born in Wrentham, Mass., Feb. 3, 1847, the son of the Rev. John S. White, a Baptist preacher, descended on both sides from the early Pilgrim settlers of Massachusetts Bay, who married Anna Richardson, of Medway, Mass., a woman of broad education, fine judgment, and cultivated tastes. The subject of this sketch was educated in Boston, graduating from the Chapman grammar and English high schools in 1861 and 1864 respectively, and carrying away the first medal in each. In July, 1864, he enlisted in the "hundred days' service," 42d Massachusetts volunteers, and served during that period with his regiment, although at the time only in his seventeenth year. He afterward entered and was graduated from the Boston Latin School, and in June, 1866, entered Harvard, having to borrow the money to meet the expenses of his first term, his father having lost his health and income. He won a "Thayer scholarship" of $300 each year, with which, and by private teaching, he was enabled to meet his expenses and to repay the loan by means of which he had entered the university. He was graduated, with the highest classical honors, from Harvard in 1870, and was immediately elected to a vacant sub-mastership in the Boston Latin School, and three months afterward was promoted to a full mastership. Mr. White's university experience was remarkable not only for his general scholarship, but also for his success in the composition and delivery of the Latin oration of welcome to Charles W. Eliot, who was inaugurated president of Harvard in 1869. Of this oration Ex-President Walker said: "For once we have heard a Latin oration of which every word could be understood by a classical scholar." Mr. White was a born teacher, and his educational course throughout was directed with a view toward that

profession. His power with boys placed under his instruction has been exceptional. Displaying confidence in their word and their integrity, he has always been enabled to gain their confidence in return. In 1871 Mr. White married Georgie A. Read, daughter of a well-known Boston merchant, and a graduate with the first honors of her class from Mount Holyoke Seminary. In 1873 Mr. White resigned his position in the Boston Latin School, and spent the next fourteen months with his family in Europe, visiting all the great schools and universities of Great Britain, France and Germany. In 1874 Mr. White was called to Cleveland, O., to open a private classical English school for boys, called the Brooks School, after its founder, Rev. Frederick Brooks, brother of Phillips Brooks, D.D. Here he introduced military drill and calisthenics, and succeeded in conducting the school on the very best basis and with most excellent results of profit and usefulness. The school grew rapidly, and in 1876 had 147 pupils established in a handsome and suitable new structure. In the same year this school was brought within the law for the teaching of military science and tactics by a regular army officer. In June, 1878, the Brooks School had twenty teachers and nearly two hundred pupils. In 1879 Mr. White received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity College, and a year later resigned the headmastership of the Brooks School to enter upon the same position in the new Berkeley School in New York. Mr. White's previous experience at once began to exhibit its value in this school, which grew with great rapidity, until it is to-day among the first preparatory schools in the country, having sent nearly three hundred boys to the leading colleges. The school dedicated its new fire-proof building, 100 feet square, with an armory covering 8,000 square feet, in the spring of 1891. The school also has a gymnasium and ten acres of play-ground at Morris Dock, known as the Berkeley Oval, together with a boat-house on the Harlem river. The accommodations when completed will be no more than sufficient to house its 300 boys, this being the growth in ten years under the fine administrative ability and scholarly direction of Dr. White.

RANKIN, Egbert Guernsey, physician and surgeon, was born at Astoria, Queens Co., N. Y., July 19, 1856, the son of James M. and Anna E. Rankin (*née* Schenck), grandson of Henry Rankin, a prominent Scotch merchant, who came over in the latter part of the last century. He was one of the Rankins of Sterlingshire, a family of Covenanter stock some of whom, it is said, signed the solemn league and covenant during the time of the persecution of the Scotch church under Charles II. On the maternal side Dr. Rankin descended from the Dutch and English who were among the early settlers of this country, and whose lineage is traced to the time of Charlemagne. The maternal branch (Schenck) extends back to the time of the Conqueror. Dr. Rankin's maternal great-grandfather, Maj. Henry Schenck, and his great-great-grandfather, Col. Jacob Blockwell, were both members of the provincial congress, and officers in the Continental army during the war of the revolution. Dr. Rankin was prepared for college at the Adelphi and Lockwood Academy, Brooklyn, entered Columbia College at the age of sixteen, and was graduated in 1876, receiving the degree of A.B. and A.M. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. E. Guernsey and entered the medical department of the University of New York, graduating in 1878, after which he devoted much time to the study of the new school of medicine, or homœopathy. In the autumn of 1878 he entered Ward's Island Hospital, New York, as *interne*, where he remained for a year, serving as house physician, house surgeon, and special pathologist. In 1879 he became associated with Dr. W. T. Helmuth in the practice of medicine. He spent several months abroad, and on his return resumed private practice alone, continuing until 1886, when he became associated with Dr. Egbert Guernsey, his old friend and preceptor. He was appointed visiting surgeon of Ward's Island in 1885; was surgeon to the Western Dispensary from 1880 to 1887; surgeon and medical director to the House of the Good Samaritan until that institution was consolidated with the Hahnemann Hospital. He was

surgeon to the New York Central railroad from 1888 to 1889. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, trustee of the New York Marble Cemetery, and a member of the Psi Upsilon Society of Columbia College.

WHITNEY, William Dwight, philologist, was born in Northampton, Mass., Feb. 9, 1827. After receiving a thorough academic education he entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1845. He then obtained a position as clerk in a banking house, where he remained for five years, devoting his leisure to the study of languages, for which he had a particular taste, and in 1850 went to Germany to further pursue his linguistic studies. He remained three years at the universities of Berlin and Tubingen, under Franz Bopp, Albrecht Weber and Rudolph Roth, the foremost philologists and Sanskrit scholars of the time. In 1856, in connection with Dr. Roth, he prepared and published an edition of the "Atharva Veda Sankita," the text of which was copied from manuscripts in the Royal Library of Berlin, compared and combined with other copies in the libraries at Paris, London and Oxford. In 1849 he became a member of the Oriental Society, and has since distinguished himself among all his learned associates by the number and worth of his contributions to its "Transactions," and his untiring efforts to promote the interests of the society. He ranks as one of the first Sanskrit scholars of his period, and has written numerous text-books, which have received the highest encomiums for the correctness of facts and general grammatical doctrine, for which they are distinguished. He maintains the original idea that in the science of language, of which his expositions are authority, the outgrowth of speech is by the acknowledgment of conventional signs, and that the commencement of language was imitative. In 1854 he was appointed professor of Sanskrit at Yale College, and in 1870 professor of comparative philology, both of which he still (1892) retains. In 1858 he undertook the republication of "Colebrook's Miscellaneous Essays," with notes. In 1869 he was one of the active workers in founding the American Philological Society, and was its first president. In 1875 he published a volume, entitled the "Life and Growth of Languages," which was most favorably received, both at home and abroad, and was translated into the French, German and Italian languages. He was awarded the Bopp prize from the Berlin Academy for the text, with English versions, notes and native commentary of the Saittiriya Prâitcâkhy. Besides the works already mentioned he is the author of sundry critiques and essays, published in various English, German and American periodicals, and has also published: "Logical Consistency in Views of Language," "The Upanishads and Their Latest Translations," "Compendious German Grammar," "Sanskrit Grammar, Including both Classical Language and the Older Dialects of Veda Brahmana," and many other works of equal erudition and importance. In 1861 he was awarded the degree of Ph.D. by the University of Breslau, and the same year that of LL.D. by Williams College, 1869 from William and Mary, and 1876 from Harvard; in 1886, LL.D. from Columbia, and from St. Andrews, Scotland, J.U.D., in 1874. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and of various other scientific bodies, both at home and abroad; a Knight of the Prussian Order, "Pour le merite," and a correspondent of the Berlin, Turin, Rome and St. Petersburg academies, and of the Institute of France. He was editor of the "Dictionary of the English Language," published by the Century company in 1891. He died at New Haven, Conn., June 7, 1894.



McCOY, William Edward, cotton manufacturer, was born in Augusta, Ga., Nov. 14, 1840. The ancestors of his father, Charles McCoy, came from Scotland to Virginia, spreading over New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, his grandfather dying in Kentucky. The great-great-grandparents of his mother, Frances A. Tutt, were Abraham Martin and his wife, Elizabeth Marshall (a near relative of the famous chief justice), who removed from Virginia to South Carolina. Their son, William, a brave artillery captain, fell at the siege of Augusta, Ga., in the revolution. William's wife, Grace Waring, and sister, Miss Martin, are mentioned in "Heroic Women of the Revolution." His daughter Elizabeth married Gabriel Tutt, whose son, William Martin Tutt, wedded Priscilla, sister of the late William H. Howard, the parents of Frances A. (Tutt) McCoy. Mr. McCoy had an academic education and was serving as a bookkeeper when the war began. He entered the service in May, 1861, as a private, in the 6th Georgia infantry, and after the battle of Murfreesboro was detailed in the field quartermaster's department. Returning to Augusta, he clerked until 1868, when he became bookkeeper for the Graniteville Mills of South Carolina, and in 1869 was made cashier in the central office at Augusta, where he remained until 1878, when he resigned and spent a year in New York. In 1879 he returned to Georgia and bought the Augusta Waste Works, and operated them successfully until 1881, when he organized them under a stock company into the Riverside Mills, of which he became, and is now, president. He is director of the John P. King Cotton Mills, Augusta Land Company, Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Southern Manufacturers' Association. From the moneyless soldier of 1865, Mr. McCoy has become one of the business pillars of his progressive city, and president of the only waste cotton mill in the South, and by his able management, one of the most prosperous southern factories. This mill holds a peculiarly valuable relation to the other great cotton mills, as it utilizes their waste, and to the able proprietor is due the credit of having saved thousands of dollars each year that had been lost heretofore. Mr. McCoy has been the author of the gratifying success of this unique and important factory. He has energy, systematic methods and fine administrative ability, and these superior business qualities, coupled with his integrity, have given him the confidence and esteem of the public, and solid prosperity to his well-conducted enterprise. He is a member of St. Paul's church, and a Mason, having taken the 32d degree, and is a past grand captain-general of the Georgia grand commandery of Knights Templars. He was twice married, first in 1878 to Mrs. Katharine Gregg, eldest daughter of Ex-Gov. James H. Hammond, of South Carolina, who died in 1882; and in 1889 Mrs. Jenette H. Redfield, daughter of B. D. Hamlin, ex-president of the Pennsylvania senate, became his second wife. He lives on the Sand Hills, a beautiful suburb of Augusta.

MITCHELL, John Lendrum, congressman and capitalist, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19, 1842, the son of Alexander Mitchell, originally from Aberdeen, Scotland, who was known for fifty years throughout this country, as the wealthiest man west of the great lakes. His son's education was begun in America. After exhausting all the educational advantages of this continent, he was sent abroad to complete his studies in the great universities of Europe. After six years of close application at Geneva, Munich and Dresden, he was about to enter on his professional career, at the age of twenty, when the civil war broke out in the United States and he responded to the call to arms in his native land, and hastened home, taking his place as second lieutenant of company I, in the 24th Wisconsin volunteer infantry. He was promoted step by step, on the staff of Gen. Sill, and was finally made chief of ordnance to Gen. A. Bayard. At this time his eyesight failed, and to his regret, and that of his comrades, he was obliged to return home. At the age of thirty he represented the most populous and richest district in the state senate, which he held with honor to himself and to his state: he was re-elected without opposition, but his increasing business cares compelled him to decline further political honors, until 1890, when he was nominated representative in congress, a position his honored father twice filled; his personal popularity was such that he easily defeated one of the foremost men in the city by a large majority. He is the president of the 24th Wisconsin regimental organization. Congress appointed him a member of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home. He is manager of the Milwaukee Home, with 2,000 veterans, and he is now (1892) actively engaged for those who tried to save the Union, by erecting, at his own expense, a Wisconsin Soldiers' Monument, that will not only be a tribute to the nation, and a lasting ornament to his native city, but an immortal tribute to the heroes who died in their country's cause, and will serve to farther bring the generous donor's name down to posterity.

ABBOTT, Austin, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec 18, 1831. He is a son of Jacob Abbott, the author, and a brother of Dr. Lyman Abbott. He received his early educational training under the personal supervision of his parents at Boston, Roxbury, and Farmington, Me. In 1843 his father removed to New York, and in 1847 Austin entered the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1851, taking an English oration at the commencement. He subsequently studied law, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, having been allowed by the court to offer himself for examination shortly before he attained his majority on the condition that he should not take the oath or enroll until he became of age. He entered into partnership with his elder brother, Benjamin Vaughan, and his brother Lyman afterward joined the firm. They practiced law and wrote on legal subjects under the firm name of Abbott Brothers. Austin Abbott prepared the greater part of "Abbott's New York Digest," and "Abbott's Forms." After the dissolution of the firm by the removal of his brothers, Mr. Abbott continued practice alone, being chiefly engaged as counsel in important cases, and consulting counsel in many in which he never appeared in court. In the conduct of the defence of the suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher, he gained a national reputation. He was associated with the counsel for the government in the Guiteau case, in which his advice was sought on the question of insanity, and the practice in selection of jurors. Mr. Abbott began the publication in 1880 of a series of works, for the writing of which he had been long preparing. The first volume, the "Trial Evidence," was followed in 1883 by a "Brief for the Trial of Civil Issues before a Jury," and in 1889 a "Brief for the Trial of Criminal Cases" appeared, and another on the "Modes of Proving the Facts in Either Class of Trials," and in 1891 a "Brief on Questions Arising on the Pleadings in Civil Actions." The object of these works was to aid in clearing and simplifying the technical difficulties of procedure, and in reducing the number of mistrials, thus facilitating contests on their merits. These works have been adopted as text-books and as desk books for the bench in all parts of the country. Few legal works have had so extended a circulation in so short a space of time. Speaking of these books, the Albany "Law Journal" says: "The treatment is in every way admirable. The series of four is indispensable to the safe conduct of causes, civil and criminal. There is no other living lawyer who devotes such shining powers to the benefit of his profession in such unambitious and practical ways." In 1887 the University of the City of New York conferred on Mr. Abbott the degree of LL.D., and in 1891 he was appointed dean of the Law School of the University, with the chair of pleading, equity and evidence, he having already lectured in the special course of the institution for several years. By his advice the undergraduate course was revised and enlarged and the practical features increased, as the best preliminary introduction to the theory of the law, and a graduate course, founded on the same principle, was adopted, improvements which have resulted in a great increase of numbers in the school, and of the grade of instruction. Among Mr. Abbott's other works, besides those mentioned, are: "Reports of Practice Cases;" "Report of New Cases;" "New Practice and Forms," etc.

SCOTT, Walter, one of the founders of the Disciples or Campbellites, was born at Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Oct. 31, 1796, remotely related to his great namesake. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, emigrated in 1818, and three years later, at Pittsburg, met Alex. Campbell and his father, Thomas, then Baptist ministers. Together they studied the Scriptures, and by a literal application of the standards of the New Testament found that Christendom had departed from the purity of the apostolic age. Wishing to return to this, and to cure or check the evils of sectarianism without bringing in another sect, they labored as independent preachers until 1827, when they were excluded from fellowship with the Baptists, and forced to organize a body of their own. Scott was a partner in Campbell's plans and efforts, wrote much for the "Christian Baptist and Millennial Harbinger," and carried on the work in the West, preaching with much power against the wide-spread apostasies from primitive faith and practice. He compiled a hymn-book, and published "The Gospel Restored" (1854); "The Messiahship; or, The Great Demonstration" (1858), and a pamphlet on "The Union" (1860). He was much exercised over the prospect of civil war, and the first guns

fired at Fort Sumter hastened his death, at May's Lick, Mason Co., Ky., Apr. 23, 1861. (See his Life, by W. Baxter, 1874.)

ATTWOOD, Julius, banker, was born at East Haddam, Conn., Feb. 23, 1824. He attended the public schools of his native town until fourteen years of age; was then, for three years, assistant ferryman on the Connecticut river, and from seventeen until twenty-two years of age, worked at shoemaking. During his apprenticeship he studied in his leisure hours, and, for the seven years following, taught in the common and higher schools of Long Island. In 1854 he returned to his native town and entered into mercantile business, in which he continued for seventeen years, reading law during the time. He was admitted to the bar in 1871. In the spring of 1859 he was elected judge of the probate court, and he has now held that office for thirty-three years—a longer period than a judicial position has been continuously held by any one now living in his state. Nineteen years of this time he held the office of town clerk and registrar of his native town. He was also a member of the general assembly of Connecticut during 1873 and 1874. He has held the office of trial justice in his county since 1856; in 1866 was elected grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the state of Connecticut, and in 1867 and 1868 represented that jurisdiction in the supreme grand lodge of that order. In 1883 he was elected president of the National Bank of New England, which position he has continuously held to the present time. He has been identified with the whig and republican parties, and for forty-eight years has been connected with the Episcopal church. He has been twice married—in 1852 to Sarah A. Gould, of Stony Brook, L. I., by whom he had one child, Frederick J. Attwood, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is also married and has four children; and in 1862 to Catharine Palmer, of East Haddam, by whom he has one child, Bertha Palmer Atwood, a graduate of the Yale Art School.

Julius Attwood

SMITH, James, signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Ireland at an unknown date, probably not later than 1720. His father, a well-to-do farmer, emigrated in 1729. The son was sent to the College of Philadelphia, became a lawyer, and while at Shippensburgh, Cumberland Co., Pa., combined surveying with his practice. Settling at York, where most of his active life was spent, he rose to prominence, started and operated an iron mill in the vicinity, was for a time the only member of the bar in that town, and became locally noted as a wit. As a patriot he was active and prominent at an early date, having the credit of raising the first company in the province for the defence of liberty, and afterward gaining the title of colonel. His tract on "The Constitutional Power of Great Britain Over the Colonies" did excellent service. He was one of the delegates from the various counties who met in 1774 to discuss non-importation and the calling of a congress, and of their committee to draw up instructions for its members. He took part in the Pennsylvania conventions and conferences which prepared the way for independence, and with Dr. B. Rush and T. McKean framed the resolutions looking to that end, in opposition to those who strove to maintain the connection with Great Britain. He helped to form a militia camp for the defence of Philadelphia, and a constitution for the new state. Sent to the Continental congress in July, 1776, he affixed his signature to the declaration, and kept his seat for two years and four months. He was elected to the legislature in 1779, became a judge of the court of appeals in 1780, a brigadier general of militia in 1782, and in 1784 an advocate for his state in the dispute as to the Wyoming lands. In 1785 he was again in congress. He urged the adoption of the federal constitution, continued to practice law at York, Pa., until 1801, and died there July 11, 1806.

REYNOLDS, Robert J., governor of Delaware, was born in Smyrna, Kent Co., Del., March 17, 1838. His father, Robert W. Reynolds, was sheriff of Kent county in 1834, and for the same county was appointed register of wills in 1853; was the nominee for governor in 1862, and defeated by his opponent, Samuel Jefferson, by only four votes. Doubtless the subject of this sketch inherited his political abilities and inclinations from his worthy sire. He received a good practical education at the schools in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and subsequently settled near Petersburg, Kent Co., Del., where he has since resided and been engaged in farming. He has extensive peach orchards, and has been eminently successful as a farmer and cultivator of fruit. In 1869 he was elected a member of the general assembly, and was elected state treasurer in 1879, and re-elected in 1881; he has also frequently served as chairman of county and state democratic committees; was chairman of the democratic state central committee at the time when Richard Harrington was chairman of the republican state committee, and ran his campaign in a boat on wheels; he was, besides, chairman of the state committee in the campaign that elected Grover Cleveland president. He was himself nominated for governor Aug. 12, 1890, receiving on the first ballot 151 votes of the 163 delegates composing the convention. A motion was made and adopted that the nomination be unanimous, and Gov. Reynolds received a majority of the votes at the general election, was duly inaugurated and installed, and if his initial steps are an indication of his future actions, he will, without doubt, make one of the most able executives the state has known.

Robert J. Reynolds

EVARTS, Jeremiah, philanthropist, was born at Sunderland, Vt., Feb. 3, 1781. He was fitted for college under the private tuition of Rev. John Eliot, of Guilford, Conn., and entered Yale in 1798. After his graduation he taught a short time in the Peacham (Vt.) Academy, studied law in the office of Judge Chauncey, of New Haven, and opened a law office there in 1806. Four years later he removed to Charlestown, Mass., where he continued to reside until his death, devoting himself exclusively to religious work. He was editor of the "Panoplist," a religious monthly, from 1810 to 1820, and of the "Missionary Herald," the official organ of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from 1820 to 1831. He was elected treasurer of the board in 1812, a member of its prudential committee in 1813, and its corresponding secretary in 1821. He died at Charleston, S. C., May 10, 1831, his death being undoubtedly hastened by his excessive exertions in behalf of the cause he had most at heart. His memoirs were written (1845) by Ebenezer C. Tracy.

FLOWER, Roswell Pettibone, governor of New York, was born at Theresa, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1835. When a boy he became a clerk in a country store, afterward worked in a brickyard and on a farm. He was educated at the country district schools, and at the Theresa High School, graduating from the latter when eighteen years of age. After graduating he taught school for a while, and was clerk in the Watertown post-office. He then opened a jewelry store and brokerage office in the same town, which was his first step toward making his fortune. In 1869 he took up his residence in New York city, retaining his home in his native town. In 1881 he was elected to the unexpired term in the house of representatives, *vice* Levi P. Morton, who resigned to accept the portfolio of minister to France. He was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress from the eleventh congressional district of New York, defeating Waldorf Astor. While in congress he gained the reputation of a wise, conservative, and fearless representative of the people for the empire state. In 1882 he was favored by many as a candidate for governor of the state of New York, and was a candidate for that high office at the convention held in Syracuse; the honors of the nomination were, however, carried by Grover Cleveland. Later on his name was also mentioned for the presidential nomination by the democratic party. In 1888 the nomination for lieutenant-governor was tendered him by his party, which honor he was compelled to decline for business reasons. In November, 1889, he was again returned to congress, receiving over 12,000 majority. While a member of this congress (the fifty-first), he was the acknowledged champion of the World's Fair being held in New York, and made for himself an enviable record in endeavoring to defeat the McKinley tariff and Force bills. His position on granting pensions to veterans of the civil war won for him from all sections of the country the gratitude of thousands of the old soldiers for his unselfish devotion to their interests. Mr. Flower is a self-made man, and a thoroughly representative American—an example worthy of emulation to the coming generations. He is a democrat of broad and conservative views, with an abundance of strong common sense, which is the best qualification for the discharge of public duties. In June, 1891, he received the democratic nomination for governor of the state of New York, and was elected in November of that year by a majority of nearly 50,000 over his republican opponent, J. Sloat Fassett. Mr. Flower's triumph was due, to a great extent, to the confidence that men of all political faiths had in him as a man who had during his public life, furnished sufficient evidence of his ability to guard and protect the interests of the state and the people. He married, Dec. 26, 1859, Sarah M., daughter of N. H. Woodruff, of Watertown, by whom he had born to him one daughter, who married J. B. Taylor, of Watertown, N. Y., in January, 1890.

Roswell P. Flower

WRIGHT, Henry Clarke, reformer, was born in Sharon, Litchfield Co., Conn., Aug. 29, 1797. Mr. Wright was a hatmaker, but subsequently studied for the ministry at Andover, and was licensed to preach in 1823. He settled at West Millbury, Mass., in 1833, joined the New England Anti-Slavery Society in 1835, became prominent as a lecturer on anti-slavery topics, and defended peace, socialism and spiritualism. He was an eloquent speaker, and was conspicuous among the anti-slavery orators who annually assembled at the anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society in New York. His publications are: "Man-Killing by Individuals and Nations Wrong" (Boston, 1841); "A Kiss for a Blow" (London, 1843), a new edition of which was published in 1866; "Defensive War Proved to be a Denial of Christianity" (1846); "Human Life Illustrated" (Boston, 1849); "Marriage and Parentage" (1854), and "The Living Present and the Dead Past" (1865). Mr. Wright died in Pawtucket, R. I., Aug. 16, 1870.

DAHLGREN, Charles B., engineer, and late captain U. S. navy, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 16 1839, the oldest son of Rear-Adm. John H. Dahlgren and Mary Clement Dahlgren, and is the last surviving child of that marriage. He was educated in Washington, and brought up in a naval and military atmosphere at the capital of the nation. From 1857 to 1860 he studied ordnance and steam-engineering at the West Point foundry, and entered the engineer corps, U. S. navy, graduating at the head of a large class at the beginning of the war. He was with Capt. Wilkes on the San Jacinto when he captured the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell, and with Com. D. D. Porter from New Orleans to Vicksburg. In 1863 he participated in all the actions, from the capture, by assault, of Arkansas Port to the surrender of Vicksburg. After the passage of the batteries on Apr. 16, Adm. Walke said: "Ensign Dahlgren was present everywhere, actively receiving and transmitting orders, during that terrible fire of infantry and artillery." For his service at this time he received a commission and a command. In his official report Adm. D. D. Porter said: "Lieut. Dahlgren was assigned for duty by Gen. McPherson, to the management of the naval battery of nine-inch Dahlgren shell guns which was well served." The continued and arduous service and severe injuries sent him to the hospital for three months, after which he again undertook active duty, this time in the East, serving in front of Charleston under his father, and on the James river, protecting the right of Gen. Grant's army. Later he served as fleet ordnance officer of the N. A. B. squadron, and as executive officer of the Gettysburg, and in the bloody assault on Fort Fisher, where he narrowly escaped death, being one of the two officers who were not killed. After the surrender of Lee in 1865, Capt. Dahlgren tendered his resignation although urged by the navy department to remain in the service. For the next twenty-five years he followed, in the far West, his chosen profession of engineering, and wrote several war papers and a standard technical work on the "Historic Mines of Mexico," which has become the authority on the subject. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R. and is a member of the American Congregational Society, and several historical associations. He resides in Trenton, N. J.

C. B. Dahlgren

Two of his sons bear the honored names of his father, John A., and his brother Ulric.

KING, Grace, author, was born in New Orleans, La., 1859. On her mother's side she is of Huguenot descent, while the blood of the Puritans comes through her father, William W. King, a prominent lawyer and important factor in the *ante-bellum* political and social life of New Orleans. There was hardly a question of municipal or riparian law he did not argue, and his briefs furnish texts for judges now on the bench. Miss King has spent her life thus far entirely in the South, either on her father's plantation in the parish of St. Martin (the Attakapas country) or in New Orleans. She was educated at the Creole schools in New Orleans, and by private tutors, and in accordance with the educational methods of the time and place, particular attention was given to lingnistic development, so that besides her knowledge of English she is familiar with French, German and Spanish. Her general education came through her almost omnivorous reading. Her sketches of Creole life, contributed to the "New Princeton Review" (1886–88), gained her reputation, and being put together, form her novel, "Monsieur Motte" (1888). In 1886 she published "Bonne Maman," and in 1889, "Earthlings," "Bayou l'Ombre," "Madeline Chevalier Alain de Triton," and other short stories, have been published from time to time, generally in "Harper's Weekly." Miss King's work has been to portray the different forms of woman's character developed in Louisiana by a commingling of races, the institution of slavery, and the sudden plunge into poverty which the war brought upon the richest and most aristocratic families. She has tried, regardless of conventional rules, to depict faithfully what certain girls and women think, say and do.

RINEHART, William Henry, sculptor, was born at Union Bridge, Carroll Co., Md., Sept. 13, 1825. He grew up on his father's farm, working there until his eighteenth year, when he was apprenticed to a stone-cutter. In 1844 he entered the Baltimore marble yard, where he began to study drawing and to model, and in 1855 he went to Italy, settling in Rome. He revisited America in 1857, 1866 and 1872. To the period of his first visit belong the widely known bas-reliefs, "Night" and "Morning;" two figures, "The Indian" and "The Backwoodsman" which support the clock in the house of representatives; to the second, "Christ" and "The Angel of Resurrection" in Loudon cemetery, the bronze statue, "Love Reconciled with Death," in Greenmount cemetery, Baltimore, the bronze doors of the capitol in Washington, which he undertook to finish after the death of Thomas Crawford, etc.; to the third, his statue of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney in Annapolis, Md., "Clytie" in the Peabody Institute, "Rebecca" in the Corcoran gallery, Washington, etc. Mr. Rinehart died in Rome, Italy, Oct. 28, 1874.

FRENCH, Francis Ormond, banker, was born at Chester, N. H., Sept. 12, 1837, tenth in descent from Edward French, one of the founders of Ipswich, Mass., 1636, who removed in 1652 to that part of Salisbury, which by change of boundaries of the colony, 1741, became Southampton, N. H. His father, Benjamin Brown French, was clerk of the U. S. house of representatives 1845–47, commissioner of public buildings under Lincoln, and interested with S. F. B. Morse and Amos Kendall in the practical introduction of the electric telegraph in this country and was president of the first company organized to construct a line between Washington and New York city. His mother, Elizabeth Richardson, was daughter of Chief Justice W. M. Richardson, of Chester, N. H.; a family also descended from early settlers of Charlestown, Mass., which furnished a participant to the "Boston Tea Party" and a captain in the revolutionary army. Francis O. French passed his youth in Washington, D. C., fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, entered the sophomore class at Harvard in 1854, and was graduated with the class of 1857 in due course. He was secretary of the Hasty Pudding Club and class poet; a pupil of James Russell Lowell, he then had aspirations and encouragement for a literary career, but he began the study of law, taking the degree of LL.B. in 1859 at Harvard Law School, of which he was librarian one year. He completed his law studies in the office of Thomas Nelson, New York city, where he was admitted to the bar in May, 1860. In March, 1861, he married Ellen, daughter of Amos Tuck, of Exeter, N. H., and removed there to practice law. In September, 1862, he was appointed deputy naval officer of customs at Boston, and April, 1863, deputy collector of that port. He was frequently acting collector, and during the draft riots of 1863 put the custom-house and sub-treasury in condition to stand siege; a precaution fortunately not required. In 1865 he resigned, to enter the banking firm of Samuel A. Way & Co., Boston, and later on the banking firm of Foote & French, where he continued until October, 1870, when he removed to New York at the invitation of Jay Cooke & Co., who, in connection with Hugh McCulloch, formerly secretary of the treasury, was organizing the London firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. On failure of Jay Cooke & Co. in 1883 he continued to represent the London firm which, in face of this great calamity did not suspend, but continued successively as McCulloch & Co., and Melville Evans & Co. In February, 1874, he was one of a group who acquired control of the First National Bank of New York city, and was engaged in the several funding operations of the United States loans. His paper upon the payment of the U. S. four per cent's in gold coin was adopted by Secretary Sherman and circulated throughout Europe and the United States during the negotiation of that loan. In 1880 he disposed of his interest in the bank and retired from active business and has since spent much time abroad. He was president of the Harvard Club of New York for two years, and is a trustee of Phillips Exeter Academy. In 1888 he became president of the Manhattan Trust Co., of New York.

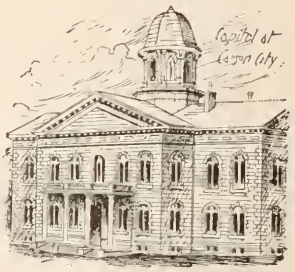
REED, Benjamin E., clergyman, was born in St. Louis, May 2, 1844. He was educated in Maryland, and at Alleghany College, W. Va., served through the war on the Southern side in Gilmore's battalion, then entered the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, was ordained 1868–69, and passed from the rectorship of Brandon, Va., to that of Mount Calvary, St. Louis, where he is highly esteemed as a preacher, pastor and citizen. He has been president of the State Chautauqua Association, has lectured much on temperance, written for the press, and published several sermons.

GRONER, Virginius Despauex, soldier, was born in Norfolk, Va., Sept. 14, 1836. In 1859 Mr. Groner visited Texas as the guest of Gen. Samuel Houston, who was at that time governor of Texas.

Mr. Groner subsequently associated with a company of Texas rangers, and took part in the engagement with the Comanche Indians. Just before the civil war broke out he returned from Texas, and when the Confederacy was formed, was appointed assistant adjutant-general in the regular army, and assigned to duty at the seat of government. During the first battles around Richmond in which Gen. Joseph Johnson commanded, Gen. Groner was placed in charge of the archives of the government of the Confederacy and removed them to Lynchburg, Va. While the second battle was being fought he reported on the field to Gen. Robert E. Lee, with whom he remained until after the Malvern Hill fight. He had charge of the entire organization bureau of the Confederacy until the latter part of of 1862, when, desiring more active service, he was assigned to the command of a North Carolina cavalry regiment with headquarters at Franklin, Va., and with his regiment was engaged in fighting around Suffolk. When the army of northern Virginia was in Maryland he was made colonel of the 61st Virginia infantry, and had assigned to him a regiment of cavalry, a battalion of infantry and two battalions of artillery. He remained with this command at Warrenton until the Confederate forces retreated from around Culpeper, and for a number of days defended the bridges at Warrenton and Rappahannock Station. He then moved his command to Fredericksburg, and from that time took part in all the gallant fighting of the army of northern Virginia, surrendering at Appomattox. In politics Gen. Groner was a conservative during the reconstruction period, and took an active part in the election of Gilbert C. Walker, Virginia's first governor after the civil war. He afterwards became a republican. He was himself once a candidate for governor of his native state, and his party has on several occasions placed his name in nomination for U. S. senator, but Gen. Groner pays little attention to politics, being almost wholly engrossed in business affairs. He is president of the National Compress Association; president of the steamship line run by that association between Norfolk and Liverpool, and is actively interested in many other business enterprises. Gen. Groner was president of both branches of the Norfolk city council from the reorganization of that city after the civil war until 1880. During his administration the bonds of that city appreciated from 47 to 107, and he was also instrumental in saving the city a large amount of interest. He has besides contributed greatly to the advancement of the shipping interests of Norfolk; was appointed a commissioner from Virginia to the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. He is also chairman of the committee on tariffs and transportation, a member of the committee on ceremonies, and chairman of the subcommittee which will have charge of the rendezvous of the navies of the world, at Hampton Roads and New York harbor in the spring of 1893. He is also a member of the board of control of alternates to the world's fair national commission.

WOODS, Leonard, theologian, was born at Princeton, Worcester Co., Mass., June 19, 1774. His father was a serious minded farmer, and the boy read Jonathan Edwards at an early age. He was graduated with the first honor at Harvard in 1796, taught for eight months at Medford, Mass., read divinity under Dr. C. Backus, at Somers, Tolland Co., Conn., and in December, 1798, was ordained pastor at Newbury. He attracted attention in 1805 by some papers in the "Panoplist," maintaining the doctrines of Calvinism against Channing and Buckminster. He held the chair of theology at Andover from the foundation of the seminary in 1808 until 1846. One of his students, Prof. H. B. Smith, of Union Seminary, New York, wrote in 1862: "It was a kind Providence for the New England churches that a man like Mr. Woods was called. He was emphatically the judicious divine of the later New England theology." He bore a leading part in forming the minds, or at least the religious opinions, of over a thousand persons who entered the Congregational ministry. Besides his labors in the class-room, he was a founder of the American Tract, Temperance and Education societies, and of the A. B. C. F. M., on the presidential committee of which he served for twenty-five years. He published "Letters to Unitarians," 1820, which involved him in a controversy with Dr. Henry Ware (q. v.); "Lectures on the Inspiration of the Scriptures," 1829; "Memoirs of American Missionaries," 1833; "Examination of the Doctrine of Perfection," 1841, which caused a controversy with Rev. Mr. Mahan; "Lectures on Church Governments," 1843, on "Swedenborgianism," 1846, and "Theology of the Puritans," 1851. His works, except this last, were collected in five volumes, 1849–50. He received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1810. He died at Andover, Aug. 24, 1854, leaving a manuscript history of the seminary.

COLCORD, Roswell K., governor of Nevada, was born at Searsport, Waldo Co., Me., April 25, 1839, of American antecedents. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and subsequently learned the trade of ship carpenter. In 1856 he removed to California where for three years he pursued placer mining in Tuolumne and Calaveras counties. He then settled in Nevada, where he has since resided, and engaged in the mining and milling business, holding successively the positions of superintendent, manager and owner of the works during a period of twenty years. Politically he has been an adherent of the republican party. While believing that every man should be a politician, he has never sought political preferment or held office until he was elected governor of Nevada in 1890, a position which he has filled with honor to himself and credit to his state. He has pronounced political views; advocates the free coinage of silver; a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, a high liquor license, proper restriction of foreign emigration and naturalization, and believes that no man should be permitted to vote until he can read, write and speak the English language. He opposes all religious interference with the public schools or with politics.



FEW, William, senator, was born in Baltimore county, Md., June 8, 1748. His ancestor, William Ffew came with William Penn to America. In 1758 the family removed to Orange county, N. C., and here with but little more than a year's attendance at a public school the early years of the subject of this sketch were spent in farming. Owing to an insatiable thirst for knowledge his spare time was spent in reading whatever came in his way and in attending county court. He was colonel of the Richmond county (Ga.) regiment in the revolutionary army and did gallant service in several engagements with the British and the Indians. After he had studied law, he was admitted to the bar and began his practice at Augusta in Georgia, to which state he had removed in 1776, and of whose executive council he was speedily elected a member. From 1778 he was surveyor-general and presiding judge of the Richmond county court. From 1780 to 1782 and in 1785–88 he was in the Continental congress from his adopted state and in 1787 he had a seat in the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He was one of the first two Georgia senators under the new federal government, his term expiring in March, 1793, and in 1794 he was made judge of the Georgia circuit court serving three years. In the summer of 1799 he removed to New York city of which he became mayor later. He also served in the New York legislature from 1801 to 1804, and was U. S. commissioner of loans, and rendered important service to the state of New York in adjusting Indian difficulties. He died at Fishkill, N. Y., July 16, 1828.

LEARNED, William Law, jurist, was born in New London, Conn., July 24, 1821, the son of Ebenezer and Lydia Coit Learned. He comes of English stock, his ancestor, William Learned, having emigrated to America about 1630, and settled in Charlestown, Mass. His grandfathers, Amasa Learned and Joshua Coit, both members of congress about the beginning of the nineteenth century, were men of learning, ability and irreproachable character. His father was a lawyer, and subsequently became cashier of one of the state banks of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch was prepared for college at Union School in his native town. In 1837 he entered Yale, from which he was graduated in 1841, the salutatorian of his class. Deciding to adopt the profession of the law he became a student in the office of William F. Brainard of New London, and afterwards went to Troy, N. Y., where he studied in the law office of Gould & Olin. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar at Rochester during the meeting of the old supreme court of judicature of the people of the state of New York. He removed to Albany in 1845, and a few years later formed a partnership with Gilbert L. Wilson. Mr. Wilson subsequently retiring he entered into partnership with James C. Cook, the style of the firm becoming Learned & Cook. In 1867 Mr. Cook permanently gave up the practice of law, and Mr. Learned continued the business alone. In 1870 he was appointed by Gov. Hoffman to fill a vacancy on the bench of the supreme court, and in the fall of the same year he was nominated and elected by the democrats, justice of the supreme court in the third judicial district for a full term of fourteen years. He was appointed a member of the faculty of the Albany Law School in 1874, and was subsequently made president of the faculty and of the board of trustees. The Albany Law School has been for many years a branch of Union University, and as president of the board of trustees Judge Learned has also been one of the governors of the university. In 1875 he was appointed by Gov. Tilden presiding justice of the third department to fill the place of Theodore Miller, who had been elected to the court of appeals. "His numerous opinions which have so enriched the volumes of Hun, are expressed in a style of great perspicuity, vigor and terseness, with a most thorough examination and analysis of the intricate cases under consideration. His charges to juries are noted for their direct, able and impartial presentation of the points of law." Judge Learned was renominated in 1884 by the democrats as a justice of the third judicial district, and was re-elected in the fall of that year. He was again appointed by Gov. Cleveland in 1884 presiding justice of the third department. This position he continued to hold until Dec. 31, 1891, when he returned to the practice of his profession in Albany. Mr. Learned has published a genealogy of his family, and has edited one or two books. In 1878 Yale conferred upon him the degree of Ll. D. He has been president of the Albany Female Academy for a number of years, vice-president of the Albany Institute, and trustee of the Albany Academy. He has been twice married; his first wife was a daughter of Alexander Marvin of Albany. His present wife is a daughter of the late Clinton DeWitt, an eminent lawyer of New York city.

COULDOCK, Charles Walter, actor, was born in London, April 26, 1815, and at twenty years of age, after receiving an excellent education, made his debut as Othello at the Sadler's Wells theater. He was well received and during the ensuing fourteen years acted in support of all the best-known English players of that time. In 1849 he came to the United States and appeared with Charlotte Cushman at the Broadway theater, New York. He later became a successful traveling star and attracted much attention by his touching and impressive personation of Luke Fielding in "The Willow Copse." His Dunstan Kirke in the society drama of "Hazel Kirke" is also well remembered. He is a man of fine figure and voice, and a careful, earnest and gifted actor.

PAYNE, John Howard, author and actor, was born in New York city June 9, 1792. Soon after his birth his family removed to Boston, where at a very early age the boy's tastes for literature and the theater manifested themselves. Returning to New York, he was clerk in a counting-room and a student at Union College until his sixteenth year, when in 1809 he appeared at the Old Park theater in New York as Young Norval. His acting showed

remarkable ease and finish considering his age, and he speedily became the favorite of the hour. During his first engagement he was seen as Zaphna in "Mahomet," Octavian in "The Mountaineers," Salem in "Barbarossa" and Tancred in "Sigismonda." For his benefit, March 15, 1809, he appeared as Romeo; the receipts were over $1,400, a sum considered extraordinarily large at that time. He was seen for the first time in Boston on April 3, 1809, as Young Norval, and repeated there the success he had won in New York. In May and September he played engagements in New York and then in Philadelphia and Baltimore. It is recorded that in Baltimore sums ranging from $5 to $25 were paid for admission to the theater, and on the occasion of his benefit there one gentleman gave $50 for a single ticket. Traveling through the South and North he was greeted as the American juvenile wonder and tested the seating capacity of the theaters everywhere. He appeared for the last time in New York, March 1, 1811, playing Edgar to King Lear of George F. Cooke; and in Boston, March, 1812, the Hamlet to Mrs. Duff's Ophelia. By the advice of George Frederick Cooke he went to London in 1813. In England and France with varying fortune as actor, manager and playwright he remained for nearly twenty years. His first play, a translation from the French, he sold to the managers of Covent Garden for £150. During his subsequent career he wrote, translated and adapted more than sixty plays, among them "Brutus," "Mahomet," "Married and Single," "Two Sons-in-Law," "Spanish Husband," "Paoli," "Judge and the Attorneys," "White Maid," "Post Chaise," "Mrs. Smith and Boarding School." Of the pieces included in this list, "Brutus or the Fall of Tarquin" created the strongest impression when first produced, and is best remembered at the present time. It was written in London in 1818 and produced at Drury Lane theater in December of that year with Edmund Kean in the title rôle. It ran for fifty nights in London; and in America, where it was first produced in March, 1819, it speedily became a favorite character of Cooper, Forrest and the elder Booth. When Charles Kemble became manager of the Covent Garden theater and applied to Payne for aid, the latter offered him a collection of manuscripts for $230, $30 being the price affixed to "Clari; or the Maid of Milan." Kemble bought the collection and at his request Payne turned "Clari" into an opera. The older sister of Ellen Tree took the principal part and sang for the first time "Home, Sweet Home." The opera was enormously successful. Miss Tree made the part of Clari a great feature and everyone realized a fortune except Payne. He then wrote "Charles II.," a very popular play, but fortune still refused to smile upon him, and he returned almost penniless to this country. Here he essayed various projects, but none of them prospered. He went as consul to Tunis, then returned and vainly sought a more congenial locality, but finally accepted a reappointment, and it was in Tunis that he died and was buried. There his body rested quietly for thirty years, not in a "neglected spot," but in a garden of carnations, roses and heliotropes. There, too, his memory has been kindly cherished by Europeans and the native inhabitants. On June 5, 1883, his coffin was disinterred and borne, attended by his old Arab dragoman and a few personal friends, to the little Protestant church of Tunis where the chancel window is inscribed with his name. As his remains were brought into the church an Englishman at the organ softly played "Home, Sweet Home," which an American lady sang with much feeling. The body was left during the night to be guarded by the faithful dragoman. It was

placed upon a French steamer, in the morning transferred at Marseilles to a steamer for New York, and in June, 1883, reinterred in Washington, D. C., while a thousand voices joined in singing his immortal melody of "Home, Sweet Home." The name of Payne will live in the hearts of many generations by the pathetic tenderness of this single song. The original manuscript is now in the possession of an elderly lady living in Athens, Ga. The words as first written are much interlined with here and there an endearing expression from the writer to the lady who now owns the manuscript. To her Payne was devotedly attached. She has many of his letters and has refused a large sum for the manuscript of the poem. Payne died April 19, 1825.

KIMBALL, Sumner Increase, superintendent of the United States life-saving service, was born at Lebanon, Me., Sept. 2, 1834. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1855, subsequently began the study of law in the office of his father Increase S. Kimball, was admitted to the New York county bar in 1858 and at once commenced the practice of his profession at North Berwick, Me. He was elected in 1859 to the Maine house of representatives of which he was the youngest member, and served on the committee on the judiciary. He accepted a clerkship in the office of the second auditor of the United States treasury in 1861 and rapidly passed through the successive grades until he became chief clerk. In 1871 at the request of the secretary of the treasury he undertook the management of the revenue cutter service, which was radically improved under his administration. In connection with this service he found the nucleus of the present life-saving service. This consisted of a few rude boat-houses on the New Jersey and Long Island coasts, which had been erected by the government to protect from the weather a surf-boat and some primitive apparatus stored in each for the voluntary use of fishermen or others who might be willing to attempt rescues on occasions of shipwreck. Each house was under the nominal charge of a keeper who often lived at a great distance from the station, and was appointed without much regard to his qualifications. Mr. Kimball at once set about developing a systematic life-saving organization. In this he was eminently successful, and by 1878 efficient stations manned by disciplined crews had been established not only upon all the ocean coasts of the United States, but also upon the great lakes. Congress soon deemed it advisable to create a separate bureau to administer the affairs of the service. The act was passed June

18, 1878; the president immediately nominated Mr. Kimball for general superintendent, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the senate without the usual reference to a committee. Mr. Kimball's assumption of the new office was marked with vigor. He devised and put into execution important plans for extending and improving the service, such as the patrol system, the use of signals to warn off vessels in case of danger, and the establishment of telephonic connections between adjacent stations. A board of life-saving appliances was also organized to examine and pass upon the merits of new devices. The absolute divorcement of the service from politics has been insisted on from the start. Mr. Kimball's uncompromising efforts in this direction finally resulted in obtaining the enactment of a law placing the service on a non-partisan basis and expressly providing that "the appointment of district superintendents, inspectors and keepers and crews of life-saving stations shall be made solely with reference to their fitness and without reference to their political or party affiliations." This is believed to be the first statutory provision of the kind in relation to any branch of the public service. Under its operation the service has been able to employ the best men obtainable, and to command entire public confidence, so that to-day it is universally recognized as the foremost institution of its kind in the world. In 1889, Mr. Kimball was appointed by the president one of the delegates to represent the United States in the international marine conference which convened in Washington that year, and served as chairman of the committee on life-saving systems and devices. He made an elaborate report, containing a number of valuable recommendations for promoting the safety of life at sea all of which were unanimously adopted by the conference. His paper on the "Organization and Methods of the United States Life-Saving Service," read before the committee, is regarded as the best treatise on the means for saving life from shipwreck ever published. Mr. Kimball is a member of several scientific societies, and in 1891 received from Bowdoin College the degree of Ph.D.

REED, Henry, professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1808. His grandfather, Joseph Reed, was president of the second provincial congress, military secretary of Gen. Washington, member of Continental congress, and governor of Pennsylvania. His father, Joseph Reed, was the author of "The Laws of Pennsylvania" and attorney-general of the state. Henry Reed was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1825, and in 1829 was admitted to the bar. In 1831 he was elected assistant-professor of English literature and moral philosophy in the university, and four years later was made professor of rhetoric and English literature, which position he filled until his death. Prof. Reed was a diligent student of the English classics during his whole life, and became an accomplished scholar and an excellent writer and a fine thinker. As an instructor he met with great success, and left lasting impressions upon the university. He was early brought into intimate relations with Wordsworth, whom he assisted by the supervision and arrangement of an American edition of his poems in 1837. "The New York Review" in 1839 contained an elaborate article on Wordsworth from his pen. He edited an edition of Alexander Reid's "Dictionary of the English Language" in 1845; American reprints of Arnold's "Lectures on Modern History" in 1845; Graham's "English Synonyms" in 1847; Lord Mahon's "History of England" in 1849; the "Poetical Works of Thomas Gray" in 1850, and wrote a life of his grandfather Joseph Reed. His courses of lectures at the university were published after his death by his brother William B. Reed. He was a member of various literary and scientific societies, and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1846. His son, Henry Reed, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1865, since 1886 has been a judge of the court of common pleas in Philadelphia, and is the author of a work, in three volumes, on the "Statute of Frauds," published in 1884. In 1854 Prof. Reed obtained leave of absence from the university and visited people of the highest literary and political distinction in England. With three hundred other passengers he lost his life at sea Sept. 27, 1854, when nearly in sight of his native land by the sinking of the steamship Arctic, upon which he had embarked from Liverpool a few days previously.

ANGIER, Nedom L., ex-mayor of Atlanta, Ga., and ex-state treasurer of Georgia, was born at Acworth, N. H., Nov. 10, 1814. He was of Huguenot extraction, and his father was an early settler and distinguished citizen of Acworth. The subject of this sketch was thoroughly educated, taught school several years and studied medicine in his leisure hours. In 1839, at twenty-five years of age, he went to Georgia and taught school four years in Coweta, at the same time continuing his medical studies. In 1843 he attended lectures at the New York Medical University, and began to practice in Randolph county, Ga. In 1847 he removed to Atlanta, then a village, where he was physician and druggist. In 1850 the gold fever took him to California for a year, but he returned to Atlanta and by 1860 had made a handsome fortune in real estate. Dr. Angier had married in 1843 Elizabeth A. Herring, a cultivated lady of a prominent Southern family. Dr. Angier opposed secession, and in 1863 went to Havana and then to the North, returning to Georgia after the war. He was appointed revenue collector with an office at Augusta, Ga., but resigned after nine months and returned to Atlanta. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1867; treasurer of Georgia in 1868 for four years; was mentioned for governor in 1871 upon Gov. Bullock's resignation, and in 1876 was elected mayor of Atlanta for two years. Dr. Angier had a notable and eventful life, and left a grateful memory of useful service to the people of Georgia. A member from conviction of the party which reconstructed the state and did many individual and public wrongs, Dr. Angier in a time of general moral laxity and public injustice held his personal integrity and fought to the end every misdeed of his colleagues, and stood unflinchingly by the weal and honor of the state and the rights and interests of the people. He took a noble attitude for honesty and battled single-handed against the plunder of the state by his party allies who warred fiercely against him because he thwarted their robbery. His conduct was the more heroic because he was a sincere republican by principle and thus

antagonized party associates. Leaving the state during the war because of his opposition to secession and love for the Union he, full of devotion to his adopted state, went to Washington and pleaded with Mr. Lincoln for months against the harsh proscriptive measures that Stanton, Thad. Stevens and other men were attempting against the South. A signal example of his integrity was when, as revenue officer, he found it impossible to get honest deputies with the best citizens disfranchised, he urged Secretary McCullough in a famous letter to have the "test" oath modified so as to allow southern gentlemen to hold office, and upon that official and congress refusing he gave up his office. He resisted every villainy of carpet-bag rule, fighting every financial enormity, and when the infamy of "prolongation" was attempted he was the foremost figure at Washington against it, and his powerful letter to Congressman Beck was the chief instrumentality in its defeat. He did valuable work in the constitutional convention of 1868. As mayor of Atlanta he took active part in locating the state capital there and raised the city bonds from seventy cents to par. He had previously aided in forming the new city charter. He served both city and state well. At the time of his death the press of the country paid him warm tribute. His sons have all made fine men, and one, Alton, is the United States consul to Rheims, and another, Edward A., is assistant United States district attorney. Mr. Angier died Feb. 3, 1892.

STRICKLER, Givens Brown, clergyman, was born at Strickler's Springs, Rockbridge Co., Va., April 25, 1840. His father, Joseph, whose grandfather was a Lutheran preacher, was of German, and his mother, Mary Brown, of Scotch-Irish descent. He entered the war in the Washington College company from Lexington, Va., the 4th regiment "Liberty Hall Volunteers," "Stonewall Brigade;" became its captain; served gallantly; was twice wounded; was made a prisoner at Gettysburg, and held in custody to the war's close. He was graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1868, and in 1870 from Union Theological Seminary, Virginia. He became pastor of Tinkling Spring church, Virginia, in 1870, and continued such for twelve and a half years.

G. B. Strickler

He received the degree of D.D. from Washington and Lee University, and that of LL.D. from Davidson College, North Carolina, and in 1883 became pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, Atlanta, Ga., where he now is. He was chosen professor in Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, in 1885, but his presbytery would not allow him to accept, and he afterwards declined a professorship in Columbia Seminary. He was elected moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at St. Louis in 1887. He has had calls or been approached with reference to a call from a score or more of prominent churches and literary and theological institutions, and was elected chancellor of the Georgia State University, but declined to serve. He is a trustee of the Agnes Scott Institute at Decatur, Ga. Dr. Strickler is one of the ablest and most influential divines of the South, and on account of his christian statesmanship and solid conservatism has been chosen to lead in great issues of the church. He was made chairman of the conference committee in the general assembly at St. Louis, which considered the question of the organic union of the southern and northern Presbyterian churches. In the famous evolution contest he was the leader of the victorious side at Marietta, La Grange, and Sparta, in the synod of Georgia, and also a leader in the general assembly at Baltimore, Md., against that theory. Firm and well balanced, he is a strong preacher, genial pastor, and sound administrator. He married in 1871 M. F. Moore of Rockbridge, Va.

LEGGETT, Mortimer D., soldier, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., April 19, 1821, the son of Isaac and Mary Strong Leggett. His father removed to Ohio with his family in 1836, and settled on a farm where Mortimer worked until he was eighteen years old. He then went to Kirtland Seminary from which he was graduated first in his class, subsequently studied law, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar, receiving the degree of M.D. from the Willoughby Medical College the same year. He took a profound interest in the common schools of Ohio, and in 1846 went to Akron where he established the first free graded school system west of the Alleghany mountains. In 1850 he began the practice of law, and in 1856 he was made professor of pleading and practice in the Ohio State College at Poland. The following year he removed to Zanesville, O., still continuing to hold his professorship. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, he went with Gen. McClellan to West Virginia, and later in the same year was commissioned by Gov. Dennison to raise the 78th Ohio volunteer infantry. At the expiration of forty days he had enrolled 1,040 men and was commissioned colonel of the regiment. Col. Leggett commanded the 78th Ohio infantry at Fort Donelson, Shiloh where he was wounded, and at Corinth. He was in command of a brigade, June, 1862, captured Jackson, Tenn., and defended Bolivar, Tenn., against a force largely superior to his own and was again wounded at Champion Hills and at Vicksburg. He served with distinction in most of the important battles and passed through successive grades of rank, being breveted major-general in 1863, assigned to command the 3d division, 17th army corps, and placed in charge of the post at Vicksburg. He commanded the 3d division of the 7th corps in Gen. Sherman's march to the sea. At the grand review of the armies at the close of the war no general officer was more warmly welcomed by the president than was Gen. Leggett, who was that day recognized as a national hero. Aug. 21, 1865, he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, but resigned on the 28th of September following. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Zanesville, O., was appointed commissioner of patents in 1871, and held that office until 1875, when he resigned and moved to Cleveland, making patent law a specialty. He subsequently became one of the organizers of the Brush Electric Co., of which he was president until 1884; he was also president of the Cumner Engine Co. and vice-president of the Cowing Steel Casting Co. Both through his lectures and writings Gen. Leggett has made valuable contributions to American literature, and is the author of "A Dream of a Modest Prophet," published by the Lippincotts. He is of a kindly disposition and his bravery and skill as a soldier and loyalty to his

M. D. Leggett

country are only equaled by his devotions to those around him. He still continues to take an active interest in the public schools. He is a republican in politics but not a partisan; of a genial, kindly disposition, he wears the high honors he has won with becoming dignity. He married July 9, 1844, Marilla, daughter of Absolon Wells, of Montville Centre, O., and in 1879 Weltha, daughter of H. C. Post, of Sandusky, O. His son, L. L. Leggett, is engaged with him in the special practice of patent law at Cleveland, O.

KETCHUM, Alexander P., lawyer, was born in New Haven, Conn., May 11, 1839, but during his infancy his parents settled in New York city, where he has since resided. He is the eldest son of Edgar Ketchum, who was one of the prominent lawyers of New York city, and for a number of years in that city registrar in bankruptcy of the United States. Alexander attended the city public schools and was graduated in 1858 from the Free Academy, now College of the City of New York. He was subsequently for one year tutor of mathematics in that institution, and then entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1860. The same year he began the practice of law in New York city. In the autumn of 1862 he went to South Carolina as civil aid to Gen. Rufus Saxton, the military governor of South Carolina. There he established the office of registrar of deeds and mortgages for the protection of negroes who had purchased lands sold by the United States tax commissioners, and was also placed in charge of the pay department of the freedmen. He entered the army as first lieutenant, company H., 56th regiment, New York infantry volunteers Sept. 30, 1864, was subsequently commissioned captain in the 128th regiment, United States colored troops, and placed as military aide on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Rufus Saxton. He was on staff of Gen. Saxton at Port Royal, and remained in this position until the capture of Savannah. He was then ordered to northeastern Georgia to reorganize home guards for the protection of the people of that section and to devise means for supplying their needs. He was retained in this position for about eight months, when he was transferred to Charleston, and by orders of the war department placed on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard as acting assistant adjutant-general, with headquarters at Charleston and later at Washington. In 1867 he resigned from the army with the rank of brevet colonel and resumed his law practice in New York city. In April, 1869, he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the ninth district of New York, in 1872 collector of internal revenue for the same district, and in 1874 general appraiser for the port of New York, which position he retained until 1885, when he was given the chief appraisership of the port of New York. The last named office he held until President Cleveland's administration. In 1873 he married Clara McFarland Dwight, daughter of John Dwight of New York city, one of the New England Dwights, of whom John Dwight of Dedham, Mass., was the progenitor. Mr. Ketchum has been active in the grand army of the republic since its foundation. He is a member of the Bar Association, the Republican Club of New York, the Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York and president of the Presbyterian Union. He was chairman of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for a number of years, and during 1891 was a member of its board of management. He commanded the educational division of the centennial industrial civic parade, May 1, 1889.

Alexander P. Ketchum

BURTON, William Evans, actor, was born in London, England, Sept. 24, 1804. His father, who was a printer, intended him for the ministry and to that end he received a careful education at St. Paul's School, London, but the father's death, when the son was eighteen years old, forced the latter to contribute to the support of the family. For a while he managed the printing-office left by his father and also edited a magazine, "The Cambridge Quarterly Review." His bent was always in the direction of the stage, and after playing for some time in a band of amateur actors he made his professional début as a member of a strolling company performing in Norwich, Sussex and Kent. His ambition was tragedy, but discovering that his forte was comedy he so carefully cultivated his talent in that direction that he soon became leading comedian in the company of which he was a member. He was introduced to a London audience at the Pavillion theater as Wormwood in "The Lottery Ticket" and after this he filled for a time the place of the veteran Liston at the Haymarket. In 1834, he was invited by Robert C. Maywood, to visit the United States, and accepting the invitation he made his American début at the Arch street theater, Philadelphia, as Dr. Ollapod, in "The Poor Gentleman" and Wormwood in "The Lottery Ticket." Mr. Burton remained at the Arch street theater for four years, appearing in a wide range of parts and in farces without number. His powers during this period of his professional career matured rapidly, and before he left Philadelphia he had come to be recognized as a comedian of singular excellence. While advancing to the fore as an actor he also gave much attention to literary matters. Stories and sketches from his pen appeared in various periodicals of the day, and he was also the founder of a monthly publication called, "The Gentleman's Magazine." After leaving Philadelphia, he was seen as a star in nearly all the leading cities of the country. In March, 1841, he became the manager of the Church street theater, New York city, and within the next five years he also assumed the management of theaters in Baltimore and Philadelphia. In 1848 he leased a play-house in Chambers street, New York city, which he renamed Burton's theater, and this for eight years thereafter was the home of comedy in America. The fame of Burton's theater is unrivaled in the dramatic annals of America. All the famous actors of the period appeared upon its stage, and it was the training school of many players who have since gained national reputations. Among those who were at different times members of the company of which Mr. Burton was the chief, were Henry Placide, William Rufus Blake, John Brougham, Lester Wallack, Lawrence Barrett, George Jordan, George H. Barrett, John Dyott, Lysander Thompson, George Holland, Charles Fisher, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Buckland, Agnes Robertson, Fanny Wallack and Mary Taylor. Here were seen for the first time Mr. Burton's splendid creations of Captain Cuttle, Micawber, Aminadab Sleek and Timothy Toodles. Here were also given nearly all of Shakespeare's comedies, Mr. Burton appearing in them as Bottom, Sir Toby Belch, Caliban, Autolycus and Falstaff. Upon leaving the

W. E. Burton

Chambers street theater. in 1856 he leased a larger play-house on Broadway. which he opened as Burton's new theater. The new house was only partially successful and after conducting it for two years Mr. Burton relinquished the cares of management to become a star. His reception wherever he appeared was extraordinary in its warmth. and a new and profitable future was opening before him when death cut short his career. His last public appearance was made at Hamilton. Canada. Dec. 16. 1859. Mr. Burton was a man of many parts: he was a capable manager and a skillful stage director. As a writer and adapter of plays he showed great talent and his other literary performances were of a meritorious character. He retained his habits of study and research until the last. and was one of the best and most appreciative Shakespearean scholars of his time. A partial list of the different characters in which he appeared as an actor numbers over 180. and gives evidence of his wonderful versatility. He was the prince of comedians. Sympathy and appreciation appeared in all that he undertook: his humor was rich and unfailing. his conceptions luminous and his execution sure. He died of heart disease at his house in New York city. Feb. 10. 1860. and was buried in Greenwood cemetery. Brooklyn.

WHEELER, Joseph. soldier and congressman. was born in Augusta. Ga.. Sept. 10. 1836. He was graduated at West Point in 1859, and was lieutenant of cavalry in New Mexico until 1861. when he resigned. Entering the Confederate army, he became lieutenant of artillery. colonel of infantry, brigadier-general. major-general and lieutenant-general of cavalry. He commanded the cavalry corps of the western army in 1862. and was made senior cavalry general of the Confederate armies May 11. 1864. He declined the professorship of philosophy in the Louisiana State Seminary in 1866. and in 1869 became a lawyer and planter in Alabama. He was a representative to the forty-seventh. forty-ninth. fifty-first and fifty-second congresses. As a cavalry officer Gen. Wheeler ranked with the Confederates Forrest and Stuart. and the Federal Sheridan, although he was younger than any of them. At twenty-six years of age he received the thanks of the Confederate congress for his magnificent service. and of South Carolina for defending Aikin. He was both strategist and fighter: audacious, tireless, aggressive, the incarnation of a ubiquitous energy. He was present at Pensacola. and captured Gen. Prentiss's division at Shiloh. covering the retreats from Shiloh and Corinth and Perryville. winning therefor the highest commendations from the Confederate generals; turned Rosecrans's flank at Murfreesboro. capturing troops and wagons and destroying gunboats and supplies; distinguished himself at Chickamauga. and after the battle made his famous raid around Rosecrans's rear. destroying 1,200 loaded wagons. In the East Tennessee campaign the retreat from Missionary Ridge and the struggle from Chattanooga to Atlanta. he performed prodigies of valor, capturing great wagon trains and thousands of beef cattle. and thwarting Cook's great raid. During Sherman's march to the sea Gen. Wheeler defended Macon and Augusta successfully. and hung heroically on Sherman's course through the Carolinas, thereby evoking President Davis's commendation. Gen. Wheeler was wounded three times, had sixteen horses shot under him, and seven of his staff officers were killed. and thirty-two wounded. As a national legislator he has exhibited the traits that distinguished him as a soldier. He is an indefatigable student and worker. is devoted to the interests of his constituents. handling public questions in a masterly way. and speaks exhaustively upon great practical issues.

Joe Wheeler

CLARKE, Daniel Boone. capitalist. was born in Washington. D. C.. March 3. 1825. He is a descendant in the sixth generation of Robert Clarke, who represented the Jesuit fathers in the colonial assemblies. was surveyor-general of Maryland. privy councillor under Lord Baltimore. and voted in the Assembly of 1649 for the celebrated Maryland federation act. The Clarkes of Maryland had their large estate confiscated in the revolution of 1689. William, born March 16, 1750. great grandson of "English" Robert. was second lieutenant in one of eight companies constituting the 7th regiment, Maryland line of regulars. Gen. Wm. Smallwood's brigade. William's son. Walter, born in June. 1777. was the father of Daniel B. Daniel B. was educated in the private schools of Washington. and at sixteen he entered a pharmaceutical establishment at the northwest corner of Four and one-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. Over the store was a fashionable boarding-house kept by Mrs. Peyton. Here it was that President Tyler courted and won his beautiful young bride of eighteen summers, Julia Gardiner. of Gardiner's Island. N. Y.. and he often ordered the marine band to serenade her there. Here. too. was the rendezvous of Clay. Calhoun. Webster. Benton. Silas Wright and many senators and members of the supreme court with whom as a youth Clarke was on friendly terms. many of them being his patrons. In his twenty-first year he went into business in South Washington on his own account and shortly afterwards was married to Miss Cripps. In this connection it is worthy of note that Father Wm. Matthews baptised and married Dr. Clarke's father. his wife's father and mother. baptized and married his wife and himself. and christened two of their children. He studied medicine and was graduated from Georgetown University in the class of 1857 with the degree of M.D.. and in 1859 he bought an establishment in which he practiced pharmacy. Failure was generally predicted for him because three others who preceded him in the same business had failed at that location. but Dr. Clarke succeeded. Subsequently he erected in the center of the same square a much finer building and moved into it. and a year afterwards he retired from business. When Col. J. G. Berret was mayor Dr. Clarke was elected a member of the city council and for years he has been a member of the Washington Monument Association of which he has been treasurer since the death of J. B. H. Smith. He is a director of the Franklin Insurance Co.. of the Metropolitan Railroad Co.. of the United States Electric Light Co.. and several other prosperous corporations and president of the Franklin Insurance Co. Since 1877 he has been president of the National Bank of the Republic which under his management is looked upon as one of the most prosperous financial institutions in the national capital. In the improvement of Washington he takes great delight being always ready to do his part

Daniel B. Clarke

with head and hand in adding to its attractiveness. Dr. Clarke is a brother of Richard H. Clarke, the well-known lawyer and Catholic historian, and of the late Rev. William Francis Clarke, at one time president of Gonzoga College, D.C.

COE, George Simmons, financier, was born in Newport, R. I., March 27, 1817. His ancestors were among the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth.

His opportunities for education were limited to the common schools of New England, and at the age of fourteen he was placed as clerk and book-keeper in a country store where he learned accounts. In a few years he entered a neighboring bank as general clerk and in 1838 he was invited to go to New York to enter the service of Prime, Ward & King, at that time the leading bankers of the country. He remained with this firm about six years at the end of which he removed to Cincinnati, O., where he did a limited banking and commission business. He next became cashier of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. of New York, and then made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a banking business of his own. In 1854 he was appointed cashier of the American Exchange Bank, of which he became, in a few months, vice-president, and in 1860 president. At that time the banks of New York had just established the Clearing-House Association. Mr. Coe conceived the idea of bringing together the banks and the clearing-house in such a way that they could report every day the amount of their coin reserve and liabilities. Then banks having an excess of surplus could surrender a sufficient amount to the others to make the general condition the same. Mr. Coe also suggested the organization of a committee of banking officers empowered to receive in trust the securities or assets of banks needing assistance, and to issue certificates of trust to them based upon those assets. This was the origin of clearing-house certificates, which are particularly intended to prevent serious financial panics. This system was most efficacious in 1861 when the banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia organized themselves into an association to purchase and sell at par $50,000,000 of treasury notes to supply the necessities of the war, and in the great financial crisis of 1873, caused by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., when it was revived with excellent national effect. Mr. Coe published, in Spaulding's "History of the Legal Tender Paper Money Issued during the Great Rebellion," an interesting paper on "Our Early Financial War Measures," describing the manner in which his theories were worked out at the time of that important crisis. Mr. Coe's influence in the New York Clearing-House has always been directed to establish among the banks such cordial fellowship and unity of purpose and of action as would make them a strong and conservative power for good to the community, and to the nation, and the great importance of such cohesion on the part of the banks has been frequently shown. Mr. Coe was president of the National Banker's Association in 1881. He has also been treasurer of the Children's Aid Society and trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., and of other corporations. He is an officer of the Presbyterian church and a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of that church, and a generous patron of all church charities.

RAY, Isaac, physician, was born at Beverly, Mass., Jan. 16, 1807. He was graduated from the Maine Medical School (Bowdoin College) in 1827 and began practice at Portland, Me., where he published "Conversations on Animal Economy," 1829. In that year he removed to Eastport, Me., and soon became a specialist. His "Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity," 1838, was reprinted in London and reached an enlarged fifth edition in 1871. He was superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital at Augusta, 1841–45, and of the new Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence, R. I., 1845–66. While at the latter he put forth "Education in Relation to the Health of the Brain," 1851, and "Mental Hygiene," 1863, besides reports and contributions to professional journals. From 1866 he was in practice at Philadelphia where he died March 31, 1881, having received the degree of LL.D. from Brown University in 1879.

MOORE, Charles Caldwell, inventor, was born at Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1830. He is descended from Richard Moore, who came over in the Mayflower with the "Blessed Company," in 1620, and his paternal grandfather, Samuel, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His American ancestor, on his mother's side, was John Caldwell, of Ipswich, Mass. (1654), who was made a freeman in 1677. The subject of this sketch was graduated from the high school in his native village, studied medicine with his father, a physician of note, and attended two courses of lectures at the Cincinnati Medical School, from which he received a certificate to practice. He returned to his native town intending to follow the medical profession, but owing to the death of his father, changed his plans somewhat, and engaged in the drug business at Binghamton, N. Y. In 1856 he went to Minnesota, where, after practicing medicine for several years, he engaged extensively in land speculations, but these, in consequence of the financial panic of 1857, were not successful. He joined the Winona "Republican," as local editor, at the same time editing a chess department. In this line he acquired considerable celebrity, and subsequently engaged in several "tourneys" in which he was often victorious. In the great "Solving Tourney," conducted through the columns of the New York "Mail and Express" in 1891, he took the first prize, making a full record of eighty-five solutions with twenty-five problems. At the breaking out of the war in 1861 he enlisted as a private in company H, 13th regiment, New York volunteers, and was soon after made quartermaster, serving in that capacity for three weeks. Exposure and severe labors brought on inflammation of the lungs, and by the advice of Brigade Surgeon Gregg, he was honorably discharged. For five years following he was traveling salesman for Colgate & Co., of New York, and largely increased their trade. In 1868 he married Mary Alice Markwell, daughter of Samuel Markwell, the originator and first manufacturer of druggists' balance scales in the United States. In 1865 he invented and patented "Moore's cushioned blotter," which attained a larger sale than any article of the kind previously introduced. It was adopted by congress and by the government and has since been in constant use in the several departments at Washington.

This invention has been extensively copied: there is hardly a nation on earth that has not produced an imitation of "Moore's blotter," while Yankee ingenuity has turned them out by the hundred. He also invented and patented in 1871 "Moore's folding lunch box," a simple article of practical utility, which became a universal favorite, and reached a sale of millions. He originated and patented in 1874 a confection consisting of chewing gum and sugar, which has since attained a world-wide reputation and has been sold all over the world. Unquestionably millions of dollars have been made in vending this article, but only a pittance ever came into the hands of the inventor. He is the inventor of a railway rail joint for a continuous rail, the most effective device for the purpose yet produced, and in connection with this he invented a nut-lock for the purpose of locking and securely holding railway joints, which has stood the severest tests, and has received the indorsement of prominent railroad men. He has been for many years successfully engaged in business in New York city in the introduction of specialties in proprietary medicines from his own formulas. He is a man of untiring energy, and unswerving integrity, and has achieved success in almost every undertaking of his life. Since 1865 Dr. Moore has been a resident of Elizabeth, N. J. He has four children, three sons and one daughter.

KELLOGG, Elijah, clergyman and author, was born at Portland, Me., May 20, 1813. He was graduated from Bowdoin College, in 1840, and from Andover, Mass., Theological Seminary, in 1843. In 1844 he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church at Harpswell, Me. From 1855 to 1865 he was chaplain of the Boston, Mass., Seamen's Friend Society. Subsequently, he developed facility for writing books for juvenile readers. He has also lectured somewhat widely on miscellaneous topics. One of his best-known productions is "Spartacus the Gladiator." "Charlie Bell the Waif of Elm Island" was published at Boston, in 1868; "The Ark of Elm Island," in 1869; "Arthur Brown the Young Captain," in 1870; "The Boy Farmer of Elm Island," in 1870; "Handsorabble of Elm Island," "Norman Cline," and "The Young Shipbuilders of Elm Island," the same year. "Brought to the Front, or the Young Defenders," appeared in 1876.

Elijah Kellogg.

TUTTLE, Hiram A., governor of New Hampshire, was born at Barnstead, N. H., Oct. 16, 1837, being the elder of a family of two sons. His father, George Tuttle, and his grandfather, Col. John Tuttle, were also natives of the same town. His great-grandfather, John Tuttle, settled in Barnstead in 1778, coming there from that locality in Dover known as "Black River," where a part of the Tuttle family had resided since the settlement there of their emigrant ancestor, John Tuttle, who came from England before 1641. His mother, Judith Mason Davis Tuttle, was a descendant from Samuel Davis, a soldier of the Revolution, and one of the first settlers of Barnstead. Brave soldiers of the Davis family from four generations have represented that town in the four great wars in which the country has been engaged. When Mr. Tuttle was nine years of age, he moved with his father's family to the adjoining town of Pittsfield, where he attended the public schools and Pittsfield Academy. After having been engaged in several vocations, in all of which he showed industry and faithfulness, at the age of seventeen years he became connected with the clothing establishment of Lincoln & Shaw, of Concord, where he remained several years. The ability and zeal which he exhibited while there won for him the confidence and respect of his employers, who established him in the management of a branch store in Pittsfield, of which he soon became the proprietor. His business increased gradually at first, and then rapidly, till his establishment had gained an extensive patronage, and ranked among the largest clothing houses in the state. Mr. Tuttle has also been interested in real estate. He has built many dwelling houses, including a fine residence for himself, and the best business buildings in the village. He was one of the prime movers in organizing the Pittsfield Aqueduct Co. which furnishes an abundance of pure water to the village for domestic and fire purposes, and subscribed for a large part of its capital stock. In many ways he has promoted the growth, social and business interests, and general prosperity of his adopted town. He is a trustee of the savings bank, a director of the national bank, a trustee of the academy in Pittsfield, and a director of the Suncook Valley railroad. When he had attained his majority, in 1859, he expressed his intention of casting his first vote with the republicans, although all his relatives belonged to the democratic party. The democrats of Pittsfield had been victorious and powerful since the days of Jackson, under such distinguished leaders as Moses Norris, Jr., Charles H. Butters and Lewis W. Clark, all being able lawyers, impressive public speakers, and having popular manners. Seeing in young Tuttle qualities that might make him troublesome if opposed to them but useful if in accord with their party, the democrats used their most eminent persuasive powers to induce him to cleave to the party of all his kindred, and vote with the then victorious democrats; but he obeyed his convictions, and remained true to the republican party. In 1860 the republicans, though so long hopelessly beaten, made a sharp contest. The election of town-clerk was made the test of the strength of the two parties. After a very exciting ballot Mr. Tuttle was elected and the democrats were beaten for the first time in thirty-three years. Although Pittsfield had a democratic majority under normal circumstances, Mr. Tuttle has received the support of a large majority of its voters at times when his name has been presented for position. In 1873 and 1874 he was representative to the legislature. In 1879 he received an appointment, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gov. Cheney. He was elected a member of the executive council from the second district in 1878, and was re-elected in 1879, under the new constitution, of 1878, for the term of two years. He married in 1859 Mary C., the only

Hiram A. Tuttle

Geo. Gould

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child of John L. French. their only child—Hattie French Tuttle, born Jan. 17, 1861—was educated at Wellesley College, and traveled extensively abroad. She is the wife of Frederic King Folsom of Boston, Mass. In the republican state convention of 1888 Mr. Tuttle was brought forward by many enthusiastic friends as a candidate for the nomination as governor, and came very near being the leader in that campaign. In the fall of 1890 he was nominated, and at the ensuing election received more votes than any other candidate, running ahead of his party ticket, but failed of a popular election. He was elected governor by the New Hampshire legislature.

PALMER, John McCauley, senator, was born at Eagle Creek, Scott Co., Ky., Sept. 13, 1817. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812 and subsequently removed to Christian county, Ky., where John received a common-school education, making this place his home until 1831, when his father, who was a decided anti-slavery man, removed with his family to Illinois and settled about two miles from Alton In 1834, John entered Alton College, organized on the manual-labor system, but his funds failing, he withdrew and entered a cooper shop. Subsequently he became a peddler, and in 1838 accepted a position as teacher in a district school near Canton. The same year he began the study of law and in 1839 removed to Carlinville, where in December of that year he was admitted to the bar. About two months after his settlement in Carlinville, he was nominated as democratic candidate for county clerk, but was defeated. In 1840 he supported Van Buren for president and in 1843 was elected probate justice. In 1847 he was elected to the state constitutional convention. From 1849 to 1851 he was county judge, and from 1852 to 1854 state senator. In the latter year he opposed the Nebraska bill and not being able to follow his party on the slavery question, resigned his seat in the senate. In 1856 he was president of the first Illinois republican state convention and the same year a delegate to the national convention. His political views having again undergone a change, he resigned his seat to engage actively in the Frémont campaign. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket and in April, 1861, was elected colonel of the 14th Illinois regiment. In October of the same year, he was breveted brigadier-general of volunteers. In August, 1862, he organized the 122d Illinois regiment, and in September, was placed in command of the 1st division of the army of the Mississippi and ordered to join Buell. For gallantry and skill at Stone river, he was made major-general of volunteers, and in 1865 he was assigned to the military administration of Kentucky, where for a time he was in charge of the "Freedman's Bureau." From 1868 to 1872 he held the governorship of Illinois, having been elected to that position by the republicans. Since 1872 he has been a member of the democratic party, having left the republican party because Gen. Sheridan used Federal troops to guard Chicago at the time of the great fire without consulting the governor. He received the indorsement of the democratic state convention in June, 1890, for senator, every democratic senator and representative being instructed to vote for him. He is the leader of his party in Illinois and enjoys the distinction of being the first democratic senator from that state since the time of Stephen A. Douglas. He is a man of fine impulses who readily wins friends.

GOULD, George, jurist, was born at Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 2, 1807, the fifth son of Judge James and Sally McCurdy (Tracy) Gould. His genealogy shows an unbroken succession of educated gentlemen in both the paternal and maternal branches. In the former he stood in the third remove from his English ancestors, whose descendants (of the junior branch) are still living in England, one of them being in actual occupancy of the ancient family estate of Pridehams Leigh, in Devonshire. This estate was acquired by inheritance from the first Lord Ashburton, who, having married into the family, repurchased it from the crown about the close of the first century after its escheat in default of male heirs of entail. William Gould was born in North Tawton, Devonshire, England, in 1693. He emigrated to this country in 1720 and took up his residence at Branford, Conn., where his son of the same name was born in 1727. The latter's son, James Gonld, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Branford in 1770. James Gould's sister, Elizabeth, was the wife of Roger Minott Sherman. George Gould's great-grandfather on the maternal side was Eliphalet Tracy of Norwich, Conn., and his grandfather Gen. Uriah Tracy, for ten years U. S. senator from Connecticut, who died in 1807 and was the first person interred in the congressional burial-ground at the national capital. His mother was the oldest of four sisters, all of whom by a strange coincidence married supreme court judges. These judges were Samuel G. Howe and Theron Metcalfe of the supreme court of Massachusetts, Silas W. Robins of the supreme court of Kentucky, and James Gould of the supreme court of Connecticut. George's eldest brother, William Tracy Gould became a judge of the supreme court of Georgia. George entered Yale College in 1825 and was graduated with distinction in 1827. He immediately entered upon the study of law under his father, at whose school he was a student for two years. He removed to Troy, N. Y. in 1829 and the year following was admitted to the bar. Nov. 10, 1840, he married Sarah McCoun Vail, daughter of George Vail of Troy, who was for several years president of the State Agricultural Society and, besides many other distinctions, enjoyed that of being the first importer to this country of Durham cattle, which he brought from the famous herd of Thomas Bates of Devonshire, England. His brother Henry Vail, was elected to congress in 1837 from the ninth district to the twenty-third congress. From the time of his admission to the bar Mr. Gould practiced his profession with constantly increasing success up to 1855 when he was elevated to the bench of the supreme court of New York state. He was a republican in politics and during the civil war a sincere and earnest patriot. He was not only a political supporter but a personal friend of Henry Clay, and was in familiar correspondence with that eminent statesman up to the time of his death. He could, however, never be induced to leave his profession for political life or official position, and steadfastly refused requests to accept a nomination for congress. He was gifted with a

pre-eminently logical and judicial mind, and displayed both at the bar and on the bench, not only a thorough knowledge of the practice of the law but also that higher and more comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence which makes its possessor a veritable "jurist." His appearance and carriage were singularly striking and dignified and in perfect keeping with his position on the bench. He had a natural ease of manner which exercised an irresistible attraction in general society. His English was pure and his elocution excellent. Many of his famous contemporaries made him most graceful tribute. Charles O'Connor spoke of him "as a man of high legal attainments added to rare abilities inherited from a family which is illustrious in legal lore." Ira Harris wrote, "It is not too much to say that there never was a judge upon the bench of the supreme court for whom a more profound respect was entertained, or who by his urbanity and uniform kindness had endeared himself more generally to the legal profession," and John K. Porter said, "Judge Gould will need no monument other than that which is found in the reports of the state of New York." Although eminently a man of peace he was endowed with remarkable moral and physical courage. Indeed it is not too much to say that he did not know what fear was. His famous letter of remonstrance against the star-chamber arrests during the war, coming from the pen of a citizen at once so prominent, so loyal and so thorough a master of the constitutional law was one of the most manly utterances that reached the ear of the executive at that time. It is also a well-known fact that Judge Gould was especially selected to hold the court of oyer and terminer in New York city at which the noted desperado and gambler Billy Mulligan was to be tried, because of the former's acknowledged superiority to intimidation. It had been broadly though anonymously proclaimed that any judge who sentenced Mulligan would not leave the court-room alive. Nevertheless Judge Gould went to New York, held the court, received the verdict and sentenced the prisoner to a long term at Sing Sing (which he served), and not only left the court alive but went about the city both during and after the trial, declining a guard which the sheriff of the county offered and which his friends begged him to accept. He also disregarded the dozens of threatening letters which were sent to him daily at his hotel, at the private chambers of the judges and even on the bench. These qualities made George Gould one of the brightest ornaments of his profession and of society, and one of the most useful and valuable citizens of the state of his adoption. Judge Gould's eldest child, the wife of Dr. N. S. Lincoln of Washington, D. C., is well known as the author of several graceful tales, of a volume of poems entitled "A Chaplet of Leaves," and of two very successful prose works, "Majorie's Quest" and "Her Washington Season," works which attracted much favorable comment, and give promise of greater success in the future. The second and third children, Mrs. Sarah Vail Voorhees and George Vail Gould are dead. The latter entered Yale College in 1869 but the climate of New Haven proving unfriendly to him, he left that institution at the end of his junior year and was graduated from Williams College in 1873. He received the degree of B. A. from Yale also. He was admitted to the bar of New York state in 1876 and was regarded as one of the ablest and most promising members of the Rensselaer county bar up to the time of his death in 1887, at the age of thirty-five years. The fourth child and second son, Tracy Gould, is a member of the bar of New York state, and the fifth child, Clementine Gould, is the wife of Thomas Earp Newbold, of Burlington county, N. J. Judge Gould died at Troy, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1868.

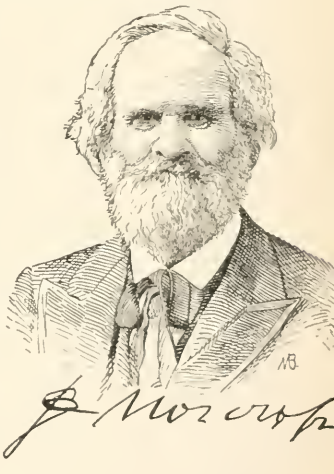
SIMS, James Marion, physician, was born in Lancaster district, S. C., Jan. 25, 1813. He passed through the regular grades at South Carolina College, and was graduated in 1832. Having determined to follow medicine he studied first at Charleston and then entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1835. A year later he began practice in Montgomery, Ala. In 1848 he founded a private hospital at Montgomery which he conducted at his own expense, and there for four years he made experiments with the especial design of finding a cure for the disease known as *vesicovaginal fistula* up to that time considered incurable. He succeeded in 1849, having in the meantime devised and perfected several instruments (among them the speculum named after him) which have been generally adopted by the profession. He prepared in 1851 and afterwards published in the "American Journal of Medical Sciences" a valuable paper on the treatment of the disease just mentioned. In 1853 he went to New York and immediately formed the Woman's Hospital Association, comprising forty-five prominent ladies under whose auspices in 1855 a temporary hospital was set up which was supported by an appropriation of the common council. Later the state legislature granted a charter to the Hospital Association and the common council gave it a block of ground and an appropriation of $10,000. Dr. Sims went to Europe for the purpose of studying hospital construction. Returning with the conviction that the pavilion system was the best, he succeeded in procuring its adoption. In 1866 one of the pavilions was ready for occupancy and the other was completed several years later. While in Europe Dr. Sims operated before large classes in Dublin, London, Brussels and Paris, in the last named city for the celebrated doctors Belpau and Nélaton. Upon the recommendation of the American minister and a number of leading physicians in Paris, the French government conferred on Dr. Sims the order of Knight of the Legion of Honor. In the summer of 1862 he revisited Europe to place members of his family in educational institutions, intending to return immediately to America, but his reputation caused so extensive a demand for his services that he remained abroad until 1868. He was again in Paris in 1870 when the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and was induced to take command, as surgeon-in-chief, of an ambulance corps composed of eight Americans and eight Englishmen which reached Sedan just at the beginning of that celebrated battle. There the corps treated upwards of 2,600 French and Germans. When Marshal MacMahon, after being wounded by a fragment of a shell, was removed from the battlefield of Sedan to his headquarters in the city he was attended by Dr. Sims. A month was spent at Sedan before the serious work in hand was finished. Then Dr. Sims resigned and returned home. He was the oldest surgeon who left Paris in charge of an ambulance during the war. He was a corresponding fellow of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, Brussels, an honorary member of learned societies in the chief cities of Europe, a member of the American Medical Association and an honorary member of numerous state medical societies. In 1875 he was elected president of the American

Medical Association. He received decorations from the governments of Spain, Portugal and Italy, and the king of the Belgians conferred upon him the "Order of Leopold." Dr. Sims has contributed to medical literature a large number of important works. He married Dec. 21, 1836, Eliza Theresa, daughter of Dr. Bartlett Jones, of Lancaster, S. C. and had nine children. Dr. Sims died Nov. 13, 1883.

SHELLABARGER, Samuel, congressman, was born Dec. 10, 1817 in Clark county, O. A well-authenticated "family line" shows that Rudolph Schellenberger and his brothers were of the thirty-three patriots who met at the meadow of Grüth, November, 1306, and laid the foundations of Swiss liberty, and were proprietors of a well-known mountain in the Canton of Uri, in Switzerland, called the Schellenberg, meaning "Echoing Mountain." From this the family and the name is derived, with some change in orthography. His maternal grandfather was Thomas McCurdy of Belfast, Ireland, and his maternal grandmother an Adams of Amboy, N. J. Mr. Shellabarger was educated in the common schools and seminary and in Miami University, whence he was graduated in 1841, and from which he received the degree of LL.D. in 1891. He entered the profession of the law in 1846, was elected to the legislature of Ohio in 1851, continued the practice of the law, at Springfield, O,, until elected to Congress in 1860, taking his seat July 4, 1861, and was a member of the thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-second congresses. His first conspicuous speech in the thirty-seventh congress, and one which attracted some attention from the administration, was on the lawfulness of suspension by Mr. Lincoln, in absence of an act of congress so authorizing, of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. During the protracted and intense struggle in which the enactment of the reconstruction act was involved (approved March 2, 1867, 14 U. S. Stats., 228) at about midnight, Mr. Shellabarger moved what is, in exact substance, now the sixth section of said act (14 Stats., 329) which, in short, provides that the seceded states should be under provisional governments, with the right of voting secured to all, without distinction of color, until such states were restored by act of congress to full relations as states, and it was under this provision that the seceded states were restored to the Union. In the thirty-ninth congress Mr. Shellabarger made his famous speech in support of the measure for reconstruction then under discussion. No better proof of the effect and value of this utterance can be given than the comment on it by Mr. Blaine in the second volume of his "Twenty Years of Congress" pages 134–136, where a considerable portion of the argument is reproduced. This speech was made in reply to one by Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Blaine says concerning it: "Other speeches have gained greater celebrity, but it may well be doubted whether any speech in the house of representatives ever made a more enduring impression, or exerted greater convincing power upon the minds of those to whom it was addressed. It was a far more valuable exposition of the reconstruction than that given by Mr. Stevens. It was absolutely without acrimony, it contained no harsh word, it made no personal reflection, but the whole duty of the United States, and the whole power of the United States to do its duty, were set forth with absolute precision of logic. The reconstruction debate continued for a long time and many able speeches were contributed to it. While much of value was added to that which Mr. Shellabarger had stated, no position taken by him was ever shaken." In the forty-second congress as chairman of the committee on commerce Mr. Shellabarger reported a bill for the revival of our ocean-going commerce, and made a most careful and elaborate speech, showing the conditions, wants and influences of such commerce and the remedies for its restoration. In this session of congress, which commenced on March 4, 1871, Mr. Shellabarger reported to the house and managed on the floor the bill which became known as the "Kuklux Law" (17 U. S. Stats., p. 13). This session was devoted almost exclusively to the consideration and passage of this act. Its most material provisions were drawn up by Mr. Shellabarger and in support of it he made two logical arguments, one at the introduction and the other at the conclusion of what was a most protracted debate ending in the triumphant passage of the bill. He was not a candidate for re-election to the forty-first congress. He served in 1869 as minister to Portugal, being appointed by President Grant, and also afterwards became one of the civil service commission. Since then he has continued in the practice of his profession in Washington, and has sought no public position.

Samuel Shellabarger

NORCROSS, Jonathan, merchant, was born at Orono, Me., April 17, 1808. He came of Puritan stock, which settled in Massachusetts in 1635, running back three hundred years to Norcross Manor, Lithers, England His father was a clergyman. Jonathan had a common school education and was taught the trades of mill-wright and machinist. He put up a mill for sugar-making in Cuba, afterward attended the lectures of the Franklin Institute on mechanics and science in Philadelphia, taught school in North Carolina in 1833, in 1835 opened a school in Augusta, Ga., afterwards taking charge of lumber interests in southern Georgia for northern capitalists, and removed to Atlanta in 1844, where he became a leading merchant. He was elected mayor in 1850, president of the Air Line Railroad in 1858, and was nominated in 1876 for governor of Georgia by the republican convention. Mr. Norcross has been a forceful man. He had far-sightedness, self-reliance and good business judgment. To him was mainly due the first Atlanta Bank. He prophesied the future of Atlanta and has been one of its fathers, public-spirited and active. He worked early and steadily for railroad facilities, and secured the charter for the Air Line Railroad, becoming its president, and laying the basis for its completion. He has helped almost every enterprise for Atlanta's benefit; and gave twenty acres near Atlanta worth $10,000, to the Baptist denomination of Georgia, to found a general orphan's home in 1888, for which he has received a warm vote of thanks from the state Bap-



J. Norcross

tist convention. He opposed secession, was a strong whig and Federal man before the war, and a firm republican leader of fearless convictions since. He has been a vigorous and prolific writer. As a young man at the Franklin Institute he wrote an essay on "Mercantile Integrity"; in 1875 he printed a pamphlet against state sovereignty, and made a powerful speech on the need of public schools; and in 1844 he published "The History of Democracy," and has written a second work to show that democratic rule ever tends to wreck the government. He took a vital part in the agitation that produced the interstate commission. He married in 1845 Mrs. H. N. Montgomery, and in 1877 Mary A. Hill.

CHISHOLM, Walter Scott, lawyer, was born in Columbus, Ga., Nov. 17, 1836. His father was Murdoch Chisholm, of Scotch descent, and his mother, Georgia Barnard of Savannah, Ga., both of whom died before he was twelve. He had schooling amid the cultured citizenship of Liberty county, Ga., that nursery of eminent men, and was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1855, was admitted to the bar in Savannah in 1857, forming a partnership with Julian Hartridge, and at his death he made the firm of Chisholm & Erwin, later Chisholm & du Bignon. He was judge of the Savannah city court from 1863 to 1878, his only public office. He organized and was captain of the Savannah cadets early in the war, but delicate health forbade the service he wished, and he was made the head of the military examining board. He became in 1877 counsel for the bondholders of the failed Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and then general counsel for the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, and the Southern Express Co. He became also president of the Alabama Midland Railroad; vice-president Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, Charleston and Savannah Railway, and the Plant Investment Co., and of the Southern Express Co.; director of Richmond Terminal Co., East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Co., South Florida Railway Co., Central Railroad and Banking Co. of Georgia, and Brunswick and Western Railroad. His law judgment was unerring, and a wise mercy tempered his justice. To the profoundest legal knowledge he added an instantaneous grasp of principles, like intuition, while his lucid statement and close argument made his speeches masterpieces of potent reasoning. Richly endowed with analytical power, he fortified it by thought and wide study. And with his intellectual force he combined an even placidity of spirit, wonderful because he was ever confronted by physical ill. He was engaged in the greatest cases of the South. His intellectual versatility was shown when he so ably bore heavy business responsibilities in vast railway systems. He spent in these new duties the last five years of his life in New York, handling large corporate and financial problems against the strong men of the country's commercial center. He married in 1861, Eliza, daughter of that noble citizen Capt. John W. Anderson of Savannah. The universal outpouring at his funeral in Savannah showed the exalted esteem in which he was held at home, while no citizen ever had more eloquent public tributes from the illustrious men of his state. The following is an extract from the tribute of respect paid to his memory by the bar of his native city: "His constant growth, the unimpaired vigor of his mind, the versatility of his powers commanded, as they received, the admiration of his fellow-citizens, whilst their manifestations placed him in the foremost rank of his profession—a wise, learned, useful lawyer, in the skilled exercise of his calling imposing peace upon the discordant elements of strife, and quieting with kindly, sympathetic speech the anxious doubts of troubled minds." He died in New York Dec. 5, 1890.

GEORGE, James Z., senator, was born in Monroe county, Ga., Oct. 20, 1826. His father dying in 1828, his mother attracted by the rich Choctaw Indian lands, moved in 1834 to Noxubee county, Miss., and two years later to Carroll county. His school facilities were limited, but by hard study and extensive reading he acquired a fine English and fair classical education. Though but a youth at the time he served in the Mexican war as a private in Col. Jefferson Davis's famous regiment of Mississippi rifles. He read law, began practice in 1847 with Wm. Cothran, his brother-in-law, and was elected state reporter in 1854. He was a member of the Mississippi secession convention in 1861, enlisted as a private in the 20th Mississippi regiment, became lieutenant and captain, and was captured at Fort Donelson. He was commissioned brigadier-general of state troops in 1862, and colonel of the 5th Mississippi Confederate cavalry in 1863. He was captured in a gallant charge at Collierville, Tenn., and was a prisoner on Johnson's Island until the close of the war. He resumed the practice of the law after the war, moving to Jackson in 1872 and forming a partnership with Judge Wiley P. Harris. He was chairman of the democratic state executive committee in 1875–76, and the guiding spirit of the civil revolution of that period. Gov. Stone in 1879 appointed him judge of the supreme court, which elected him chief justice. Resigning his seat in 1881, he was elected to the U. S. senate, and re-elected in 1886. Profoundly versed in the principles of law, as a reporter, practitioner and judge, he has been an undisputed leader in the profession. His ten volumes of reports of the decisions of the Mississippi supreme court are models of clear and accurate statement. These were followed by his "Digest of the Supreme Court Decisions" published in 1872, a work that is indispensable to a Mississippi lawyer. As chief justice of the supreme court of the state he sustained the great reputation he had made as a practitioner. His mind grasped the philosophy of jurisprudence, never being satisfied with a knowledge of laws that did not include the reason for them. He has surpassed his career as a jurist, however, by his record as a statesman. Whether discussing in committee or on the floor legal or constitutional principles or questions of public policy, he is recognized as one of the masterspirits of the senate. His able minority report on the national inquest bill, his powerful speech for the treaty with Great Britain which was rejected by the senate, his exhaustive discussion of the race question, his argument against the constitutionality of the federal elections bill at the close of the fifty-first congress as well as his effective defense of the constitution of Mississippi, were all masterpieces of logic. It was a high tribute to his statesmanship and an evidence of popular trust that he was called home from the senate temporarily to aid in making a constitution

for his state—a work for which he was admirably adapted by his analytical and constructive talent. His robust physique, virile mind, tireless industry, firm will and capacity for sustained effort eminently fit him for study and work. He believes in facts and cares little for theories, looks to results, thinks what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, is in fact a type of the self-made men who have created and been created by this great republic.

VOORHEES, Daniel Wolsey, senator, was born in Butler county, O., Sept. 26, 1827. His paternal ancestors who came from Holland were among the earliest settlers of New Jersey, the original name being Van Voorhees. Senator Voorhees is proud of his ancestry, and often dwells with eloquent admiration upon the genius and valor of the people of the Dutch republic in its historic days. Soon after the Revolution his grandfather, Peter Voorhees, removed to Kentucky where he married a Miss Van Arsdale whose father fought in the battle of Blue Lick under Daniel Boone against the Indians. Senator Voorhees's father, Stephen Voorhees, was born in Kentucky, but removed early in life to Ohio where he married Rachel Elliot of Irish ancestry and a native of Maryland. She was a woman of fine intellectual endowments and great strength of character. In 1827, when their son Daniel was but two months old, the parents removed to Indiana and purchased land in Fountain county. Daniel grew to manhood on the farm, engaged there in all the arduous work of a farmer's life and became thoroughly interested in rural occupations. He has always retained that interest. The illustrations given with so much effect in many of his orations, are drawn from the scenes and incidents of his early life on the farm. In 1845 he entered Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University where before his graduation in 1849 he gave evidence of superior mental ability and displayed fine oratorical powers. He studied law at Crawfordsville, and in 1851 commenced its practice in Covington the seat of justice of Fountain county, Indiana. After hearing young Voorhees deliver a Fourth-of-July oration, U. S. senator Hannegan of Indiana asked him to become his law partner which he did in April, 1852. The next year being confronted by Gov. Wright prosecuting attorney for the circuit court, he so far held his own as to establish for himself a reputation as an able criminal lawyer. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. He removed to Terre Haute, his present home, in 1857, and from 1858 to 1861 was U. S. district attorney for Indiana. In 1859, at the request of Gov. Ashbel P. Willard of Indiana, he went to Charlestown, Va., to defend John E. Cook, brother-in-law of the governor and one of the associates of John Brown in the Harper's Ferry tragedy. His able defense of his client and remarkable speech to court and jury on that occasion were published all over this country and translated into several languages. He acquired thereby a national reputation as a lawyer and orator. In 1860 he was elected to congress and was re-elected in 1862 and 1864. In 1866 his seat was successfully contested by Henry D. Washburn, but he was returned in 1868 and re-elected in 1870 and 1872. In 1877 he was appointed to the U. S. senate as a democrat to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton. He was subsequently elected by the legislature for the full term ensuing, and was re-elected in 1885 and 1891. He has served on many of the leading committees in both houses of congress and has taken a very prominent part in the discussion of leading questions of legislation. Senator Voorhees is a strong partisan by nature, but he is always obedient to his generous impulses and uniformly secures the personal good-will of his political opponents

D. W. Voorhees

YOUNG, Edward, poet, was born in Bristol, England, Nov. 25, 1818. He attended school in his native town until he was thirteen years old, when he came to America with his parents. They settled at Trenton, N. J., and he there learned the trade of a watchmaker and jeweler. In 1839 he removed to Wisconsin, where he resided for six years. He next went to Hamburg, S. C., and after remaining in that State for six years his naturally nomadic disposition again led him to make a change, and circumstances caused him to locate this time in Lexington, Ga., where he afterwards resided, the cares of his large family necessitating a permanent place of residence. His first published verses appeared in 1840, and in 1859 his "Ladye Lillian and Other Poems" was published in book form. The principal poem, "Ladye Lillian," is a mediæval legend the measure of which is extremely difficult. He also contributed to a number of periodicals, among them the "Saturday Courier" and the "Saturday Post," of Philadelphia, and the "Southern Field and Fireside" of Augusta, Ga. It was in the columns of the latter paper that he became most widely known to southern readers.

ABBOTT, Frank, physician, was born at Shapleigh, York Co., Me., Sept. 5, 1836. His family is one of the oldest and best-known in New England, his ancestors having emigrated to this country as early as 1640. He attended the schools of his native town, and at the age of twenty became a student in the office of a dental surgeon at Oneida, N. Y. At the expiration of his pupilage he removed to Johnstown, N. Y., where he practiced his profession for several years, with the exception of a few months spent in the army in 1862. In 1863 he went to New York city, where he attended the lectures in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, receiving in due time his degree of M.D. In 1866, on the organization of the New York College of Dentistry, he was appointed a clinical instructor, and in 1868 a professor and trustee in that institution. In 1867 he established the infirmary connected with the college and was made its superintendent. He was chosen dean of the faculty in 1869, which position he now holds. He is the author of many valuable treatises on dental and medical subjects, all of which contain the fruits of careful microscopical study. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Dental Association, and the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, and various other organizations. Dr. Abbott has been an industrious collector of rare prints relative to American history, and is said to possess the finest collection now in existence.

Frank Abbott M.D.

AGASSIZ, Jean Louis Rodolphe, naturalist, was born at Motier, on lake of Morat, Canton Fribourg, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, the son of Louis Rodolphe Agassiz, a Protestant clergyman, whose ancestors for six generations had been ministers. His mother was Rose Mayor, the daughter of a physician of Cudrefin, on Lake of Neuchâtel. He showed a fondness for natural history from his early childhood, and even as a boy had, in addition to his collection of fishes, a numerous family of a variety of pets which he reared with the utmost care. He showed little inclination for books in his boyhood, and received his first lessons from his cultured mother, who was throughout life in thorough sympathy with him in all his scientific pursuits, his taste for which she had recognized and fostered. When he was a mere child, at the age of ten years, he was sent to the college for boys at Bienne, where he was joined a year later by his brother Auguste. He remained at this school for four years, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the languages, both ancient and modern, and devoted his leisure to his investigations in natural history. It was during his stay at this place that he made his first collection of fishes. At the age of fifteen he entered the college at Lausanne, and subsequently, upon the advice of his uncle, Dr. Mathias Mayor, a physician of prominence, he was allowed to enter the medical school at Zurich, where for the first time he came in contact with men who were engaged in original researches, and derived especial benefit from his associations with Prof. Schiroz, who occupied the chair of natural history and physiology. In 1826 he left Zurich and went to the University of Heidelberg. It was here that he formed the acquaintance of Alexander Braun, which matured into a lifelong friendship. Braun shared his knowledge of botany with Agassiz, while in turn Agassiz taught him zoölogy, and when Braun was made director of the botanical gardens at Berlin, it was probably from this early association with Agassiz that he acquired the reputation of knowing more of zoölogy than any other botanist. Agassiz devoted much of his time at Heidelberg to the study of anatomy under the celebrated Prof. Tiedeman, at that period chancellor of the university. In 1827 Agassiz and Braun together entered the University of Munich, where even a more stimulating intellectual life awaited them, and where they came under the influence of such celebrated men as Döllinger, Martius, Zuccarini, Schelling, Von Kobell, Oken, Wagler and Fuchs. Agassiz lodged at the house of Döllinger, who soon recognized his ability and encouraged his ambition to devote his attention exclusively to the study of zoölogy. During his residence in Munich Agassiz organized among the young naturalists there the society that was known as the Little Academy, where the friends gave lectures on a variety of subjects, especially on the modes of development in plants and animals. They made known their latest discoveries, and the meetings were attended not only by the students but by the professors, and it was there that Döllinger made known his new ideas before they were given to the public. In 1829 his first scientific work was published, when he was but little over twenty-one years of age. This was a description of the Brazilian fishes brought home by Martius and Spie from their celebrated journey to Brazil. The book was written in Latin, and dedicated to Dr. Cuvier. This publication at once raised him to a high standing among ichthyologists, and he continued his investigations in the museum at Munich and among all the available paleontological collections of central Germany. In the spring of 1829 he took his diploma in the faculty of philosophy from Erlangen, receiving the highest encomiums for his examination. He subsequently returned to Munich to continue his medical studies, and received his degree of M.D. from the university April, 1830. He was also at this time engaged on two very important scientific books, one of which, the "Poissons Fossiles," in a short time after its publication gave him a foremost place among European scientists. He was also occupied with his "Natural History of the Fresh-Water Fishes of Europe," which he never completed. He was assisted pecuniarily by his publisher, Cotta, of Stuttgart, in the preparation of this work, which was partly published in 1839–40. Through the generosity of his uncle, François Mayor, and M. Christinat, a Swiss clergyman, with whom he had been a great favorite since his boyhood, he was enabled to carry out his early wishes for a term of study in Paris. He made several stops on his road hither for the purpose of study, combining professional and scientific objects, visiting both hospitals and museums. He reached Paris Dec. 16, 1831, which at that time was the scientific centre of Europe, and included among its collections the most valuable upon the continent. He was cordially received by Cuvier and Humboldt, who gave him every facility for examining the scientific collections. Cuvier immediately became warmly interested in him, and, after a brief acquaintance, gave him a corner in one of his own laboratories, and also offered the young naturalist the material which he had been collecting for years for his work on fishes. He worked under Cuvier until the latter's death, and also adopted his views, in opposition to the development theory advanced by Geoffroy, and was afterward uncompromising in his opposition to the development theory advanced by Darwin. In 1832 he was offered and accepted the chair of natural history in the college at Neuchâtel, which position his friend Humboldt had been actively interested in obtaining for him. His opening lecture at this institution was upon "The Relations Between the Different Branches of Natural History and the Prevailing Tendencies of all the Sciences." This discourse was characterized by the same broad spirit of generalization that marked his later teaching. He was meanwhile busily engaged upon his work on fossil fishes; the first of the five quarto volumes, "Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles," was published in 1833, and the last volume ten years later. This work was without doubt his most valuable contribution to scientific literature; and with Johannes Müller's writings and Cuvier's "Valenciennes," is the basis of what is now known of fishes. In this book he partly described 700 species, and gave a full and complete description of 1,000. He made his presence felt in Neuchâtel, and the little town soon became a centre of scientific activity. He was one of the founders and first secretary of a society for the pursuit of natural sciences; was the originator of a well-ordered museum of natural history; and, besides his regular classes at the gymnasium, he lectured during the winter on botany, zoölogy and the philosophy of nature to a small audience of neighbors and friends. His reputation was soon assured, and he received flattering offers to other places: one of the first was from Heidelberg, which, after carefully considering, and consulting with his friend

Humboldt, he declined. In 1833 his collection was purchased by the city of Neuchâtel, and in October of that year he was married to Cecile Braun, the sister of his lifelong friend, Alexander Braun. His wife possessed much artistic talent, and some of the best drawings in the "Fossil Fishes and Fresh-Water Fishes" were done by her. Agassiz was at this time but twenty-six years old, and already he numbered among his correspondents the eminent scientists of Europe and America, who had become interested in his investigations, and he was known to all the museums of Europe as an untiring worker and collector. One of the principal of his correspondents was Charpentier, under whom Agassiz afterward began his inquiries into glacial phenomena. He made frequent excursions during the summer to the Jura and the Alps, and in 1840 published his "Études sur les Glaciers." He had a station built on the centre of the Aar glacier, twelve miles from any human abode, and at a height of 8,000 feet above the sea-level, where is now located the famous Hotel des Neufchâtelois. From this remote spot he conducted his experiments, and in 1847 gave to the public his "Système Glaciaire," wherein he discussed the chief phenomena of glaciers. In 1836–37 he published special memoirs on the echinoderms, to which he had given much time and study; and in 1839 the first part of his monograph on living and fossil echinoderms was published. Desor and Valentin prepared some parts of this work. In August, 1834, in fulfillment of a long-cherished hope, he visited England, where he met a cordial reception from the scientific men of that country, and in 1840 made a second visit to England to procure data for his work on fossil fishes, which resulted in his publishing monographs on "The Fossil Fishes of the Devonian System." In 1838 he established a lithograph printing establishment in Neuchâtel, which was continued for a number of years under his direction. His desire in engaging in this enterprise was not only to facilitate his own publications, but to raise the standard of the execution of works of a purely scientific character. In 1844 he published his monograph on the "Fossil Fishes of the Old Red Sandstone; or, The Devonian System of Great Britain and Russia," a large quarto volume accompanied by forty-one plates. He was already contemplating his visit to America, for which he sailed September, 1846, and arrived in Boston in October of that year. He desired to supplement by a course of lectures the income allowed him by the king of Prussia for the investigation of the natural history and geology of America, and had entered into correspondence with Chas. Lyell and John Lowell regarding a series of lectures to be delivered at the Lowell Institute, Boston. He succeeded in making a satisfactory engagement with them, and delivered for his first course his series of lectures on the "Plan of the Creation. Especially in the Animal Kingdom." His popularity was assured after the initial lecture, and he was immediately re-engaged to give a course of lectures on glaciers, the pecuniary success of which was secured in advance by private subscriptions. He subsequently visited New York, New Haven, Philadelphia, Washington, Charleston and other places to obtain material for his report to the king of Prussia. During his travels he came in contact with the leading naturalists and scientific men of America, who received him with the utmost courtesy and enthusiasm. In 1847 Agassiz established himself in a small house at East Boston, sufficiently near the sea to be a convenient station for marine collections, where some of his friends who had followed him to this country established themselves around him, and his house soon came to be the working quarters of these scientists, and assumed more the appearance of a laboratory than a home; every room was either in some way an aquarium or a studio, and the garret and cellar were devoted to collections. In the summer of 1847 he was invited by Dr. Bache, superintendent of the coast survey, to go as a guest on board the coast survey steamer Bibb on excursions along the coast in behalf of science. The Massachusetts shore was first surveyed, and some years later the coral reefs of Florida and the Bahama banks, and another long voyage from Boston to San Francisco was made on board the Hassler, a coast-survey vessel fitted out for the Pacific shore, where many valuable observations were taken. From the first he had been the recipient of such hospitalities in the United States, and had also found these fields and opportunities so invaluable to a naturalist that he decided to make America his home, and in 1848 obtained a release from his scientific mission for the Prussian government and accepted the chair of zoölogy and geology which had been created for him by Abbott Lawrence, through whose generosity the Lawrence Scientific School had just been established at Harvard University. In this year he also organized an expedition in which he was accompanied by some of his special pupils, some Harvard students, and a few volunteer members. Their purpose was to examine the northern and eastern shores of Lake Superior. He also made a careful geological survey

of the local geology of Lake Superior, particularly the system of dykes, and, as a result of the expedition, published in 1850, "Lake Superior, its Physical Characteristics, etc." This was not, however, his first publication in America, as in 1848 he had published with Gould his "Principles of Zoölogy." In the spring of 1850 he was married for the second time to Elizabeth Cabot Cary, daughter of Thomas Graves Cary, of Boston, which was an additional tie that bound him to America. In 1851 he accepted the professorship of comparative anatomy and zoölogy in the medical college at Charleston, S. C., where he studied the animals of the Southern coast. Finding the climate of the South uncongenial, in 1854 he returned to Cambridge and resumed his duties at the Lawrence Scientific School. He had meanwhile been tendered a chair in the new university at Zurich, in Switzerland: this he regretfully declined, hoping that in course of time he would be enabled to carry into execution his plan of establishing a museum after his own heart in the United States. During his former connection with the school at Harvard he had lectured throughout the country in all the larger cities of the United States, and had collected in his tours a vast number of specimens which were the foundation of the natural history museum in Cambridge, and in 1855 he resolved to resume these lectures, but his health was feeble, and from that time he virtually abandoned the lecture field. In 1854 he successfully completed his "Bibliographia

Zoölogiæ et Geologiæ" by publishing the fourth volume. This work comprises a complete list of the various zoölogical and geological periodicals, and an alphabetical list of authors and their writings in these departments. The next important work that he undertook was his "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." The conception of this work was vast, but owing to ill health and the pressure of engagements arising from the rapid development of the great museum which eventually became the absorbing interest of his life, the work was never completed as originally planned. In 1857 he received a flattering call to the chair of paleontology in the Museum of Natural History in Paris, but gave as an excuse his work in America for declining a position which he considered the most brilliant that could be offered to a naturalist. He continued his work at the museum, receiving all the time encouragement in his efforts, and in 1863 the first number of the "Museum Bulletin" was published, and in 1864 the first number of the "Illustrated Catalogue" followed. Both of these publications have since been regularly continued. In 1858 Francis C. Gray died, and bequeathed the sum of $50,000 for the establishment of a museum of comparative zoölogy. This was placed in the hands of the president and fellows of Harvard University, and was designated the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard. This title was insisted upon by Agassiz in opposition to the popular vote, which was that it be named after him. It is, however, most frequently called the Agassiz Museum. This legacy started a movement that daily became more active. The legislature granted lands to the amount of $100,000, the citizens of Boston and Cambridge subscribed the sum of $71,000, and Agassiz donated all the collections he had gathered in the preceding four or five years. The mere outlay made upon them was estimated at $10,000. The architects, Henry Grecnough and George Snell, who were familiar with Agassiz's views regarding the internal arrangements of the building, offered the plan as their contribution, and in June, 1859, the cornerstone of the future museum was laid. It was completed and dedicated Nov. 13, 1860, and Agassiz became curator, and devoted much of the remainder of his life to the classification and arrangement of the specimens. He took active steps about this time for the establishment of the National Academy of Sciences, which was incorporated by congress in 1863. In 1864 he made an excursion into Maine, to examine the drift phenomena on the islands and coast of that state, and make a study of the so-called horsebacks. His health being impaired by overwork, by the intervention of Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, who supplied the necessary funds, he went on a trip to Brazil, which developed into an important scientific expedition for the benefit of the museum. He returned to Cambridge in August, 1866, and immediately resumed his college and museum work. His first public appearance after his return was before the Lowell Institute. The demand for tickets to his lecture far exceeded the supply. He occupied his leisure during the winter of 1867 in arranging the collections he had brought from Brazil, and in publishing a journal of his trip. In 1868 he accepted the position of non-resident professor at Cornell University, assuming the responsibility of delivering annually a course of lectures on various subjects of natural history. In 1873, when the legislature of Massachusetts made their annual visit to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Agassiz laid before them his new plan for the establishment of a summer school of natural history on the coast of Massachusetts. His appeal to the legislature was read by John Anderson, a wealthy merchant of New York, who within a week offered him the island of Penikese in Buzzard's Bay, which was accepted, and the original gift at once endowed by that gentleman to the amount of $50,000 for the equipment of the school. Agassiz again declined to have his name attached to the school, and insisted that it should be called the Anderson School of Natural History. His long-cherished ambition was in another instance fulfilled in the establishment of this institution, where specimens were to be studied directly from nature without the intervention of text-books. His increasing ill health did not check his interest and enthusiasm, and he frequently gave two lectures a day. The first season passed successfully, and the pupils little thought that death would overtake their revered professor so soon after the close of the session. He received the Monthyon prize of pathology for his work on fossil fishes from the Academy of Paris, and the Wollaston medal from the London Geological Society, and was awarded the degree of LL.D. from the universities of Dublin and Edinburgh. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, of the Royal Society of London, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Boston Natural History Society, and of most of the scientific organizations in Europe and America. He was a liberal contributor to the transactions and proceedings of these various societies, in addition to his other valuable contributions to scientific literature. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 14, 1873, and was buried at Mt. Auburn cemetery, Boston, where a fitting monument is erected to his memory in the shape of a boulder from the glacier of the Aar, and pine-trees brought from Switzerland.

JENIFER, Daniel of St. Thomas, statesman, was born in Maryland about 1723. He received a liberal education, and was prominent in the politics of his state before the revolution. On Nov. 10, 1776, the Maryland convention adopted the declaration of rights and the constitution, and took into consideration the letter of Oct. 2d from the president of congress, in which he requested the convention to cause as speedily as possible a full representation of the state in congress. They thereupon appointed delegates to congress to serve until the following March, and a committee of safety, on which Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer was appointed to serve, and he subsequently became president of the committee. He was elected to congress in June, 1779, and was nominated for governor in 1782, but was not elected. In 1785 the assembly of Maryland appointed Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer "for this state to meet the commissioners appointed by the commonwealth of Virginia, for the purpose of settling the navigation of, and the jurisdiction over, that part of the Bay of Chesapeake which lies within the limits of Virginia, and over the Potomac and Pocomoke." At the earnest solicitation of Washington they met at Mt. Vernon March 28, 1785, when Maryland was represented by Mr. Jenifer. The commissioners mutually agreed to a formal compact; the report was presented to the Maryland legislature, and passed both houses. Mr. Jenifer was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States, and one of the signers. He died in Maryland Nov. 6, 1790.

NEW, Anthony, member of congress, was born in Gloucester county, Va., in 1747. He enlisted in the revolutionary army, and through efficient services rose to the rank of colonel. After the war he

entered political life as a democrat, and served in congress from 1793 until 1805. Removing to Elkton, Ky., he was sent to congress from that state, serving from 1811–13, 1817–19 and 1821–23. He died in Elkton March 3, 1833.

FINLAY, John Borland, clergyman and educator, was born in Moneyneagh, in the parish of Loughgiel, county of Antrim, province of Ulster, Ireland, Feb. 13, 1826. His father, Gawn Finlay, was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church of Clough—the adjoining parish—for upwards of sixty years. His mother was Elizabeth Borland, of Land Head, Ballymoney, in the same county, only niece of William Brady, of Cuppadale, in the parish of Dervock. At the age of thirteen he was sent to the Classical Academy, Coleraine, whence he was removed to the celebrated classical school conducted by Thomas Blain, LL.D., in Arthur street, Belfast. He subsequently entered the Royal Academical Institution, under the care of the Rev. James G. Murphy, LL.D. During the ensuing summer of 1843 he attended the Kilrea Academy, then under the Rev. Hugh Walker Rogers, A.M., and at the general assembly's college entrance examination held at Ballymoney, in October, he passed without losing a question, which elicited the approbation of the entire committee of examiners. On entering the Royal College at Belfast, he was promoted at once to the senior Greek class by Prof. Bruce, who was reputed one of the most learned Greek scholars of that age, and at the close of the session was awarded the certificate for proficiency in Greek and history. In July, 1846, he was graduated A.M., Ph.D., from the University of Leipzig. In 1847 he emigrated to the United States. The greater part of 1848 he spent in Canada, but returned in November of the year to New York. In July, 1849, having, after due examination, been recognized as a licentiate by the presbytery of Philadelphia of the Reformed Presbyterian church, he assisted the distinguished Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, D.D., LL.D., of that city, in pastoral work for three months, and afterward, by ecclesiastical appointment, visited the different churches of that denomination at Cincinnati, Xenia, Cedarville, and other parts of Ohio, returning to New York by Pittsburg and Philadelphia. A number of persons in the city of Williamsburgh, now the eastern district of Brooklyn, having petitioned the Reformed Presbytery of New York for supplies for their pulpit, he was sent to preach to them. In 1850 he was ordained over them as their pastor, and appointed a delegate to the general synod at Xenia, O. During the ensuing winter of 1850–51 he delivered a course of lectures in reply to Archbishop Hughes's lecture on "The Decline of Protestantism," which were published under the title of "Evangelism, Catholicism, Romanism and Protestantism;" and also edited a monthly magazine called the "Protestant." About this time he delivered, in Patterson, N. J., an address on "Protestantism the Only Propagator of Civil and Religious Freedom," which was also published, and all of which were widely circulated, and most favorably reviewed by the press. The church of which he was pastor united with the presbytery of New York, and he became also a member of the same presbytery. He edited for a time the "True Freeman," a weekly paper published in New York; wrote many of the leading articles for the Williamsburgh "Daily Times," and had charge of the Latin, Greek and history departments of the Williamsburgh Young Ladies' Collegiate Institute, then under the principalship of Prof. Abadie. On March 20, 1856, he was married to Jane Brattan, only daughter of James E. Brown, LL.D., of Kittanning, Pa. He resigned his pastoral charge in June, 1856, and on Oct. 15th following, was admitted to the bar. From this date he resided at Kittanning, Pa. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and also cashier of the Kittanning Bank; and during the next year was chosen chancellor of the University of Kittanning, and made an LL.D. of the Ohio State and Union Law College. On motion of E. M. Stanton, in 1860, he was admitted an attorney and counselor of the supreme court of the United States. In 1861 he was commissioned by Simon Cameron, secretary of war, to organize a United States camp at Kittanning, from which were sent to the front one company of cavalry and two regiments of infantry. In 1863 he was elected president of the First National Bank of Kittanning, and vice-president of the Kittanning National Bank. In 1866 he was made a D.C.L. of the above-named law college, and a commissioner from the state of Pennsylvania to the World's Fair at Paris; and in 1873 he was again appointed a commissioner to the Vienna Exposition. From 1874 to 1880 business arrangements required his presence in Europe, with the exception of a visit to America in 1878. During his stay in Europe he was elected a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, a fellow of the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, a fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a member of the International Literary Association; and was also nominated for membership in the Royal Academies at Dublin and Rome. In all his career he has been the unfaltering advocate of right and the liberal supporter of education. Bellevue College, near Omaha, Neb., owes its present prosperous standing in a great measure to his efforts and liberal patronage. He was the originator of the Omaha Theological Seminary, which has commenced its work so auspiciously, and of the University of Omaha, of which he is president of the board of trustees.

MURFREE, Mary Noailles, author, known by the pen name "Charles Egbert Craddock," was born in 1850 at Grantlands, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., a town named in honor of her great-grandfather, Col. Hardy Murfree (1752–1808), a well-educated, intelligent man who served with marked gallantry and bravery through the revolutionary war, particularly distinguishing himself at the taking of Stony Point, where he commanded the North Carolina troops. Miss Murfree was an indefatigable student, and as she was incapable of taking part in childish pastimes because of a lameness which came from an accident, her natural bent had ample chance to develop, and she read everything which came in her way. The summer home of the family, while it enjoyed wealth, was near the village of Beersheba, among the Tennessee mountains, the fact which accounts for these hills being so often the background of her stories. Her writings were first published in the "Atlantic Monthly," and so carefully was her identity concealed that her reputation as one of the leaders in the new school of Southern fiction writers was well established before even her publishers were aware that the masculine name, penmanship, and vigor of style hid the personality of a very feminine woman. The family lived for a while in St

Louis, Mo., after their loss of fortune, then came east, but in 1890 made the West their place of permanent residence. Her first book was "In the Tennessee Mountains" (1884), of which the "Nation," supposing it to be written by a man, said: "He needed to tell but one story to show his power as a simple narrator. . . . But the eight stories now grouped together . . . present in their total effect much more than mere short stories. We have not only one mountain valley, but a whole country of hills—not a man and a woman here and there, but the people of a whole district—not merely a day of winter or of summer, but all the year—not lives, but life. Mr. Craddock is a master in the art of description. . . . It is hardly needful to add that the style is admirable, with marked characteristics of its own, which extend beyond the mere expression, and produce at times an effect of rhythm, not of words but of thought." Her other works are: "Where the Battle was Fought" (1884); "Down the Ravine" (1885); "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains" (1885); "In the Clouds" (1887); "The Story of Keedon Bluffs" (1887), and "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove" (1888).

WARD, John Quincy Adams, sculptor, was born at Urbana, O., June 29, 1830. His father was a farmer who owned about 600 acres of land, inherited from his father, Col. Wm. Ward, the first settler and proprietor of the site of Urbana. John's earliest instruction was received from private teachers. Then he attended the village schools, and finally came under charge of John Ogden, a lawyer of the place. An old series of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" proved a great treasure for him. From childhood he wrought images of horses and other animals, of men on horseback, etc., in clay. The first work of the sculptor's art which he ever saw was a terra cotta copy of a head of Apollo, by Hiram Powers. This was in his native village. He suffered from feeble health in 1846–48, with resultant loss of spirits. While he was visiting in Brooklyn, N. Y., a sister said to him: "Quincy, would you like to become an artist?" to which he gave a bashful affirmative. Then he was taken to New York city, but for weeks he had not courage to enter the studio of H. K. Brown, the sculptor. Finally, he applied to him to be received as an art student, and was told to model something, experimentally. Procuring a copy of the Venus de Medici and a bag of clay, he made a model, was forthwith accepted as a student and worked with his master for more than six years. The first work for which he had compensation was done for Mr. Brown. It was a wolf's head for a fountain in Mexico, for which he received $10. He soon mastered the details of his art. While Brown was engaged upon the equestrian statue of Washington in Union square, New York city, the workmen engaged in the mechanical expert work struck for higher wages. Mr. Ward advised Mr. Brown to discharge them all, saying that they two could themselves complete the statue. In the execution of the work Ward afterward declared that he spent more days in the bronze horse's belly than the prophet Jonah did in that of the whale. In 1857–58 he was at Washington, D. C., where he modeled busts of John P. Hale, Alexander H. Stephens, Joshua R. Giddings and Hannibal Hamlin. In 1861 he opened a studio in New York city, and the same year made a bust of Gov. William Dennison of Ohio. His first sketch of the "Indian Hunter" had already been executed. Subsequently, he visited the Indian country, to make further study for it. The statue was completed and placed in Central Park, New York city, in 1864. In 1867 it was shown at the French exhibition in Paris, together with "The Freedman," which was his first full-length figure. Six copies of the "Indian Hunter" (reduced size) have been reproduced. Others of his works in New York city are well known. His principal statues have been produced in the following order: "The Indian Hunter," "The Freedman," "Bust of Rev. Dr. Orville H. Dewey" (marble), "Colossal Statue of Commodore M. C. Perry," "Seventh Regiment Soldier" (bronze, heroic, in Central Park, New York), "The Good Samaritan," "Statue of Gen. J. J. Reynolds," "Shakespeare" (in Central Park, New York), "Gen. Israel Putnam" (heroic size, at Hartford, Conn.), "Washington" (bronze, at Newbury, Mass.), "William Gilmore Sims" (at Charleston, S. C.), "Gen. George H. Thomas" (equestrian, at Washington, D. C.), "The Pilgrim" (heroic, in Central Park, New York), "Washington" (bronze and colossal, on Wall street, New York), "William E. Dodge" (in New York city). Mr. Ward recently furnished a colossal statue of James A. Garfield, which was erected at Washington, D. C., by the Grand Army of the Republic, department of the Cumberland. The seated statue of Horace Greeley, near the "Tribune" building, and the large statue of Henry Ward Beecher, in front of the City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., shown in the illustration, are among his later productions. He has nearly completed a statue of Roscoe Conkling. By the universal judgment of American artists and art-critics the subject of this sketch stands at the head of American sculptors. His teacher, Henry K. Brown, once said: "Ward has more genius than Greenough, Crawford, Powers and all the other American sculptors combined." Mr. Ward was vice-president of the National Academy in 1870–71, and president in 1872. In the Ward mansion at Urbana, O., is a plaster bust of his niece, the first model he ever made, a portrait of his mother in bas-relief, and a small plaster model for a statue of Simon Kenton, the American pioneer, in hunter's garb, leaning upon his rifle, etc.

STONE, Thomas Treadwell, clergyman, was born at Waterford, Me., Feb. 9, 1801. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1820, studied for the ministry, and had charge of the Congregational church at Andover, Me., from 1824 to 1830; from 1832 to 1846 was pastor of the church at East Machias, Me., then removed to Salem, Mass., where he had charge of the First Unitarian church until 1852; he then became pastor of the First Congregational church at Bolton, Mass., where he remained until 1860, and from 1863 until 1871 he was pastor of the First Ecclesiastical Society at Brooklyn, Conn., retiring from active work in the latter year, and subsequently removing to Bolton, Mass. Mr. Stone was one of the early members of the Transcendental School in 1830–32. He contributed to numerous religious periodicals, and published several volumes of sermons. In 1855 Bowdoin College conferred upon him the degree of D.D.

WHITWORTH, George Frederic, clergyman and educator, was born in Boston, Eng., March 15, 1816. In 1828 he came to America with his parents, and in 1833 entered the classical course at Hanover College, and in 1838 was graduated from that institution. He afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Charlestown, Ind., until 1843, when he turned his attention to theology, and spent three years in the New Albany Theological Seminary (now located at Chicago, and known as the McCormick Theological Seminary), to prepare for the ministry. He first had charge of a church at Corydon, Ind., going thence to Cannelton, Ind., where he organized a Presbyterian church, and also had charge of a church at Hawesville, Ky., until 1853. In the spring of that year he left with a colony for Puget Sound, crossing the plains with ox teams. In 1854 he settled at Olympia, Washington territory, and organized there the first Presbyterian church that was established in that territory. Owing to the limited means of the early settlers and the meagre allowance made at that time by the Board of Home Missions, which had commissioned him as missionary to Puget Sound, Mr. Whitworth engaged temporarily in such business pursuits as did not materially interfere with his ministerial work, but somewhat curtailed his missionary labors. He was the first moderator of the presbytery of Puget Sound, organized in 1858, and in 1876 of the synod of the Columbia, and in 1890 of the synod of Washington. From 1880 until 1889 he was stated clerk of the synod of the Columbia, and for fourteen years has held (and still holds in 1892) a like position in the presbytery of Puget Sound. It was largely due to Mr. Whitworth's efforts that the Sumner Academy was relieved from its financial embarrassment, since which the curriculum has been enlarged, and the institution incorporated as Whitworth College, under the care of the synod of Washington. From its inception as an academy he has been president of its board of trustees. Dr. Whitworth is sometimes called the "Father of Presbyterianism" in the northwest. Since 1866 he has made his residence at Seattle. In 1890 his alma mater conferred on him the degree of D.D.

Geo. F. Whitworth

SIBLEY, Henry Hopkins, soldier, was born at Natchitoches, La., May 25, 1816, nephew of G. C. Sibley. He was graduated from West Point in 1838, was assigned to the 2d dragoons, and served in Florida against the Seminoles. He was adjutant of his regiment 1841–46, was promoted to rank of captain in February, 1847, and in the war with Mexico was brevetted major for gallantry at Medelin, March 25th, and was engaged at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and in the taking of the capital. He was afterward stationed on the Texas border and in Kansas, served in the Utah expeditions of 1857–58 and 1859–60, and in that against the Navajos in the latter year. On the same day, May 13, 1861, he received his commission as major and left the U. S. army to enter that of the Confederate States, in which he was presently made a brigadier. Being then in New Mexico, he was given the command of that department. Raising over 2,000 men in Texas, he started from Fort Bliss in January, 1862, and in the action of Valverdo, Feb. 21st, gained some advantage over the inferior forces of Col. E. R. S. Canby, driving them into Fort Craig. Within the next few weeks he occupied Albuquerque and Santa Fé, but soon suffered a reverse at Peralta, and was forced to retire to Fort Bliss in April. His hopes of conquest thus dashed, his later service was in a subordinate station under Gens. R. Taylor and E. K. Smith. He was in the Egyptian army as a general of artillery 1869–74, and after his return to America delivered lectures on Egypt. While yet in the U. S. service he had patented the Sibley tent, which was based upon the Sioux lodge; it was conical, supported by a central pole resting on an iron tripod, well-ventilated at the top, and capable of holding twelve to fifteen men, and being warmed by an open fire or small stove. The government had introduced it, but its use was discontinued during the war, and payment refused on the ground of its inventor's disloyalty. Gen. Sibley's last years were spent in poverty and ill health. He died at Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 23, 1886. His claim was brought before congress by his friends, and rejected in February, 1889. His widow is said to have died on hearing the news.

CHRISTENSEN, Christian T., soldier, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 26, 1832. He received the good school training guaranteed to all the children in Denmark by reason of the stringent compulsory educational law. His parents gave him a good start in life, and at the age of fifteen he entered a dry-goods house in the city of Elsinore, then a place of considerable importance by reason of the "sound dues" levied there. In 1850 Mr. Christensen emigrated to America, arriving in New York city, June 10, 1850. Failing to obtain employment in the line of trade with which he was familiar, he accepted a position as bookkeeper with Davis & Henriques, wine importers, with whom he remained five years. In 1855 he became a partner in the note and brokerage firm of Pepoon, Nazro & Co. He remained with this firm five years, during which time he not only advanced the business, but found time to contribute to the advancement of his countrymen, who were seeking a home in the new world. He was president of the Scandinavian Society of New York, an association for literary and social purposes, which served to provide amusement, recreation, and counsel for young Scandinavians who sought its benefits. It also enabled them to not only keep up the associations of the fatherland, but to fortify and encourage each other in their efforts to found new homes, and establish themselves in business in the new country. Mr. Christensen's efforts in this direction were so highly appreciated, that when, in 1861, three days after the fall of Fort Sumter, he declared himself ready to take up arms for his adopted country, there rallied round him one hundred sons of Scandinavia, including every unmarried member of the society. With Mr. Christensen as their lieutenant, they joined the 1st New York volunteers, and subsequently were attached to Gen. Butler's forces at Fortress Monroe, and on June 10, 1861, took part in the battle of Big Bethel, the first engagement of the war. Mr. Christensen served throughout the war, passing through successive promotions until, at the close, he was made brigadier-general by brevet. On Nov. 30, 1862, the king of Denmark created Gen. Christensen a knight of the Order of Danebrog (instituted in the year 1214), and decorated him with the golden cross of the order, and on March 6, 1873, further decorated him with the military silver cross of the order. Gen. Christensen, after the close of the war, continued to maintain his interest in the militia, and July 12, 1880, was commissioned a full briga-

C. T. Christensen

dier-general, N. G. S. N. Y., and for one year after the resignation of Gen. James Jourdan, he was in command of the 2d division, N. G. S. N. Y. After the civil war, he accepted the position of confidential clerk with the tea and coffee importing firm of B. G. Arnold & Co., New York, of which he became a partner in 1868. In 1877 he severed this connection to become cashier of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, owned by the famous bonanza firm of Flood, O'Brien, Mackay & Fair. He subsequently organized a branch of the Nevada Bank in New York city, and in 1879 accepted the position of manager of the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. In July, 1890, he was elected president of the Brooklyn Trust Co. For a number of years Gen. Christensen was Danish consul and acting *chargé d'affaires* at New York. He has also held a number of positions of trust and responsibility, and taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, especially in home rule for Brooklyn, irrespective of party obligations, and although an ardent republican ever since the formation of the party, he believes that good men and good measures should always be considered above all party obligations. He was married March 19, 1853, to Emmy Laura Schott, a native of Brooklyn, of Danish descent.

DREXEL, Joseph Wilhelm, banker, was born in Philadelphia Jan. 24, 1833. Mr. Drexel received a thorough education as a boy and young man, and then was given a clerical experience of a few years in the Philadelphia banking-house of his father, where subsequently he and his elder brothers were taken into partnership. For one year prior to the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he passed his time in Germany, but in 1861 he returned to this country and established a banking-house in Chicago, with which he remained until recalled to Philadelphia in consequence of the death of his father. In 1871 Mr. Drexel went to New York and organized the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., which at once took a position it ever afterwards held as one of the leading private banking institutions of the country. He continued with this concern until 1876, when he retired. From that time forward, until the close of his useful and benevolent life, Mr. Drexel devoted his whole time to public service and as a distributor of the large wealth which he had accumulated. His benevolent enterprises were extensive and useful, and very original in design. Among these was the purchase of 6,000 acres of land in Maryland and 8,000 in Michigan, which he divided into farms of from fifty to one hundred acres, building a comfortable five-room house with necessary outbuildings upon each, and selling the farms at prime cost to actual settlers at twelve years' time. By this means a farm of say fifty acres could be acquired for from $600 to $800 in twelve years, the annual payments being merely a low rent. This principle was followed on the Maryland property, where, also, a fine music-hall, a two-story school-house, and saw and planing-mills were erected and a little town built up, which is still flourishing. The Michigan property was divided into larger farms, but the principle followed there was the same as that in Maryland. Once Mr. Drexel bought a 200-acre farm in New Jersey, some forty miles from New York, with the avowed purpose of giving employment to those who were willing to work and could find nothing to do. Here he had fifteen to twenty men at a time, whom he caused to be fed, clothed, and instructed in farming, until other employment could be found for them. Some of these were tramps picked up in the streets of New York, who were saved from poverty, and possibly from crime, by the kindly charity of Mr. Drexel. Another of his experiments was opening free coffee-houses, in which he lost $15,000 without accomplishing anything, as people would not patronize the establishments. He also tried distributing coal tickets in charity, but the coal, it was found, did not reach the quarter intended. Mr. Drexel was devotedly attached to Gen. Grant, and when the distinguished chieftain was in his last days, he gave to him and to his family his cottage at Mount McGregor, where Gen. Grant breathed his last. This building was afterward presented by its owner to the state. Mr. Drexel devoted much of his leisure time to the cultivation of music. He was president of the New York Philharmonic Society, and his collection of musical works is said to be the finest in the United States, while there was scarcely a musical instrument known on which he could not perform. He was connected with many literary, philanthropic, scientific and other societies, including the Academy of Natural Sciences, the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the American Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, and the Saratoga Historical Society. He was also treasurer of the Cancer Hospital Society. By his will he left his musical library to be given to whichever of the following institutions would agree to keep it in a separate apartment to be named after him: The Lenox Library; the Astor Library, of New York, and the Mercantile Library Co., of Philadelphia. Mr. Drexel's entire estate, except that portion of it which was in Philadelphia, was left to his executors in trust for the benefit of his widow and children. He died in New York city, after a lingering illness, on March 25, 1888.

Jos. W. Drexel

BRADLEY, Charles Trueworth, banker and manufacturer, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 5, 1818, and is descended from the Bradley family which settled in that place nearly three hundred years ago, when the Indians were hostile and very troublesome. The wife of one of the Bradleys of those days was captured by the Indians, taken to Canada, and sold to a French trader, in whose house she lived for two years, doing menial work. She was finally rescued by her husband, who accidentally learned where she was. Mr. Bradley was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, graduating in 1836. The firm whose employ he entered failing in the panic of 1837, he secured employment with the firm of Spofford & Tileston, boot and shoe and shipping merchants, in New York city. The firm soon learned to place implicit confidence in young Bradley, and entrusted him with many important transactions. In 1843 Mr. Bradley went to Milwaukee with William H. Metcalf, a fellow clerk, where they established a jobbing and manufacturing business, which they have continued on the same ground for nearly fifty years. The firm became known as one of the most prosperous and reliable in the Northwest, and it has maintained this reputation. Mr. Bradley has been one of the commissioners of the public debt of the city, and for more than twenty years he has been president of the Milwaukee National Bank. His

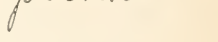
C. T. Bradley

opinion and advice are often asked upon questions of great importance in connection with the city government, and many large estates in bankruptcy have been committed to his charge. Mr. Bradley's residence in Milwaukee occupies half a block in the aristocratic part of the city, and is a very handsome edifice. Eight miles beyond the city limits is his model farm of 600 acres, where he has 140 fine horses and over 100 head of Jersey cattle. As a liberal patron of the fine arts, Mr. Bradley has not only adorned his own home with valuable paintings, but has also presented a beautiful work of art to the Layton Gallery. The statue of Solomon Juneau, founder of Milwaukee, that adorns the Lake Front park, was the gift of Mr. Bradley and his partner to the city of Milwaukee.

KELL, John McIntosh, executive officer of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, was born near Darien, Ga., Jan. 26, 1823. His father, John Kell, a lawyer of Liberty county, Ga., was of Irish descent, his grandfather, John, settling before the revolution at Old Sunbury. His mother, Margery Baillie, of McIntosh county, Ga., was of Scotch blood, the great-granddaughter of John Mohr McIntosh—chief of clan McIntosh—who emigrated from Scotland to Georgia with Gen. Oglethorpe, and settled at Darien, Ga., then called New Inverness. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and entered the navy in 1841 as midshipman. He served in 1846 in the Mexican war, and was present at the hoisting of the U. S. flag at Monterey, Cal., when formal possession was taken of that country in the name of the United States. He was an officer in Com. Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853. In 1854, as master of the U. S. frigate Mississippi, he circumnavigated the globe. He was in the Brazilian squadron when an expedition was fitted out against Paraguay to redress indignities to the U. S. consul by Dictator Lopez, and, volunteering his services, he joined the war sloop Preble. He was ordered to duty at the Pensacola navy-yard, and in 1856 was commissioned lieutenant. Upon the secession of his state he resigned, and tendering his services to the Confederacy was given command of a steamer for coast defence by Gov. Brown. In May, 1861, Adm. Semmes, his warm friend, who had championed him in an early naval trial, applied for him for the steamer Sumter as its executive officer. The Sumter was of 500 tons, with seventy-five men and five guns, was the first vessel that sailed the Confederate flag, captured seventeen ships, and after six months' service became unseaworthy, and these officers took command of the steamer Alabama, of 1,000 tons, with 130 men and eight guns. The Alabama had a dramatic and eventful career. In her twenty-two months' service she captured sixty vessels, pretty nearly clearing the ocean of merchant ships, sinking the Hatteras off Galveston in a thirteen minutes' fight, and rescuing the drowning crew. Her gallant and ill-fated battle with the Kearsarge, under Capt. Winslow, is historic. The orders were not to fight, but to destroy merchant-ships. Worn out, she was about to go into the docks at Cherbourg, France, but eager to try a bout, the fight was agreed upon and took place off the shore before thousands. It began at 10 A. M., and lasted one and one-quarter hours. The Kearsarge, in better trim, her machinery protected by chain armor, with heavier guns and better powder, sunk the Alabama, after an heroic struggle; thirty Confederates were drowned and killed, and the 100 drowning men were mostly rescued by the English yacht Deerhound and French pilot-boats. For his brave conduct Lieut. Kell was made captain. He commanded afterward the ironclad Richmond, in the James river, but at the surrender was ill at home. Since the war he has lived quietly in his pleasant home at Sunnyside, on the Macon and Atlanta Railroad until 1887, when he was made adjutant-general of Georgia by Gov. Gordon. He married, in 1856, Blanche Munroe, of Macon. Col. Kell was one of the ablest naval officers of the civil war, and connected with its most dramatic events, with honor to its cause and distinction to himself. The executive officer of the two most active cruisers of the South, he was engaged in the most romantic sea experiences of the war, and had a career of danger and excitement. He was a skillful sea-captain, and a bold and successful naval fighter. His career was a continuous naval romance, and a dramatic portion of the naval history of the late war. He has been an able and attentive adjutant-general of Georgia, and conducted the state and military affairs in an admirable manner.

SINNICKSON, Thomas, member of congress, was born in Salem county, N. J. He received a classical education, engaged in mercantile business, and at the same time entered public affairs. He was for many years a member of the provincial council of New Jersey, and was sent to the provincial congress in 1775. Joining the patriot army, he was made captain, and led his company in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and during the remainder of the war acted as correspondent of the committee of safety. Upon his return to private life he was sent to the legislature, then elected to the first congress, serving from March 4, 1789, until March 3, 1791, and was again a member from May 15, 1797, until March 3, 1799. He was a presidential elector in 1801, and presiding judge of the court of common pleas for many years. He died at Salem, N. J., May 15, 1817.

FRENCH, John Raymond, educator, was born at Pulaski, N. Y., Apr. 21, 1825. He was prepared for college at the Academy of Mexico, N. Y., being in 1848 admitted to the senior class of Union College, from which he was graduated the following year. Young French obtained the money for his college education by teaching school, beginning his career as an educator at the age of sixteen, as a teacher in the district school. He taught in Mexico Academy before he was graduated, and from 1855–59 was principal of that institution. From 1849–54 he taught in Falley Seminary. Mr. French pursued the study of law while engaged at his work as an educator, and was in 1859 admitted to the bar. He at once began the practice of his profession at Mexico, N. Y., in partnership with his brother, George G. French. In 1864 he was called to the chair of mathematics in Genesee College, at Lima, N. Y. In 1871 the faculty and students of Genesee College were removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and merged into the Syracuse University, and Mr. French has since held the chair of mathematics in that institution. Since 1872 he has been dean of its college of Liberal Arts. In 1852 he was awarded the degree of A.M., by Wesleyan University, and in 1871 Allegheny College conferred on him the degree of LL. D.



DURRETT, Reuben Thomas, jurist and historical writer, was born in Henry county, Ky., Jan. 22, 1824, a son of William and Elizabeth (Rawlings) Durrett. The Durretts are of French origin, and the family traditions date back to Louis Duret, an eminent French physician and author who flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was the author of several learned books and especially of a commentary in Greek, Latin, and French, upon the works of Hippocrates, which was first published in Paris in 1588. It is a venerable folio bound in thick boards covered with vellum and now in the possession of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Durrett also has other venerable volumes of which different members of the family were authors, and which are quaint specimens of the arts of printing and binding in early times. Among these may be mentioned: "A Commentary on the Customs of the Dutch," by Jean Duret, a folio published at Lyons in 1584; "A Treatise on the Causes and Effects of Tides," by Claude Duret, an octavo published at Paris in 1600; "A History of the Languages of the East," by Claude Duret, a quarto published at Cologne in 1613. After the massacre of St. Bartholemew, some of the Durets crossed the channel and settled in England. In 1644 Christopher Duret was prominently connected with the Baptists in London, and his name appears subscribed to the articles of faith put forth that year. In England, the French pronounciation was dropped and the name pronounced Duret as it was spelled, instead of Dnray as the French had it. In the course of time this English pronounciation was emphasized by doubling the *r* and the *t* which produced the name Durrett. Early in the eighteenth century three brothers, John, Richard, and Bartholomew Durrett came from England to Spottsylvania county, Va., where they purchased lands and permanently settled. From these three Virginian ancestors all the Durretts in the United States have descended. Francis Durrett, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was with Gen. George Rogers Clark in the Illinois campaigns of 1778–79, but returned to Virginia instead of settling at once, as others did, in the new country. Early in the present century, however, he removed to Kentucky and settled upon land which he purchased in Henry county. Here William, the oldest son of Francis, and the father of Mr. Durrett, became a wealthy farmer and erected upon his plantation the first brick house that was built in Henry county. That house stands to-day as sound as it was when erected nearly a century ago. After receiving such educational advantages as the schools of his native county afforded, Reuben went to Georgetown College, at Georgetown, Ky., in 1844 and remained there until 1846. He then went to Brown University, in Providence, R. I., where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1849. The same year he entered the law department of the University of Louisville, where, by superior application, he combined the course of study for two years into one, and was graduated with the degree of LL.B., in 1850. In 1853 the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Brown University, for continued advancement in learning. Immediately after leaving the law school, Mr. Durrett began the practice of law in Louisville. His knowledge of Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and German, and his rare gifts as speaker and as writer contributed largely to his success. After continuing at the practice of law for thirty years, he was able to retire in 1880 upon the competency he had earned. A number of his speeches to juries and arguments to courts were deemed worthy of publication, and appeared in the newspapers of the time. His speech in defence of Heitz for the murder of Lobstein, published in the "Courier-Journal" of Jan. 29, 1871, and his argument in behalf of that paper in defence of the libel suit of Hull, March 30, 1872, are specimens of learning, style and eloquence which have seldom been surpassed in the Louisville court-house. His fame as an orator, however, will more permanently rest upon his orations prepared for public occasions. When he was graduated from the law school in 1850, he delivered the valedictory and it was so much admired that it was published and highly praised in the newspapers. His Fourth of July oration, at the invitation of the city council of Louisville in 1852, his address before the Mechanics' Institute of Louisville in 1856, and his centennial oration in Louisville in 1880, all of which were published at the dates of delivery, were so replete with learning and so beautifully written that they cannot fail to occupy a permanent place in literature. In his earlier years Mr. Durrett yielded to an imagination which demanded the expression of thoughts in verse, and had he not acquired distinction in other lines, he might have been widely known as a poet. In poetry he was exceedingly versatile and passed from the humorous to the grave with marked facility. His serious humor, however, predominated and his best productions may be considered in this vein. His "Night Scene at Drennon's Springs," in 1850; his "Thoughts Over the Grave of Rev. Thomas Smith," in 1852, and his "Old Year and New in the Coliseum at Rome," in 1856, each of which was published when written, are fine specimens of classic thought expressed in blank verse.

R. T. Durrett

It is as a prose writer, however, that Mr. Durrett will be most favorably and most enduringly known. As soon as he left college he began writing for the newspapers and periodicals. Most of his articles appeared in print as editorials or over anonymous signatures so that he got no credit for them except among a few intimate friends. From 1857 to 1859 he was the editor of the Louisville "Courier," and his leaders, always distinguished for their broad range of knowledge and vigor of style, made him an enviable reputation as a journalist. After retiring from the bar in 1880, he devoted much of his leisure to historic studies, for which he always had an inclination. His articles in the "Southern Bivouac" for March, April and May, 1886, on the "Kentucky Resolutions" of 1798–99, may serve as specimens of his writings in this line. He corrected the errors which had prevailed for three-quarters of a century con-

cerning these celebrated resolutions and placed the authors and the resolutions themselves in their true position in history. His numerous historical articles published in the "Courier-Journal" since 1880, have been widely read and much admired for their original research and the new colors with which they invested important events and subjects. In 1884 a few of his associates of similar tastes joined Mr. Durrett in establishing an association in Louisville for co-operative effort in the collecting and preserving and publishing of historical matter relating to Kentucky. This association was named the Filson Club in honor of John Filson, the first historian of Kentucky, and Mr. Durrett, who was made its president, prepared and read the first paper before it. This paper was the "Life and Times of John Filson," which was published as number one of the series of club publications. It is a quarto of 132 pages so full of original matter and so beautifully written that it at once gave the club a prominent stand among kindred associations. Mr. Durrett is also the author of number five of the club publications, entitled "An Historical Sketch of St. Paul's Church, Louisville, Ky." The characteristic of Mr. Durrett's historical writings is original research, and he invests his new matter with such charms of style that it is always a pleasure to read what he has written. In his literary studies, Mr. Durrett has always bought the books he needed, and in thus purchasing from year to year, he has accumulated a large and valuable library. The volumes and pamphlets and papers and manuscripts upon his shelves number more than 50,000, and he is adding to them every day. His collection embraces the best works in almost every branch of human knowledge, but is particularly rich in history, especially American history. In Kentucky histories and Kentucky books, his collection surpasses those of all others combined. He has made it an object to secure every book about Kentucky or Kentuckians, or that was written by a Kentuckian or even printed in Kentucky. He has thus covered the whole field of Kentucky bibliography, and the other libraries of the world contain nothing to compare with his collection. He is so familiar with his books that he can promptly lay his hands on any one of his 50,000 volumes without the aid of a catalogue; but better than this, he is as familiar with the contents of his books as he is with their location upon the shelves. In recognition of his varied attainments, Mr. Durrett has been made a member of numerous historical, scientific, and learned societies in this country and in Europe. Unlike most men distinguished for learning, he has a clear business head and sound judgment which has weight among men of affairs. As president, vice-president, director, trustee, commissioner, etc., he is connected with various corporations in Louisville, and is noted for giving as unremitting attention to those of a charitable as to those of a business character. He is a man of broad benevolence and contributes liberally to all the charities which he deems worthy. In 1852 Mr. Durrett was married to Elizabeth H. Bates, the only daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Humphreys) Bates of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Durrett was a lady of rare intellectual attainments, and, like her husband, had literary tastes. There were but few good books in the accessible range of literature which had not contributed to her knowledge, and Mr. Durrett owes much of his varied learning and culture to the companionship of his gifted wife. She bore him four children, three of whom preceded her to the grave and one of whom, Lily Bates Durrett, who died at the dawn of young womanhood, had written a series of letters from Europe and from Florida which were published in the "Courier-Journal" in the winter and spring of 1880, and which gave abundant proof that she had inherited her father's gifts as a writer. The only survivor of their children is Dr. Wm. T. Durrett, of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Durrett is a well-preserved man of health and vigor, who bids fair to be among those who, at the age of seventy-six, will cross over from the nineteenth to the twentieth century. He belongs to the school of old Virginia gentlemen, now so rare, and his hospitable home is ever open to those who wish to see him. His collection of books and antiquities has made him a kind of show in Louisville, whither strangers as well as acquaintances resort, with an assurance of seeing something worth seeing and learning something worth learning. He is never more delighted than when in his great library with one or more persons in search of information from rare books and manuscripts. In this way most literary persons at home and many from abroad have been placed under obligations to him; and his constant regret is that he has not been able to do more good to others with his books.

DONNELLY, Eleanor Cecilia, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6, 1848, in the old family homestead on Pine street, near Sixth, situated in a locality ripe with the traditions of colonial times. She has always resided in her ancestral home. The Donnellys are one of the oldest Catholic families in Philadelphia, her father, Philip Carroll Donnelly, was a distintinguished physician of that city. Miss Donnelly began to write at an early age. When but nine years old, she composed verse which was published. She has since been a prolific writer, having received from her gifted brother, Ignatius Donnelly, the most careful training. In 1873 she published her first volume of poems, entitled "Out of Sweet Solitude." Two years later "Domas Die" appeared, and in 1880 she published a volume for the benefit of the Irish famine fund, entitled "The Legend of the Best Beloved, and Other Poems," and in 1881 a collection of legends and lyrics, called "Crowned with Stars." A number of other equally meritorious works have followed in rapid succession. One of Miss Donnelly's poems, "The Vision of the Monk Gabriel," has excited unusual comment and controversy, from the fact that Mr. Longfellow was supposed by some to have borrowed from it the idea of his "Legend Beautiful." Besides her numerous other works, Miss Donnelly has issued two metrical collections set to music, "A Garland of Festival Days," and "Hymns of the Sacred Heart." Notable among her hymns is the "Jubilee Hymn," composed for the Golden Jubilee of the priesthood of Pope Leo XIII., December, 1887. This hymn was presented to the Pope by a member of the Papal court, together with an Italian translation prepared for the occasion by a theological professor. Miss Donnelly is a frequent and welcome contributor to the current periodicals, one of the regular contributors to the "Ave Maria," and verses from her pen have appeared in all the leading Catholic magazines and papers.

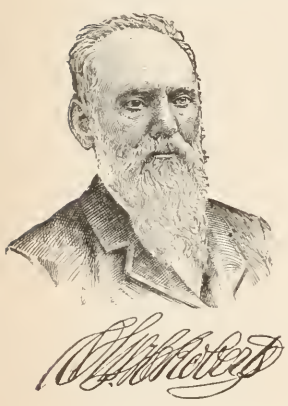
Eleanor C. Donnelly

COFFIN, Joshua, antiquarian, was born in Newbury, Mass., Oct. 12, 1792. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1817, and became a teacher. Whittier was one of his pupils, and his poem, entitled "To My Old Schoolmaster," is addressed to him. Mr. Coffin was one of the founders of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, its first recording secretary, and was an earnest worker in the cause. He was a contributor to various magazines, and wrote "The History of Ancient Newbury" (Boston, 1845),

besides genealogies of the Little, Tappan and Woodman families. He died June 24, 1864.

ROBERTS, Richard Brooks, soldier, was born in 1758. He married Averade Catrina Sophia Van Braam, whose father, A. E. Van Braam, was a relative of Adm. Van Braam of the Dutch navy, was ambassador to China from Holland, and the first European admitted within the walls of Pekin. He resigned his ambassadorship, came to America, and bought 430 acres of land in Pennsylvania on the Delaware river, three miles below Burlington, N. J., known as "Monnt Benger," and built there a palatial residence that he called "China's Retreat," bnt sold it in 1801 and returned to Holland. Richard was a major in the U. S. regular army, received his commission from President Washington, and fought as captain in the 4th South Carolina artillery, of which his father, Owen Roberts, was colonel, at the battle of Stone, S. C. The father, mortally wounded, said to the son : "Take this sword, which has never been tarnished by dishonor, and never sheath it while the liberties of yonr country are in danger. Accept my last blessing, and retnrn to your duty," which dying injunction the son obeyed. Richard died at Burlington, N. J., Jan. 9, 1797, at the age of thirty-nine. Mrs. Roberts, his widow, married for her second husband, Staats Morris, a farmer living in Stillwater, N. J., and the brother of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence. She died at her husband's home in Stillwater, Feb. 3, 1816. Richard's son was Lucius Qnintius Cincinnatus Roberts, born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 12, 1788.

ROBERTS, Charles H., physician and business man, was born at Moreau, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1821, the son of Lucius Q. C. Roberts. He left home at the age of eighteen, and being entirely dependent upon his own exertions, labored upon farms in the summer season, and attended school in the winter. In 1842 he began the study of medicine at Glen's Falls, New York, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College, in the spring of 1846. Turning his attention to dentistry, he practiced it in neighboring towns. In 1848 he studied chemistry and surgery in Philadelphia, Pa., and in May, 1849, located at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Here he used with success a painless process for destroying the exposed nerves of the teeth. Covering the entire plate over the roof of the mouth with gum and body, it is claimed, was first employed by Dr. Roberts. In 1856, his health being impaired by close attention to his calling, he visited Europe, and in Paris and Vienna was solicited by resident dentists to take up the practice of his profession in those cities. Upon his return to the United States he was married in 1866 to Katharine Aymar, youngest daughter of James Freeman, and granddaughter of Abraham Child, whose descent is traced direct from the French Huguenots. When in 1868 Dr. Roberts had retired from active work at Poughkeepsie, his attention was directed to commercial enterprises, and he began the entering of public lands in Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri, after personal examination of the same. This led to his identification with railroading at the South. The Carolina Central Railway Company, organized in April, 1873, had absorbed the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co., of which Dr. Roberts had been a receiver, and he was made president of the new organization. His administration of its affairs included its extension to Shelby, a distance of 242 miles, and was such, that when in April, 1876, it was placed in the hands of receivers, he became its general manager, and soon put the property on a paying basis. In 1880 he withdrew from the road, and has since that time resided upon the west bank of the Hudson river, opposite Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he devotes his time chiefly to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. In 1887 he took down a fine residence, which, up to that date, he had occupied with his family, replacing it with a large and elegant mansion overlooking the Hudson and the city of Poughkeepsie, where he has snrrounded himself with all the evidences of a cultivated and refined taste.



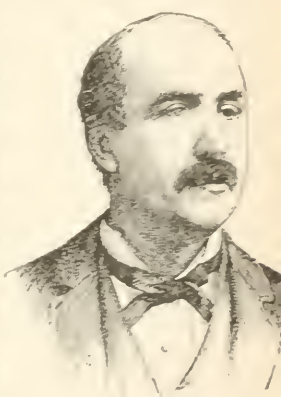
MUIR, Joseph Johnstone, clergyman, was born in Ireland, July 30, 1847, of Scotch-English parentage. His father, Alexander J. Muir, was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and his mother was Mary Faith Stothard, daughter of John Stothard, for many years collector of customs under the English government. The early education of Mr. Muir was acquired in Ireland and in Scotland, under the direction of his uncle, Rev. John Muir, a minister of the established church of Scotland; but on the death of his father, he entered the family of his grandfather, John Stothard. While yet a student he accepted the position of teacher in a school; had a few years' experience in business in Dublin, and then in 1863 he came to New York, where he also engaged in business pursnits for a period. In 1867 Mr. Muir turned his attention to the Christian ministry, and was licensed as a preacher of the gospel, by the Antioch Baptist church, New York city, and on August 4, 1869, was ordained, on the unanimous recommendation of a council called by the First Baptist church of Oxford, N. J. (now the Montana Baptist church), to examine into his qualifications for the ministry. He remained with that church until 1871, when he became pastor of the East Marion Baptist church, Long Island. In 1868 Mr. Muir married Lizzie Glover, of New York city, who has proved a helpmeet indeed in bearing the burdens of his ministerial life, and has been preserved in life and health to aid him in his responsibilities and duties. The result of this marriage has been a family of three sons and two daughters. In 1873 Mr. Muir was compelled by the state of his health to leave the seacoast, and he accepted a call from the First Baptist church, Ticonderoga, N. Y., which charge he filled for two years, when he accepted a call from the McDougal street Baptist church, New York city. In 1880 he accepted a call from the Baptist church at Port Richmond, N. Y., where he remained until 1883, when he removed to the city of Philadelphia, in response to a call from the North Baptist church there. In 1889 the "E" street Baptist church of the city of Washington, D. C., gave to Mr. Muir a most hearty and pressing call to become its pastor, which he accepted, and has since filled, with eminent success both as preacher and pastor. Mr. Muir has filled his sphere in the gospel ministry with marked fidelity, usefulness and credit to himself, and if Providence spares him in his work, he has an ample field before him in which to solve the problem of eminent success. Thus far, whether in an executive capacity, or as pastor and friend, or in the pulpit as a dispenser of the Word, he has filled the measure of his usefulness in a degree eminently satisfactory to his friends and parishioners.

RIDDLE, Albert Gallatin, lawyer and author, was born at Monson, Mass., of Scotch-Irish ancestry, May 26, 1816, the sixth of nine children born to Thomas R. and Minerva Riddle. When he was one year old his parents migrated to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and settled in Geauga county. His father died when he was seven, and the training of the children was left to a devoted mother, who, with diligent care, looked after their interests. The subject of this sketch attended the public school, worked on a farm and at the carpenter's trade, and spent his hours of leisure reading the books in the township library. He taught school a short time, and continued his studies at Painesville Academy. In 1838 he began the study of law in the office of Gov. Ford, of Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He obtained a local reputation as a public speaker in the memorable presidential campaign of 1840. This gave him prestige and influence, and the same year helped to secure his election as prosecuting attorney of Geauga county, which office, by re-election, he filled six years. In 1848 Mr. Riddle was elected a member of the legislature by the whig party. The same year he issued a call for a convention at Chardon, which originated the free-soil party in Ohio. He was re-elected to the legislature and became the acknowledged leader of the whig and free-soil party in the house, being defeated for the speakership by one vote. He introduced and secured the passage of a bill under whose provision the convention was called to frame a new state constitution, but declined the offer of becoming a delegate to that convention. In 1850 Mr. Riddle removed to Cleveland, at whose bar he soon took high rank. He filled the office of prosecuting attorney for Cuyahoga county, of which Cleveland is the county seat, from 1852 to 1858, and then declined re-election. During this period he won a brilliant reputation for his successful prosecution of many important cases. In 1859 Mr. Riddle acted as attorney for the defendants in the celebrated Oberlin slave cases, which created great excitement throughout Ohio and the entire North. He was elected to congress in 1860 as a republican, and took his seat at the extra session which was convened by President Lincoln July 1, 1861. Before going to Washington he was largely instrumental in raising the 7th and 41st regiments of Ohio volunteers. The colors of the latter, a present from Mr. Riddle's eldest daughter, was the first Union flag to be placed over the capitol at Nashville during the civil war. In January, 1862, he made a speech in congress favoring the arming of slaves as soldiers, which was the first public utterance on that subject. He was one of the first to favor the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. His speech in vindication of Lincoln and on a review of current events, was used as a campaign document. In December, 1864, Mr. Riddle was appointed U. S. Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, and while there was the means of the capture and detention of two blockade-runners and of breaking up a well-arranged plan for the construction of more of them. After his return the following year, he settled in Washington, D. C., where he has since been engaged in the practice of law. Being a personal friend of Mr. Stanton, Mr. Riddle was retained as attorney in many important military trials, and aided in the prosecution of John H. Surratt, one of the conspirators tried for the murder of Lincoln. For years he was the sole advocate and adviser of the colored race in Washington. He was one of the

A. G. Riddle

principal attorneys in the prosecution of the safe burglary case and the Babcock case. Though Mr. Riddle has had a large criminal practice, he has done much in the civil courts and has frequently appeared before the U. S. Supreme Court in important cases. From 1877 to 1889 he was attorney for the District of Columbia. His eulogies on John Brown, Edwin M. Stanton, and Chief Justice Chase are fine specimens of oratory. A passion for books has been his distinguishing trait, and he owns a large library. Since its organization he has had charge of the law department of Howard University. His published works are: "Law Lectures" (1873); "Bart Ridgely," a story of northern Ohio (1873); "The Portrait," a tale of the Western Reserve, drawn from the author's own life (1874); "Alice Brand," a story of Washington at the close of the war (1875); "Life, Character and Public Services of James A. Garfield" (1880); "The House of Ross, and Other Tales" (1881); "Castle Gregory" (1882); "Hart and His Bear" (1883); "The Sugar-Makers of the West Woods" (1885); "The Hunter of the Chagrin" (1882); "Mark Lean, a Tale of the Western Reserve" (1883); "Old Newberry and the Pioneers" (1884); "Speeches and Arguments" (1886); "Life of Benjamin F. Wade" (1886); "The Tory's Daughter" (1890). Mr. Riddle has written his books during his leisure from professional duties. The memory of his early life has for him an enduring charm, and most of his interesting and popular stories are drawn from that source.

SMILEY, Charles Wesley, statistician, was born at Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 10, 1846. His father died in 1862, which necessitated his working to obtain an education. He was employed in a woollenware factory between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, and subsequently taught school until he accumulated sufficient means to enter Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1870. He was graduated from there in 1874, seventeenth in a class of thirty-five, and was admitted to the Beta Kappa honors. Mr. Smiley then for one year took a course of theology in connection with his duties as assistant librarian at Drew Theological Seminary; from 1875–77 was instructor in female colleges; in 1878 edited the ninth catalogue of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and was general secretary of this order for the years 1877–79; assisted in the work of the tenth census 1879–82; was one of the editors of the fishery reports in seven quarto volumes; in 1881–83 was one of the editors of the "Alumni Record" of Wesleyan University. In 1882 Mr. Smiley was elected chief of the publication bureau in the United States fish commission, and, while serving in this capacity, he edited five volumes of bulletins and six volumes of annual reports; some of the articles from his own pen were printed in pamphlet form and distributed widely by the fish commission, 1886–89. He was also librarian of the U. S. fish commission, which office he resigned to become special agent of fisheries of the eleventh census, and held this position in 1889–92, when he became editor and publisher of a microscopical literature. In 1880 he was appointed a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, was elected a fellow 1885, was sev-



Chas. W. Smiley

eral times secretary of the Section of Economic Science and Statistics, and in 1889 was its president. He is also a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, the Biological Society, the Anthropological Society, and the Microscopical Society of Washington. Mr. Smiley is an earnest advocate of economical administration of government office. In 1887 he purchased the "American Monthly Microscopical Journal," then in its ninth volume, and has continued its publication, having been editor-in-chief since 1888. In 1892 he purchased the "Microscope," then in its twelfth volume, and has continued its publication as editor-in-chief.

SIMMONS, Joseph Edward, financier, was born in Troy, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1841. His father was a merchant in Troy for many years, and the boy's early education was obtained in that city, at the old Troy Academy, and was continued at a boarding-school at Sand Lake, where he was prepared for college. In 1858 he entered Williams College, and was graduated in 1862, and began the study of law at the Albany Law School. In 1863 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and the same year was admitted to the bar in Albany. In 1867 he removed to New York city, and engaged in the banking and brokerage business, from which he retired at the close of 1872 on account of impaired health. After spending the winter in Florida, he returned to Wall street, again entered business, and continued until 1884, when he was chosen president of the New York Stock Exchange, of which he had been a member for thirteen years, and where he was well and favorably known as a man of great natural force, varied and extensive culture, and much practical experience in finance. He was affable in manner, and a thorough parliamentarian. At the election he received 607 of the 732 votes cast. His service in office proved the wisdom of his election. His tact and judgment demonstrated that he was the right man in the right place, and he was re-elected to a second term by a unanimous vote. At the close of his second term he was requested to allow his name to be again presented as a candidate, but declined on account of his health, when the Stock Exchange passed a series of complimentary resolutions which were engrossed and presented to Mr. Simmons, while the governing committee presented him with a gold watch. Mr. Simmons now took a trip to Europe, accompanied by his wife and three children, and on his return devoted himself to educational matters, in which he was deeply interested. His connection with the Board of Education began with his appointment as commissioner by Mayor Grace in 1881. He was reappointed by Mayor Edson in 1884, and in 1886 was chosen president of the board. He continued to serve in this position through five terms. It was largely through his efforts and influence that the legislature was induced, in 1888, to bestow collegiate honors and powers upon the Normal College of the city of New York, in whose welfare he was warmly interested. In January, 1888, Mr. Simmons became president of the Fourth National Bank. His selection for this position was solely on the strength of his public record, as, when he was invited to accept the position, he did not know a single member of the board of directors, owned no stock in the corporation, and had never been in the bank. But during his career of twenty years in Wall street, Mr. Simmons never failed to meet a contract, and in financial circles nothing whatever was known of him except what was to his credit. It was, therefore, very suitable that he should be requested to accept the presidency of an institution which needed at its head a man of the very highest character and purest record. Mr. Simmons is a democrat, but has never been an office-seeker, or affiliated with any faction of the party. In the summer of 1885, his name was mentioned prominently in connection with the collectorship of the Port of New York, and strongly backed by Samuel J. Tilden. During the same year the Democratic Business Men's Association urged him to become a candidate for mayor of the city of New York, and he has on several occasions been mentioned for that position. Mr. Simmons has been prominent as a Freemason. He joined the fraternity at Troy in 1864. Ten years later he entered Kane Lodge, in the city of New York, and became its master in 1877, and again in 1878; and in 1883 he was chosen grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state of New York by a unanimous vote, and served in that office one year. He is a member of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, and of Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar, and was eminent commander of the latter in 1881. In September, 1885, having previously taken all the lower grades and degrees in the Masonic order, he received the thirty-third degree, the highest that can be conferred. On his retirement as master of Kane Lodge, he was presented with a beautiful past master's jewel, and an exquisite bronze image of the god of love, the latter designed to typify the harmony and good feeling which prevailed during his administration of the affairs of this, one of the largest, wealthiest, and most influential Lodges in the order. Mr. Simmons, as grand master of the state, assisted in laying the corner-stone of the obelisk in Central Park. While holding the office of grand master of New York he visited Europe, and during a sojourn in the United Kingdom was entertained by the Prince of Wales, who was Grand Master of England. He was banqueted by the faculty of Trinity College, Dublin, because of the high position he held as president of the Board of Education of the city of New York. In June, 1885, Mr. Simmons received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Norwich, Vt., in consequence of the distinguished services he had rendered to the cause of education. A man of ample means, he is entirely independent of salary, and with the exception of his bank presidency, all his official positions are and have been those in which the honor has been the only emolument. Mr. Simmons has a fine city mansion and a pretty country home, Stag's Head, at Lake George. He is a man of fine accomplishments, is a skilful pianist, has traveled extensively in Europe and America, and is a noted angler. He is a member of the University, Players', Manhattan, Young Men's Democratic, Lawyers' and New York Athletic Clubs, and of the St. Nicholas and New England Societies. For many years he has been a member of the board of managers of the New York Infant Asylum. He is also a member of St. Thomas Episcopal church. Samuel J. Tilden was his close personal friend. On April 12, 1866, Mr. Simmons married Julia Greer, daughter of George Greer, Esq., of the city of New York. Of the five children born of this marriage, three survive. With all his other elements of popularity, Mr. Simmons is noted as an orator. His eloquence, and the logical arrangement of his arguments, invariably hold the attention of his auditors, and win their applause. A number of his addresses on educational matters have been circulated by the Department of Education. At the time of the Conemaugh Valley floods in 1889, Mr. Simmons was chosen treasurer of the fund

raised in New York city for the relief of the sufferers, and in this capacity he took charge of and transmitted to the proper authorities in the state of Pennsylvania upwards of $1,000,000.

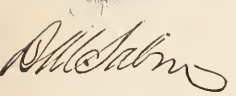
BESHOAR, Michael, physician and journalist, was born near Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa. Feb. 25, 1833. He was educated in the common schools, and at Tuscarora Academy at Academia; studied medicine at Lewistown, attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, Pa., and at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating with high honors from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1853. From May, 1853, until the civil war broke out, he practised medicine at Pocahontas, Ark. During that time he represented his county in the state legislature two terms, held the position of surgeon of the state militia six years, and during seven years of the time took meteorological observations for the Smithsonian Institution. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed chief surgeon of the first regiment of soldiers raised in his part of the state, which had seceded from the Union, but yet remaining as an independent state. When the state was admitted to the Confederacy, he was commissioned as surgeon of the provisional armies of the Confederate states, and served as such under Gens. Hardee, Solon Bolan, Jeff Thompson, Albert Pike, and T. C. Hindman, all of whom were his personal friends. In the autumn of 1863, seeing clearly that the Confederacy must collapse in the near future, he quit the military service, and settled at Fort Kearney, Neb., where he pursued the practice of his profession until December, 1866, during which time he was the only civil physician and surgeon on the famous Platte route, between the Missouri river and Denver —a space of 600 miles. The time of his sojourn at Fort Kearney was during, and in the midst of, the worst Indian hostilities that have ever prevailed in this country. Yet on frequent occasions the doctor went East or West, as far as 100 miles, with no one to accompany him but an ambulance driver, taking the chances of encountering the savages, who would surely have killed him if they had met him. On one occasion he did encounter 100 hostile Cheyenne Indians, headed by the famous war chief, John Smith, an educated half-breed, who had become acquainted with the doctor while attending the St. Louis University. Fortunately, Smith was the foremost Indian in the charge, and, recognizing the doctor, stayed the further advance of his party, and saved the doctor's life. In the fall of 1866 the doctor removed to Colorado—first to Pueblo, and later to Trinidad. Since going to Colorado he was a member of the legislature one term during territorial times, and one term under the state government. He has been coroner, assessor, county physician, clerk, county judge, and superintendent of schools for his county. In 1876 he was the regular democratic nominee for lieutenant-governor, and ran ahead of his ticket, lacking only 830 votes of being elected. He is a permanent member of the American (national) Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Colorado State Medical Society, and Las Animas County Medical Society. He was the founder of the Pueblo "Chieftain" in 1868, and the Trinidad "Advertiser" in 1882, which are prosperous daily morning papers, and the representative newspapers of their respective cities. There are few men in Colorado who are more widely and more favorably known than Dr. Beshoar. Clear-headed as a physician and surgeon, he has the friendship of the better members of his profession. Sagacious in politics, he has the political friendship of the more honest elements of his party, and successful as a journalist he has the envy of the less fortunate newspaper men.

Michael Beshoar.

GAFFNEY, Margaret, philanthropist, was born in Baltimore, about 1825. She was the only child of Irish emigrants, who were very poor, but of unusual rectitude of character. They died of yellow fever, and left the little Margaret to the care of a Welsh couple, who had come over on the same ship with them. They also were very poor, but they taught the child the beauty of goodness, and the duty of helping others. On her marriage she went to New Orleans, where, in a few months, she found herself a widow and childless. Her bereaved motherly heart longed to do something for little children, and she entered the Poydras Orphan Asylum. Here she was tireless, and full of expedients to help, working sometimes in the house, more often going about the streets, soliciting food and money. Could she get her stores no other way she gladly wheeled them home on a wheelbarrow. Her generosity and self-denial won her the friendship and co-operation of the superior of the Sisters of Charity, and together these women built another and larger Orphan Asylum, and succeeded in freeing it from debt in a few years. Margaret's successful management of the dairy decided her in 1852 to open one in the better part of the city, as a source of revenue to her orphans. It became a very substantial help, and soon after, by the failure of an old established bakery, the owner of which was her debtor, she added the bakery to her business. She conducted these two enterprises with such fidelity that she won the unqualified admiration and confidence of business men. She was known throughout the city as "Margaret, the Orphans' Friend." She had only the barest rudiments of education, was very plain in personal appearance, but capable of great endurance and self-sacrifice, and charity was the very spring of her being. She would not indulge herself in anything unnecessary, because there was "so much suffering in the world." She gave to orphans of whatever denomination, Protestant, Catholic or Hebrew, black or white; and New Orleans owes to the labors of this poor and ignorant woman her three largest homes for children, and a home for the aged and infirm. The civil war did not interfere with her charity, though it injured her business. It is stated that when the 4th Louisiana regiment was brought captive to New Orleans, Margaret went out to the fort with a load of bread for the prisoners. The sentry twice ordered her to halt, to which she answered, "What for?" When challenged for the third time, she jumped out of her wagon, seized the sentinel in her arms, and set him out of her path before he realized what she was doing, and amid the

cheers of the soldiers, triumphantly entered the fort followed by her men, bearing the baskets of bread. Again, she gave a wounded soldier $150 with which to buy an artificial leg, started the young man in business, and until her death his family did not want for bread. Whenever the Mississippi overflowed, Margaret's boat, loaded with bread, could be seen going daily about the submerged districts, Margaret giving to all without question, saying, "God has been so good to me, I must be good to all." She died Feb. 9, 1882, attended by ladies of rank and fashion, who were proud to minister to one who through forty-six years had so unselfishly ministered to all. She was followed to her grave by the children of eleven orphan asylums, merchants, professional men, and members of the municipal government: and all reverently uncovered their heads to "Margaret." She was the first woman in this country to be honored by the erection of a marble statue to her memory.

SABIN, Dwight May, senator, was born at Manlius, Ill., Apr. 25, 1843, of Scotch anteeedents, his ancestors having eome to America in 1740, settling in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. His father was a native of Connecticut, who, in 1834, removed to Illinois, being one of the pioneers of that state. He purchased a large stock farm and was the first to introduce in the West the raising of "blooded stock." Mr. Sabin, Sr., was one of the original abolition leaders, and maintained one of the "underground railway stations" for fleeing slaves. He was also a warm friend of Owen Lovejoy and Abraham Lineoln. Young Sabin had very few educational advantages as a boy, and it was not until after the family returned to Connecticut, where his father died in 1864, that he was enabled to attend school regularly. In 1867 he resolved to seek his own fortunes in the West, and returned to Illinois, afterward settling in Stillwater, Minn., where he engaged in the lumber business, which, under his able management attained large proportions. Mr. Sabin subsequently became interested in large manufacturing enterprises, principally agricultural implements and railway cars. In 1870 he was elected to the state senate of Minnesota as a republican, and re-eleeted eontinuously until 1885, when he was elected to the United States senate. He attained an enviable reputation among his colleagues, and served on a number of important eommittees. Mr. Sabin has taken a prominent part in moulding the political sentiment of the Northwest, and has been closely identified with the development and growth of that section of the country. Soon after he was elected to the senate, the death of Marshall Jewell made a vacancy in the chairmanship of the republican national committee, which Mr. Sabin was elected to fill. He retained the position until the meeting of the republican national convention in 1884, when he was made permanent chairman of the convention. He was an "Arthur" man and upon the nomination of James G. Blaine resigned the position of chairman of the national committee. He is a man of fine intellectual gifts, able and energetie, and with a wonderful aptitude in the management of affairs, and stands as high in the eommereial world as he does in the political arena.



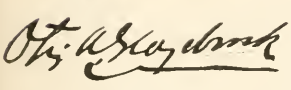
DOUGLAS, Amanda Minnie, author, was born in New York eity July 14, 1837. Her aneestors were Scotch and French, the former having settled in this country early in the seventeenth century, while the latter left their native land on account of religious perseeution, and located at New Rochelle, N. Y. While Amanda was still an infant her family removed to a farm, where they remained for about eight years; and eoncerning this period of her existence, she once remarked to a friend: "The strongest impression left on me by this early life on a farm was that it did not give me any love for farming; but we had an old volume of Tom Moore's songs, a half-copy of Coleridge, and 'The Lady of the Lake,' and I devoured them until I could see everything, especially the Ancient Mariner. I read everything that I could get hold of, whieh wasn't very mueh, only it wasn't quite the literature that is put into ehildren's hands nowadays." She was educated in New York city, and when her family removed to Newark, N. J., in 1853, she resolved to learn the art of designing and engraving. But various matters prevented her from accomplishing her objeet, and having occasionally written verses and stories she concluded to devote herself to literary pursuits, and in 1866 published "In Trust." Four of her novels deal with social questions: "Stephen Dane," "With Fate Against Him," "Out of the Wreck," and "Hope Mills," the last being a story of the hard times of 1872–75. The others are mostly home stories that interest young people. Miss Douglas has written about twenty novels and ten juvenile stories, nearly all of which have sold remarkably well. Besides her literary work she superintends her own household, eultivates a garden, and has invented and patented a folding frame for a mosquito net that has had a large sale. Miss Douglas is a fine example of the energetic and versatile American woman, possessing in a high degree the domestic and feminine virtues.

LINDSAY, E. J., manufacturer, was born at Dundee, Scotland, June 22, 1838. His father, a prominent manufacturer of sail-cloth and hemp, lost his property by fire in 1840, and came to the United States in 1841, locating, in 1843, at Trenton, Wis., where he died in 1849. The father was a man of strong will and stern integrity, with more than ordinary education and culture, and brought to his western home a library which was the envy of all the region. Being deeply religious, and a good speaker, he established and himself officiated at religious services, which were for some years the only services for many miles round about, and were sustained by settlers, some of whom came ten miles to attend them. The mother, left with six children at the death of the father, was a woman of the same type as her husband. It fell to the subjeet of this sketeh, as the oldest child, to aid her in providing for the family needs. For this he labored on the farm, getting a few months of study and teaching at village schools near by for the winters, and supplementing what was thus obtained by reading at home, as time and opportunity allowed, the family being trained to look upon good reading as a neeessity. By the time he was twenty years old, he engaged in school-teaching in the winter months, and so aided the home support. Before his majority he was chosen, and served, as member of the school board of the distriet in whieh he lived, and established a well-seleeted library in the district, one of the first to be placed in that part of the state. He began business, in a small way, in a neighboring village in 1860, and in the same year was elected principal of the publie sehool. In 1870 he removed

E. J. Lindsay

to Milwaukee, Wis., having laid there the foundation of his present business, which is the manufacture of agricultural implements, binder twine and vehicles. In 1872 one brother, and in 1883 two other brothers, were admitted to partnership in the business, and the firm is now foremost among the jobbers and manufacturers of agricultural implements in the Northwest. He married Miss C. E. Harvey, a native of Shoreham, Vt., in October, 1861, and the beneficent influence of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay is widely felt in the city and state in which they reside. The husband has been active in Young Men's Christian association work, being president of the state organization as well as of the local society. Mr. Lindsay was one of the originators and zealous promoters of the Milwaukee Home for the Aged.

GLAZEBROOK, Otis Allan, clergyman, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 13, 1845. His paternal grandfather was an English gentleman who married an heiress, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Hanover county, Va. On his mother's side he is descended from one of the first settlers of Jamestown, Va. His father went to Richmond, Va., when a mere lad, and entering into business, became one of the most useful and influential citizens of that city before the war. The subject of this sketch, evincing at an early age an unusual talent for study, was given every opportunity. He was sent to Randolph-Macon College, Va., when only fourteen years old, and graduated in several studies the first year. He was a student at this college when Virginia seceded from the Union, and was at once sent to the Virginia Military Institute, the West Point of the South, to be educated as an officer in the regular Confederate army. As a Confederate cadet he had large war experience, serving under Lee, Jackson and other great Confederate leaders. At the battle of New Market he was complimented for distinguishing gallantry on the field. He was at Appomattox, and afterward, being determined to secure an education if possible, he returned to Lexington, graduating from the Virginia Military Institute the following year with the first honors of his class, and filling the most responsible military position. He married, in 1866, Virginia Calvert Key, the second daughter of Francis H. Smith, superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute from its establishment. He first inclined to law; but upon the death of his father, determining to enter the church, he matriculated in the middle class of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia, in September, 1867, and was graduated two years after, being ordained to the priesthood at the early age of twenty-three. His first parish was in South Side, Va., where, in addition to his regular work, he organized gratuitously one of the first colored congregations in Virginia after the war, to which he ministered, in addition to his regular parish, for six years. He was called to Baltimore, Md., in 1875, and built the Church of the Holy Trinity. While there he was made chaplain of the famous 5th Maryland regiment, and was complimented for his cool bravery in the labor troubles of 1877. In 1878 he was called to the rectorship of Christ Church, Macon, Ga., and became the dean of that convocation. Being severely injured in a railroad accident he was compelled to resign his charge, and spent months in Europe. Upon his return he was elected to the chaplaincy of the University of Virginia, a position always filled by the best talent in the South. His work here was eminently successful, the faculty declaring that in this position he had had no superiors and but few equals. In 1885 he was called to St. John's church, Elizabeth, N. J., the largest and most influential parish in New Jersey, of which he is now (1892) rector. He is a fine specimen of the purely extemporaneous speaker. Rarely writing, and never bringing notes or manuscript to the pulpit, he combines great fluency with logic and rhetoric. As a pulpit orator he is placed in the very front rank of the American Episcopal church. He has always had great influence with men, both young and old, and is the founder of the leading Southern college Greek-letter society, the Alpha Tau Omega, and was the editor of the magazine of that fraternity for years. The degrees of D.D. and A.M. have been conferred upon him, and the diocese of New Jersey has sent him as a delegate to the last two general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church.



MINTON, Maurice Marriott, editor, was born in Pau, France, Jan. 31, 1859. He is the son of Charles A. Minton, a well-known financier of New York, the family being of Welsh origin and the name originally Minthorne. Mr. Minton's ancestors settled in Morristown, N. J. On the mother's side they were descended from the Earls of Denham, one of whom built a church in Annapolis, Md. Mr. Minton's maternal grandfather, Marriott, was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, receiving the appointment on his deathbed. Mr. Minton came to America from France about 1863, and his parents settled in New York. He attended grammar school No. 35 in Thirteenth street, where he was graduated with a good record. He passed an examination for Harvard, but did not enter, going instead to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York for two years, and afterward for two years to the Columbia Law School; at the same time he was doing literary work for newspapers and magazines, and in that way assisted to pay his college expenses. His very first venture in a literary way was made at the age of twelve years in a school paper published at the private school which he attended in New Brighton, S. I. Mr. Minton learned the printer's trade thoroughly, becoming equally competent as a compositor and a pressman, so that he was able to write, set up and print his own matter. He was attracted to the printing business by his inspection of a toy press. Having thus gained an all-round education, most unusual in young men, since it covered not only general English branches but law and medicine, Mr. Minton chose journalism as his line of work and continued in that profession thereafter. He published the "List," a society directory of New York, for more than ten years, from 1879, making it a valuable and permanent property. In 1884 Mr. Minton entered the service of James Gordon Bennett, on the "Evening Telegram." Following in the footsteps of his father, Charles A. Minton, who was a noted financial editor, the son devoted himself to Wall street journalism, preparing a daily financial column for the "Telegram." His intellectual strength becoming developed, and his capacity for excellent work manifesting itself, Mr. Bennett took him from the "Telegram," and

placed him in the city department of the New York "Herald" in 1885, and in that department he continued to hold important positions until promoted. He became noted for the skill and graphic picturesqueness of his contributions to the paper, and within a year was city editor. In this position Mr. Minton had control of the dramatic and society departments of the "Herald," being practically the editor of each. This continued until October, 1888, when Mr. Bennett made him managing editor of the "Herald," at the same time giving him unusual powers. Mr. Minton continued to hold this position until January, 1889, and in that month he resigned from the staff of the "Herald." Soon after, he entered upon the extraordinary task of publishing a weekly illustrated paper of the compass and quality of a magazine, entitled the "Illustrated American," a work which in its illustrations, paper and typography may, perhaps, be said never to have been equaled and certainly never excelled in the same line in any city in the world. Publishing, managing and editing this paper, although it was issued at an unusually high price, Mr. Minton succeeded, in the face of enormous and unprecedented difficulties, in giving it not only a national but an international reputation, with the prospect of creating it into a permanent and established literary property of great value and importance. While Mr. Minton has thus pursued the profession of a journalist actively and with credit to himself and usefulness to the community, he has also made a reputation as a magazine writer and as a lecturer. In 1884 he delivered at Chickering Hall an original lecture on "American Society," with which he traveled to Washington, Baltimore and other cities, delivering it in each with marked success. In this lecture, while touching lightly but artistically and with graphic force the faults and foibles of the class whose manners and customs and methods of life he depicted, Mr. Minton gave also much material that was not only interesting but of a permanently valuable character. Gifted, moreover, with a fine sense of humor and with a capacity for satire of a peculiarly original character, in his lectures as well as in his writings, he has never failed to interest and entertain his readers, while often giving them food for thought quite beyond the usual limitations of ephemeral literature.

BOUCICAULT, Dion, playwright and actor, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 26, 1822. His father was a Frenchman, who was engaged in business in Ireland at the time of his son's birth. At twelve years of age he was sent to London to be educated as a civil engineer, but he took very little interest in his work, all his ambitions being centered about the stage. He was only in his nineteenth year when his first play, "London Assurance," was produced by Charles Mathews, at the Covent Garden theatre, London, with a success that at once gave its author an assured position among contemporary dramatists, although it was not known to the public who that author was. It is generally admitted by dramatic critics, that in the course of a long career as a dramatist, he never did anything better than "London Assurance." He devoted himself entirely to writing plays, which met with varying success, until 1852, when he made his *début* as an actor, at the Princesse theatre, London, in one of his own plays, "The Vampire." The next year he came to America, and in 1854 made a tour of its principal cities, his wife, the actress Agnes Robertson, supporting him as leading lady. After six years of starring he returned to England, and again devoted himself largely to play-writing. In 1872 he returned to this country, and played for two years, mainly at Booth's, Wallack's, and the Union Square. In 1873 he became interested in the establishment of the New Park theatre, and since 1876 made his home in New York city. In August, 1888, he took charge of the dramatic school organized by A. M. Palmer in connection with the Madison Square theatre. He was a very voluminous writer, producing, during the half-century he was before the public, about 400 original and adapted plays—more, it is said, than any other dramatist, except the Spaniard, Lopez de Vega. Among the most popular of these are: "Arrah-na-Pogue," "Led Astray," the "Colleen Bawn," adapted from Gerald Griffin's "Collegians," the "Shaughraun," and "Rip Van Winkle," which has become identified with the acting of Joseph Jefferson. He died in New York city Sept. 18, 1890.

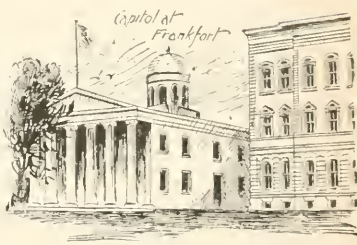
Dion Boucicault

KOCH, Henry C., architect, was born in Hanover, Germany, March 30, 1841, and came to the United States in the following year. He was carefully educated at Milwaukee, Wis., where his parents resided, and in August, 1862, enlisted in company B, 24th regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was sent to Kentucky to serve under Gen. P. H. Sheridan. At the expiration of six weeks this commander had become cognizant of the abilities of young Koch, and he was detailed on the general's staff at division headquarters as a topographical engineer. He served with Gen. Sheridan in this capacity for four years, including one year after the close of the war. A special attestation was given to Mr. Koch by the general at the close of that term of service, in which he declared that "the maps of the different battle-fields which have been executed by you, would, for accuracy of detail, and beauty of finish, reflect credit upon the most experienced in your profession." Upon leaving military life in 1866, he established at Milwaukee the firm of H. C. Koch & Co., architects, and among the public buildings erected under his supervision are the National Soldiers' Home, the Insane Asylum at Oshkosh, Wis., and the State University buildings at Madison, Wis., and twenty-six court and over 120 school houses in various localities. The following Milwaukee buildings were erected by him: City Hall, cost $800,000; St. Gall's Roman Catholic church, cost $200,000; and was recently appointed superintendent U. S. custom-house and post-office, costing $1,600,000; and has on hand other work costing over $1,000,000. The aggregate cost of the various buildings erected under his supervision since 1866 is over $23,000,000.

H. C. Koch

SMILLIE, William Cumming, engraver, was born in Edinburgh, Sept. 23, 1813, brother of James Smillie. He migrated to Quebec with the family in 1821, and to New York with his brother in 1830, where he devoted himself to bank-note engraving, and was connected with several firms, which were ultimately merged in the American Bank Note Co. He started in 1866, at Ottawa, a similar company, which supplied the Canadian government with its paper issues until 1874, and in 1882 launched another enterprise of the same kind.

BUCKNER, Simon Bolivar, governor of Kentucky, was born in Hart county, Ky., Apr. 1, 1823, the son of Aylett and Elizabeth A. (Morehead) Buckner. His father was descended from the Buckner family of England, some members of which were among the early colonists who settled Gloucester, Caroline, Essex, and York counties, in Virginia. The immediate progenitors of the subject of this sketch came nearly a century ago to Kentucky, and settled in the Green River country. His mother was of the Morehead family, also emigrants from Virginia, other descendants of which are found in various parts of this state. She was the daughter of Turner H. Morehead, of the revolutionary army, a cousin to James T. Morehead, governor of Kentucky, 1834–36, and a relative of Charles S. Morehead, who was governor, 1855–59. Gov. Buckner, it will be seen, is the third of the family to occupy the gubernational chair of his native state. He was reared on the farm, attending Kentucky schools at intervals during the eight or ten years preceding 1840, when he entered the West Point Military Academy. Graduating in 1844, he was assigned to the 2d Infantry, with the rank of brevet second lieutenant; served one year on garrison duty, at Scott's Harbor, was called from this to West Point, as assistant professor of ethics; was relieved at his own request, to enter active service in Mexico; engaged in the operations of the army of occupation, and was promoted to second lieutenancy in the 6th Infantry. In 1846 the 6th regiment joined Gen. Taylor at Saltillo, and took part in all the combats of the campaign, he being brevetted first lieutenant for heroic behavior at Cherubusco, where he was slightly wounded. For meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey he was given the rank of captain by brevet. While in Mexico he climbed Popocatapetl, an account of the trip being published in "Putnam's Magazine" for April, 1853. From July, 1848, until January, 1850, he was assistant inspector of infantry tactics at West Point, and afterward saw service at New York, Fort Snelling, Minn., and Fort Atkinson, retiring to New York in 1852, where, after a three years' service as captain in the subsistence department, he resigned his commission in 1855, and removed to Chicago, thence to Nashville, settling finally in Louisville, in 1858. As major-general and commander-in-chief of the state militia, he organized the Kentucky State Guard in 1859–60, and during the troubled times preceding the outbreak of the civil war, was sent to Washington by Gov. Magoffin, to confer with the authorities as to the policy likely to be followed with reference to the border states, and, if possible, to obtain assurances that the states' neutrality would be observed. This proving futile, he resigned his position, and refusing offers of commands from the authorities both at Richmond and Washington, awaited the action of his own state. When invasion actually occurred, he accepted a commission as brigadier-general in the Confederate service, on Sept. 15, 1861. On the 17th he occupied Bowling Green with a division of troops, under orders from Gen. Sidney Johnston, taking part in such operations as were conducted about Bowling Green, Munfordville, Russellville, and elsewhere in the state. He remained until February, 1862, when he was ordered by Gen. Johnston to re-enforce Pillow at Donelson with eight regiments, arriving on Wednesday night, Feb. 12th. The next morning the right wing of the little army (13,000 all told) began under Buckner's command the three days' conflict. During all the time he bore himself in such a manner as to win the confidence of his own troops and the respect of the enemy, and had his counsel been heeded, the Confederates would at least have escaped capture. When his ranking officers at last found the garrison in the toils, and proposed to abandon the troops and save themselves by flight, Buckner endeared himself to Kentuckians by the high resolve, expressed in words which have become historic: "For my part, I will stay with the men and share their fate." After his release from Fort Warren, by exchange, in August, 1862, he was made a major-general, and joined Gen. Bragg at Chattanooga, and took an active part in the conflicts immediately succeeding his return to duty, until he was detached from active service, and assigned to the duty of organizing new troops, but was speedily recalled to duty in the field when the Federal army advanced, and by his advice and labors saved the Kentucky campaign from overwhelming disaster. About the middle of December, 1862, he was ordered to take charge of the defences at Mobile. In four months he changed that place from an open town to an impregnable fortress. He was highly complimented by the Confederate government for the manner in which his duties had been performed. In the spring of 1863 he was placed in charge of the department at East Tennessee. In September, 1863, he was ordered from Knoxville to join Bragg in North Georgia, and at the battle of Chickamauga his command (Stewart's and Preston's divisions), did distinguished service. "No officer," says an eye-witness of that battle, "on that eventful 20th of September, 1863, distinguished himself more by his heroic bearing than Gen. Buckner. He rode through the fiery tempest as calmly as if he knew himself invulnerable." Twice during the operations preceding and during the battle, he saw how a tactical advantage might be gained, and as opportunity offered, suggested dispositions which would have resulted in cutting Rosecrans off from his base, after the repulse of the 20th, and have made the victory of the Southern army complete. He was prevented by illness from accompanying Longstreet on his expedition into East Tennessee; but upon recovery he was assigned by that officer to the command of Hood's old division. When Longstreet was ordered back to Virginia, Gen. Buckner was sent to take command of the District of Louisiana, and was made a lieutenant-general. His abilities as an organizer, long before reeognized, were brought into play, and he soon had a small army ready for effective service, but there were few active operations in that department during 1864. In 1865, after the surrender, he and Gen. Sterling Price negotiated with Gen. Canby a surrender of the trans-Mississippi department, and as by its terms he was not permitted to return at once to Kentucky, he took up his residence in New Orleans. His fortune had been wrecked, but he was at no loss in adapting himself to changed conditions. A valuable property in Chicago, confiscated during the war, was finally restored to him, and with this and various accumulations in Kentucky, he is one of the few millionaires in the state, a fact to which he never adverts, and of which others seem to take little or no cognizance, from the fact that he



has so many other titles to distinction. In 1887 he was nominated by the democratic state convention, almost by acclamation, to the office of governor—and the governorship is a distinction more regarded by Kentucky's ambitious citizens than that of U. S. senator, and almost as much as that of the presidency itself. He was elected in 1887. In his dealing with law-breakers and convicts, his principles were few and simple. An instance or two will suffice to show the character of them all. When an attempt to enlist his sympathies in favor of a criminal was made, he indorsed upon the petition: "The sympathies and the duty of the governor are with the people, whose laws he is compelled to execute." Replying briefly to importunate beseechings in behalf of another, he said: "Clemency to him would be a wrong to the whole community." To another, "Mercy to the law-breakers is cruelty to those who keep the law." Some years after the war Mrs. Mary (Kingsbury) Buckner, his first wife, whom he married in May, 1850, died, leaving an only child, Lily, now the wife of a prominent Louisville gentleman, Mr. Belknap. A few years subsequently he married Delia Claiborne, of Virginia, a daughter of the late Col. Claiborne, of the old colonial family of that name, and granddaughter of Col. Burrell Bassett and Maria (Dandridge) Bassett, the latter Martha Washington's sister. Mrs. Buckner is descended on one side from Fielding and Bettie (Washington) Lewis. Gen. and Mrs. Buckner have one child, Simon Bolivar, Jr., "the young governor," born in 1886, an unusually handsome and promising boy. After the expiration of his term and the conclusion of his labors in the reassembled constitutional convention, Gov. Buckner returned to Hart county, where he and his family occupy the old home, "Glen Lilly," where he was born.

PARKER, Theodore, clergyman, was born in Lexington, Mass., Aug. 24, 1810. His grandfather was a revolutionary officer, and was present at the battle of Lexington. His father was a farmer, and Theodore worked on the farm, going to the district school when he could, and somehow picking up a knowledge of general literature, which, when he was only eight years of age, was quite remarkable. All the tuition he had appears to have been one quarter at a school in Lexington, where he learned mathematics and a little Latin and Greek. He was a remarkable student, however, and spent all his spare time teaching himself, until he actually prepared himself for college, so that in 1830 he passed the examinations at Harvard, and was admitted. Even then he continued to work on the farm, keeping up with his class by home study, and only going to the college for examinations. He obtained a B.A. degree, and from 1831 until 1837 was a teacher in different schools in Boston, Watertown, and elsewhere. In the meantime he had become deeply interested in religion, had studied for a time at a divinity school, and in June, 1837, was ordained a minister at West Roxbury, in a Unitarian church; but by 1841 Mr. Parker had begun to differ from the Unitarian belief, and after passing a year in Europe it became generally understood within the church that he was practically a heretic, and he was eventually excommunicated from the Unitarian body. In 1846 he resigned his pastorate at West Roxbury, and immediately began to preach before a society of his own, which held services at first at the Melodeon Hall in Boston, and then in the Music Hall. It was the age of transcendentalism in Massachusetts, the period when the Brook Farm reformers, Dana, Ripley, Margaret Fuller, George William Curtis, Nathaniel Hawthorne, William Henry Channing and others, were trying to establish a system of religion based simply on a belief in God and in the immortality of the soul, and with which the gospel of hard work had a good deal to do. Mr. Parker's tendencies were wholly humanitarian, and he became a prominent figure among those who sustained the charitable or patriotic movements of the time. While he objected to the policy of the abolitionists, he did his best to sustain the cause for which they struggled. He talked and

worked for peace, temperance, morality, for the rights of labor, and in behalf of those who suffered from the stings of poverty. He wrote letters and tracts, and delivered speeches, sermons and lectures. He was earnest, eloquent, and indefatigable. His religion was Christ-like rather than Christian, and among all the refined minds and noble spirits that were casting about in those days for some good thing to which they might attach themselves, in the interests of humanity, no one more than Parker succeeded in finding the right thing to do and in doing it with all his might. When the Massachusetts "Quarterly Review" was established in 1849, Mr. Parker was not only its editor, but was obliged to write very many of the articles appearing in it. The amount of work that he did was astounding, and though he had a strong constitution and a buoyant temperament, it proved too much for him. In 1857 his last illness came upon him as he was lecturing in New York state, and he began to weaken from that time. By the beginning of 1859 he was suffering from hemorrhages. His physicians advised his removal to milder climates, and he tried first the island of Santa Cruz and afterward Switzerland. From there he traveled through Italy to Rome, reaching there in the bad season, and with his health rapidly declining, but he only succeeded in getting as far as Florence, when he died May 10, 1860.

BURLEIGH, William Henry, journalist, was born at Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 2, 1812, and on his mother's side was a lineal descendant of Gov. Bradford. His father was a graduate of Yale in 1803, and subsequently a successful teacher, but he became blind in 1827. William was brought up on a farm and educated by his father; was apprenticed to a clothier, and later to a printer. He contributed to the newspapers he helped to print, setting up his communications in type without writing them. For several years he was editorially connected with papers advocating temperance, anti-slavery, and peace. In 1836 he undertook to lecture in behalf of the American Anti-slavery Society; had charge of the "Literary Journal" in Schenectady, N. Y., and in 1837 became editor of the Pittsburg "Temperance Banner," afterward called the "Christian Witness," the organ of the western Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. In 1843 he went to Hartford and took charge of the "Christian Freeman," which soon

changed its name to the "Charter Oak," and was the organ of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society. He subsequently had charge of the Washington "Banner." He wielded a vigorous pen; and his attacks on the vice and depravity of those days several times made him a victim of mob violence. He disliked controversy, however, and more than once established literary papers which did not live long. He sold out the "Charter Oak" in 1850, removed to Syracuse, and afterward to Albany as general agent and lecturer of the New York State Temperance Society, and editor of the "Prohibitionist." In 1855 he became harbor-master of the port of New York and settled in Brooklyn. He was harbor-master or port-warden until his death. During these years he accomplished a great deal of literary and political work, and was in demand as a lecturer, especially upon anti-slavery topics. Mr. Burleigh assisted his brother, Charles C., in editing the "Unionist," an abolition newspaper, established by Rev. Samuel J. May with money from Arthur Tappan for the defence of Prudence Crandall. Mr. Burleigh was always an earnest champion of the anti-slavery cause, and in the division of 1840 he joined the liberty party. He was also a poet of considerable reputation. His poems were published in 1841, and enlarged editions were published in 1845 and in 1850. After his death some few of these poems, with a memoir by his wife, were published in Boston. He married a Mrs. Celia Burr. He died in Brooklyn March 18, 1871.

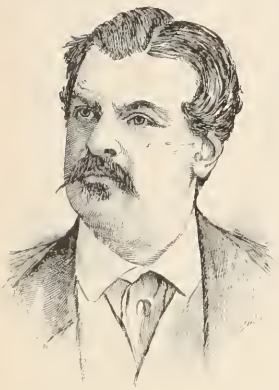
PRATT, Enoch, philanthropist, was born at North Middleborough, Mass., Sept. 10, 1808. He was educated at the Bridgewater (Mass.) Academy, and went into business in Boston at fifteen years of age. At twenty-three he removed to Baltimore. There he soon became connected with a wholesale iron establishment, of which he has been for many years the head. He is also president of the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank, a director of numerous banks and railroads, and one of the finance commissioners of the city. In January, 1886, the Pratt Free Library was opened to the public. This is his gift to the city of Baltimore. The property and endowment aggregate nearly $1,150,000, the main building alone, with a capacity for 2,000,000 volumes, having cost a quarter of a million dollars. In 1889 Mr. Pratt described the way in which he came to make this magnificent gift: "For fifteen years," he said, "I have studied the library question, and wondered what I could do with my money so that it would do the most good for my fellows. I soon made up my mind that I wouldn't found a college, for even if it were free it would be confined to a few, and that few would be the rich as a rule. Finally I decided to build a library, and three years ago it was finished. Even then I was dubious and was afraid I had made a mistake. Now, I believe in fine architecture, large halls and magnificent ornamentation. I think the people can learn a great deal by studying these things, and they will always be impressed. I built my library on such a scale, and I do not regret it. It has been a success. At the end of the first year I was astonished with the result; the work of the second year amazed me, and last year the records show that 450,000 books were taken out, read, and returned. I am a happy man. I feel now that I have made no mistake." Mr. Pratt has also endowed a free school at Middleborough, Mass. He is president of the House of Reformation for Colored Children, and of the Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb, and is treasurer of Peabody Institute.

Enoch Pratt

SAUNDERS, Frederick, librarian, Astor Library, New York city, was born in London, Eng., Aug. 14, 1807. He was a son of Mr. Saunders, of the firm of Saunders & Ottley, publishers, in London. He received an excellent education, and, as a young man, occupied a position in the establishment in which his father was senior partner. At that time great interest was felt in England in regard to the question of the international copyright with the United States. Publishers and authors alike were beginning to perceive that the Americans were a reading people, and that a larger number of the works of eminent English writers were sold in America than in England, on which, of course, no profit accrued either to the writer or publisher. In 1837 Mr. Saunders was sent by the publishing house with which he was connected to New York, for the purpose of opening a branch of the establishment, with the design of re-issuing works published by the London house. In order to accomplish this a strenuous effort was made by Mr. Saunders to secure protection for property in his charge, involving a large amount of money, but, on account of there being no international copyright law, the undertaking was abandoned. In the meantime a considerable sum of money had been expended by Saunders & Ottley, while many influential English and American authors had assisted Mr. Saunders in his commission. At different periods he presented six petitions to congress, asking for the desired protection of literary property, these petitions being headed by Washington Irving, followed by Bancroft, Bryant, and many others: one of these documents was given to Henry Clay by Charles Dickens for presentation to congress. Capt. Marryatt took charge of another edition, G. P. R. James of another, and Lieut. Wilkes, of the United States exploring expedition, brought over from England a remarkable memorial signed by fifty-six British authors, praying for the enactment of a protective law. This interesting document was also placed in charge of Mr. Clay. It was at this time, therefore, and through the extraordinary efforts of Mr. Saunders, that the first seed was sown looking toward the harvest of the international copyright, which was at last to some extent garnered. Mr. Saunders was for a time employed on the editorial staff of the New York "Evening Post," under William Cullen Bryant. Again, he filled a position in the establishment of Harper & Bros., and for a number of years was in the employ of George P. Putnam, this being in about 1850 to 1855. In 1859, at the suggestion of Washington Irving, president of the board of trustees of the Astor Library, Mr. Saunders was appointed assistant librarian, in which position he continued until 1876, when he was appointed librarian—Robbins Little being superintendent. During all the time that Mr. Saunders has been a resident of New York he has been a frequent contributor to the periodical literature of that city, having written for the old "Knickerbocker Magazine," "The Democratic Review," "The New York Quarterly," and others. Besides this he has been a voluminous writer of very charming books, compiled and edited from English and American literature, and which have made him very popular as a writer.

Frederick Saunders.

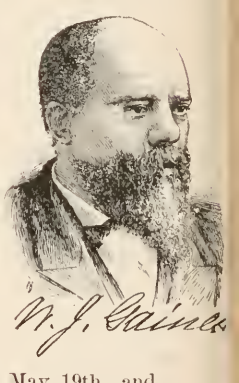
These are the following: "New York in a Nutshell" (1853); "Salad for the Solitary" (New York and London, 1853); "Salad for the Social" (New York and London, 1856); "Mosaics" (New York and London, 1856); "Festival of Song," with seventy-three illustrations (New York, 1868); "Salad for the Solitary and Social, Revised," with fifty-two illustrations (1872); "Our National Centennial Jubilee" (1877); "Pastime Papers" (New York and London); "Story of the Discovery of the New World" (New York and London, 1892). Of these works the one entitled "Salad for the Solitary," which was published in 1853, made a veritable sensation, although simply an ingenious, artistic and tasteful compilation from the best authors on topics of general interest, mostly of an æsthetic character; the book took the popular fancy, and the publishers were obliged to issue, one after another, a number of editions to supply the demand.



BRIGNOLI, Pasquale, tenor singer, was born at Naples in 1824. He was taught the pianoforte and singing in his native city. At the age of twenty-one Brignoli sang in concerts, and also appeared in opera at several minor theatres in Italy. He came to the United States in 1855, and sang with the Italian Opera Company in New York city. Although a tame actor, with ungainly movements, he was for years a great favorite. Eventually he made several visits to Europe, and appeared for brief periods with the Italian opera companies of Paris and London. But his success there was unsatisfactory, and he soon again returned to the United States. He retained a fairly good voice until his sixtieth year, but sang with some effort. At that time his *pièces de resistance* were: "M'Appari," from Flotow's opera, "Martha;" and Hatton's song, "Good-Bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye." By some it was said that at one period of his life he had served as a journeyman barber. He died impoverished in New York city Oct. 30, 1884.

MERRITT, Wesley, soldier, was born in New York state, June 16, 1836. Upon the completion of his early education, he received an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, and upon his graduation, in 1860, entered the Second Dragoons as a brevet second lieutenant. The outbreak of the civil war the next year afforded a chance for a rapid rise in his profession, and he was soon advanced to first lieutenant, and, in April, 1862, became captain of the 2d cavalry. His service was almost entirely on the staffs of cavalry officers; and he was in Stoneman's raid to Richmond. For gallant conduct at Gettysburg, he received not only the brevet of major in the regular army, but was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, to rank from June 29, 1863. He won new distinction in the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Sheridan, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel and brigadier-general after the battles of Yellow Tavern and Hawes's Shop. Under the same commander, in the Shenandoah Valley, Gen. Merritt was conspicuous for his bravery uring every engagement of the campaign. He was made major-general of volunteers after Winchester and Fisher's Hill. When Sheridan went to meet Gen. Grant before Petersburg, the immediate command of his corps of cavalry, numbering about ten thousand, was relegated to Gen. Merritt as chief of cavalry. In the last campaign, ending with the surrender at Appomattox, he was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious services at Five Forks, and major-general in the regular army, in recognition of his services throughout the campaign; making six brevets: one for a certain campaign, five for specific battles, and also receiving a commission in the volunteer corps. In 1866 he was appointed colonel of the 9th cavalry, and about 1876 colonel of the 5th. For some years past, however, he has most successfully managed the Military Academy at West Point.

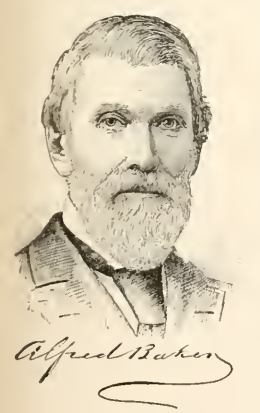
GAINES, Wesley J., bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., near Washington, Oct. 4, 1840. His parents, William and Louisa Gaines, the former a Methodist and the latter a Baptist, raised him in slavery. Both were pious, and his mother's prayers at four years impressed him, and he was converted at nine. His boyhood was spent on the plantation. At eleven he mastered the alphabet in a week, learned to write from a copy-book, and read while sick, studying the Bible. In 1855 he removed to Stewart county, Ga.; in 1856 to Muscogee county, and dates his call to the ministry to this time, when he was wont to preach funeral sermons over the dead birds and animals. He married, in 1863, Julia A. Camper, who has made him a helpful wife, and they have one child, Mary Louisa, born in 1872. He was licensed to preach in 1865; admitted to the South Carolina conference, in 1866, at Savannah, Ga.; ordained deacon then, and elder in 1867, at Wilmington, N. C.; had his first appointment to the Florence Mission, Ga., that year; was stationed at Atlanta, Ga., 1867–69; Macon, 1871–73; Columbus, 1874–77; Macon, 1878–80; Atlanta, 1881–88, when he was elected bishop, May 19th, and ordained May 24th, at Indianapolis. He has been book steward of the North Georgia conference, member of the A. M. E. financial board, trustee and treasurer of Morris Brown College, and trustee of Wilberforce University, Ohio. He studied theology in 1870, at Athens, Ga., under Rector Henderson; read theology with Rev. Joseph S. Key, now bishop, 1875–78; studied rhetoric under Prof. B. H. Sasnett, of Oxford College, and received the degree of D. D. from Wilberforce University in 1883. Bishop Gaines is one of the shining lights of the African Methodist Episcopal church. He is a pious, well-educated and eloquent preacher, fine looking, of imposing presence and of blended politeness and dignity. He possesses both administrative and creative capacity of a high order, and adds to his energy firmness and ability, excellent tact and discretion. He has done some remarkable work in getting money and building churches. In his ministerial labors he has raised $158,000 for the African Methodist Episcopal church, wiping out a debt of $4,500 on, and completing, Cotton avenue church, Macon; building St. James's church, Columbus, for $10,000; and erecting Bethel church, Wheat street, Atlanta, with its 2,000 membership, at a cost of $25,000. Besides being a strong and eloquent preacher, Bishop Gaines is a successful



author, and has published a well-written and valuable work, "African Methodism in the South" (Atlanta, 1890).

LESTER, Rufus E., lawyer, congressman and ex-president of Georgia senate, was born in Burke county, Ga., Dec. 12, 1837. He was graduated from Mercer University, Ga., in 1857, and was admitted to the bar in Savannah in 1859, and has been in successful practice since. He served gallantly in the war from 1861 to the close. He was elected state senator in 1868, 1871, 1877 and 1878, and was president of the senate during his last two terms of senatorial service. In 1880 he was warmly pressed for governor of Georgia. He was mayor of Savannah from 1883 to 1889, and congressman in the fifty-first congress, and was re-elected to the fifty-second congress. Mr. Lester possesses an unusual force of character. Self-poised and resolute, his genial nature, loyal friendliness and sterling worth have made him invincibly popular in the public confidence. As a lawyer he is strong and able. As a speaker he has a silvery and winning eloquence, a clear-cut diction and a logic argumentative and powerful. As a legislator he has always been an admitted leader, whether in the state senate or in congress, an admirable presiding officer fully up in parliamentary law, and a ready and impressive debater. As an administrative officer he has shown the highest order of ability, discretion and management. He is one of the promising young statesmen of his state. He married Laura E. Hines, of Burke county, Ga., in Savannah, in 1859.

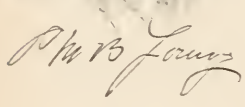
BAKER, Alfred, banker, was born in Warren county, Ga., Feb. 8, 1811. His father was Edwin Baker, for many years a state senator of influence. His education was academic. In 1829 he removed to Augusta, Ga., and took a clerkship in the house of Bridges & Gobson, one of the largest mercantile firms of the city, where he remained until he formed the wholesale grocery house of Rathbone & Baker, which continued successfully until it closed in 1845. During this period he became proprietor of the Paragon flour mills, which were burned in 1863. For a number of years Mr. Baker was a leading director in the Mechanics' Bank. In 1870 he organized and became president of the National Exchange Bank of Augusta, and in 1875 established the Augusta Savings Bank and became its president, and is still at the head of both these valuable institutions of his own creation. He is a director of the Enterprise Cotton Manufacturing Co., and the Georgia Chemical Works. As a wholesale merchant, manufacturer and banker, Mr. Baker has been one of the leading business men of his section. In a long and varied business career of over half a century he has achieved unbroken success by his ability and enterprise. His management has given prosperity to every project he has conducted. His admirable judgment, unfailing promptness, rigid honesty, and careful administration have won public confidence and received an unvarying harvest of good results. Mr. Baker has been more than a successful man of business. He has shown himself an organizer and creator. His active spirit has looked beyond the routine of his business environments, and planned and worked out new and valuable ventures. He created the first and only savings bank in Augusta to encourage little savings and encourage small depositors, and the useful institution under his management has had remarkable prosperity. Mr. Baker is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and has been an active worker in charitable and religious causes. He married, in 1844, Sarah E., daughter of Joel Thayer, of Boston, Mass., and their only child is Lizzie F., wife of Dr. John F. Bransford, surgeon, United States navy.



FLORENCE, William Jermyn, actor, was born at Albany, N. Y., July 26, 1831. His real name was Conlin, which he eventually gave up and legalized his stage name of Florence. He was the eldest of a family of five brothers and two sisters. Mr. Florence first became a member of the Murdock Dramatic Association in New York. His initial appearance on the stage was made in Richmond, Va., Dec. 6, 1849, as Peter in the "Stranger." From Richmond he went to Brougham's Lyceum, New York city, subsequently Wallack's theatre, and then for the first time played Irish characters, in the spirited impersonation of which he afterward became so proficient. No actor of the day has more correctly portrayed the Irish spirit; the careless, humorous, pathetic, and poetic side of the Irish character, all found sympathy and correct representation through Mr. Florence. He played Macduff to Mr. Booth's Macbeth for a time, but afterward returned to Brougham's Lyceum and resumed his Irish characters. On Jan. 1, 1853, Mr. Florence was married to Mrs. Malvina May Little, a *danseuse* attached to Wallack's theatre, and on June 8th of the same year they appeared together at the National theatre, New York, as the "Yankee Boy and Yankee Girl." The play was an instantaneous success and was particularly well received in England, where they went in 1856 and appeared in Drury Lane theatre, London, for fifty nights, to immense houses and afterward made a tour through Great Britain where Mr. Florence made a special hit in Ireland, playing his Irish characters. In November, 1863, he produced the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," at the Winter Garden the first time the play was produced in the United States. Bob Brierly subsequently became one of his most famous characters. Mr. Florence's name is more prominently identified with the character of Capt. Cuttle than any other; it was one of his favorite parts which he played for thirty years, both in this country and abroad, without meeting a rival. The play in which the combined talent of Mr. and Mrs. Florence proved most successful was the "Mighty Dollar," which enjoyed an unprecedented run in America, and was fairly successful in England, though the play was too thoroughly American to be appreciated by the English people. For the last three years of his life, Mr. Florence had played with the Jefferson-Florence combination in the "Rivals" and "Heir-at-Law," taking the character of Sir Lucius O'Triggor in the former play and that of Homespun in the latter. The combination attained a remarkable success. Mr. Florence was slightly above the medium height, of good physique, a broad, well-developed forehead, honest, merry blue eyes, an expressive mouth, and a voice at once gen-

tle and full of admirable intonations. Though sixty years of age at the time of his death, he retained his youthful appearance and on the stage hardly appeared more than thirty. He attributed his continued success to simpleness of purpose, strict attention to detail, and to losing his personality in any character he undertook to portray. Mr. Florence was not only one of the foremost comedians of his time, but was one of nature's noblemen. Kindly of heart, full of charity for all mankind, he was possessed of a manner that invited confidence and insured personal popularity. In religion he was a Roman Catholic and his funeral, which occurred at St. Agnes' church, New York city, was a notable gathering of distinguished actors and actresses who assembled to pay their final tribute to their popular associate. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19, 1891.

YOUNG, Pierce Manning Butler, congressman, was born at Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 15, 1839. His father, Dr. R. M. Young, was the son of Capt. Wm. Young, a gallant revolutionary soldier, who lived and died at the Rock House, near Greenville, S. C. His mother, Elizabeth Caroline, was the daughter of George Jones of Spartanburg, a wealthy planter and merchant. Pierce entered, at thirteen, the Georgia Military Institute, at Marietta, Ga., and in 1857 was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, where he remained four years, and was about to graduate when the war broke out. He was appointed first lieutenant in the 1st Georgia regiment by Gov. Brown, but declined, preferring the appointment of second lieutenant of artillery. He was attached to Gen. Bragg's staff at Pensacola, on engineer duty, and was aide at the same time on Gen. W. H. T. Walker's staff. He was appointed adjutant of Cobb's Georgia legion, and in the fall of 1861 was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Georgia infantry, but declined when appointed major in the Confederate states army. By frequent promotions he became brigadier-general of cavalry in 1863, and major-general of cavalry in 1864. After the war he returned to his plantation in Bartow county, Ga., and was elected to the fortieth, forty-first, forty-second and forty-third congresses, serving principally on the military committee. He was a delegate to the national democratic conventions which nominated Seymour in 1868, Tilden in 1876, and Hancock in 1880, a member of the Georgia state democratic committee in 1880–82, and delegate to the state democratic conventions of 1876 and 1880, at all times working hard for the success of his party. He was appointed by President Hayes a commissioner in 1878 to the Paris International Exposition, and in 1885 by President Cleveland consul-general to St. Petersburg, resigning in 1887. Gen. Young was one of the most dashing and brilliant cavalry officers of the war, and fought his way to be a major-general at twenty-three years of age; was three times wounded in battle, and was mentioned three times for gallant conduct on the battle-field in corps orders of Gen. J. E. B. Stewart. Many stories are current of his heroism, among them the saying, that he will not own or deny, that in one of his dashing charges he prefaced it with the utterance: "Now boys, for h——l or promotion." He has been very prominent in the politics of his state, and in 1871 received forty votes for the nomination for U. S. senator, and in 1880 his name was mentioned in the nominating convention for governor.



AMES, Fisher, statesman, was born in Dedham, Mass., April 9, 1758. His father was Nathaniel Ames, a physician, who was best known for having published during nearly forty years an almanac, which was in high repute. His grandfather, also named Nathaniel Ames, of Bridgewater, who died in 1736, was an astronomer. Fisher Ames received a better education as a boy than was usual in families no better off financially than his. He was thoroughly prepared for college and was graduated from Harvard in 1774. After that, for some time he devoted himself to teaching in order to obtain money enough to enable him to study law. In this he succeeded, and entered the law office of William Tudor, in Boston, where he studied until he was admitted to practice. This was in 1781, and besides being a good lawyer he had thoroughly equipped himself in the study of politics and political economy, while he had very strong views in regard to the science of government and statesmanship. In a society formed among the students at Harvard for mutual improvement in oratory, Ames had been a favorite. While practicing law, he revived his study of the Latin classics and familiarized himself with English literature. His first public position was that of delegate to a convention which assembled at Concord, to devise means for the relief of the general distress caused by the depreciation of the paper currency of the day. In 1788 he was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention and was next appointed a member of the house of representatives in the state legislature. In 1789 he was elected the first representative in his district in congress, and for eight successive years he took a distinguished part in the national councils. In the meantime, he had exhibited the possession of literary ability of no ordinary sort, by contributing a number of political essays to the Boston press, and which exercised no inconsiderable influence upon public opinion in regard to the topics on which they treated. During his long service in congress, Mr. Ames was a principal speaker in the debates upon every important question. He constantly and zealously defended Washington's administration with the force and attractive oratory which characterized all his efforts. Among all those who knew Mr. Ames it was admitted that he had a mind of the highest order and a just claim to the honor of being considered a genius. As a speaker and as a writer, he had the power to enlighten and persuade; to move, to please, to charm, to astonish. Says one writer: "Many of his opinions have the authority of predictions fulfilled and fulfilling. He had the ability of investigation, and where it was necessary, did investigate with patient attention, going through a series of observations and deductions, and placing the links which connect one truth with another. When the result of his researches was exhibited in discourse the steps of a logical process were in some measure concealed by a coloring of rhetoric." The speeches of Mr. Ames on Mr. Madison's resolutions and on the appropriation for the British treaty, deserved particular notice. The latter constituted the most renowned act of his life. His health was feeble, but the magnitude of the dangers which he believed to threaten the country inspired him with extraordinary animation. The speech he then made abounded with the most elevated notions of national honor, and in the most impassioned appeals to the patriotism and reason of his hearers. During its delivery the crowded house listened with the most profound attention, and when in

conclusion he alluded in a touching manner "to his own slender and almost broken hold upon life," the audience was moved to tears. As a specimen of the more highly figurative style of Mr. Ames, the following may be given—he was speaking in regard to the dangers of anarchy: "A mobocracy is always usurped by the worst men in the most corrupt times. In a period of violence by the most violent. It is a Briarœus with a thousand hands, each bearing a dagger; a Cerberus, gaping with her thousand throats all parched and thirsting for fresh blood. It is a genuine tyranny, but of all the least durable, yet the most destructive while it lasts. The power of a despot, like the ardor of a summer's sun, dries up the grass, but the roots remain fresh in the soil. A mob government, like a West India hurricane, instantly strews the fruitful earth with promiscuous ruin, and turns the sky yellow with pestilence. Men inhale a vapor like a sirocco and die in the open air for want of respiration. It is a winged curse and envelops the obscure as well as the distinguished, and is wafted into the lurking-places of the fugitives. It is not doing justice to licentiousness to compare it to a wind which ravages the surface of the earth. It is an earthquake which loosens its foundations, burying in an hour the accumulated wealth and wisdom of ages. Those who, after the calamity, would reconstruct the edifice of public liberty, will be scarcely able to find the model of the artificers, or even the ruins. Mountains have split and filled the verdant valleys, covering them with rocks and gravel; rivers have changed their beds; populous towns have sunk, leaving only frightful chasms, out of which are creeping the remnants of living wretches, the monuments and the victims of despair." Ames was exuberant in his language, because impressed by the excesses and outrages of the French revolution, and knowing the hold which France had upon the sympathies of America, he feared an influence, which, in the probable case of the destruction of the federal party, might be exercised to destroy the new-born nation itself. After his health had broken and he went into retirement, Mr. Ames continued to write for the public papers and in that way to exercise an influence for good and for the welfare of his country. A few years before his death, he was chosen president of Harvard but the condition of his health was such that he was obliged to decline the appointment. Mr. Ames married Frances Worthington, daughter of John Worthington, of Springfield, Mass. He left seven children. He died Apr. 9, 1808.

LOW, James E., dental surgeon, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1837, the son of Rinald and Susan (Hayward) Low. He had few educational advantages in his early life. His father dying when he was but six years old, he was thrown upon his own resources when other lads of his age were just entering school. He was, however, full of energy and perseverance, and through his own efforts was enabled to take a course of study at Cooperstown Seminary, Otsego county, N. Y. In 1857 he began the study of medicine and dentistry, and having received his degree in 1865, located in Chicago, where he has since conducted a successful practice in dentistry. In 1870 he became a member of the Illinois State Dental Society, and in 1873 of the American Dental Society, having meanwhile joined the Chicago Dental Society. Dr. Low has made a number of innovations in the science of dentistry, and through his advanced ideas has contributed materially to its progress. One of the most successful of his innovations is the insertion of teeth by what he terms the "no-plate method," known in the profession as "bridge and crown work." This consists in attaching artificial teeth or roots by crown or gold bands, whereby the inconvenient plate is dispensed with and artificial teeth made to closely resemble the natural ones. Dr. Low was a long time in overcoming popular prejudice against the method, but by the same determination that has been the characteristic of his life, he surmounted all obstacles. Besides attending to his enormous practice in Chicago, he devotes much of his time to teaching, lecturing and in demonstrating his improvements before the different institutions and societies in the United States. In 1856 Dr. Low was married to Roena Knapp, of Milford, N. Y.

REED, Thomas Brackett, thirty-first speaker of the house of representatives, was born Oct. 18, 1839, in Portland, Me., in the common schools of which city he received his early education. In 1860 he was graduated from Bowdoin, winning one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The next four years were spent by Mr. Reed in teaching, and in the study of the law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. Navy, serving on the "tin-clad" Sybil, which patrolled uneventfully on the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, Mr. Reed returned to Portland, passed the bar, and entered on the practice of his profession. Three years later he was elected as a republican to the legislature of the state of Maine, where, in his first term, he secured the passage of a bill giving a superior court to the county of Cumberland. In 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 made state senator, from which position he passed to that of attorney-general of the state the same year. Retiring from this office after effective service, in 1873 and thereafter he was for four years solicitor of the city of Portland, and in September, 1876, he was elected to the forty-fifth congress of the United States, which assembled in December 1877. In this congress, April, 1878, he was brought into prominence by a speech, one of the few formal ones ever delivered by him, in which he argued against the payment of damages by the United States for injuries received by William and Mary College at the hands of United States troops during the war. The subsequent policy of the government in relation to war claims was largely determined by the defeat of this measure, to which Mr. Reed signally contributed. He also took conspicuous part in the proceedings of the committee appointed to investigate the election of President Hayes, of which he was one of the minority members. Mr. Reed has since been re-elected to congress without interruption. In the forty-sixth congress his skill as a debater was recognized, and at this period he made also a set speech in defence of the presence of United States marshals at elections in the South. As chairman of the judiciary committee, he introduced and secured the passage by the forty-seventh congress of the bill distributing the balance of the Geneva award. His influence each year becoming more strongly marked, the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses the com-

plimentary nomination to the speakership was tendered him by the republicans. In the fifty-first, that party having obtained the ascendency, he was elected speaker on the first ballot. In the first days of his administration of the office much opposition was made by the minority to the enforcement of what Mr. Reed believed his constitutional power to count members present in the house as participating in a vote despite their refusal to use their privilege. The question of silence on such occasion constituting legal absence, and the destruction thereby of a quorum, was however set at rest by the adoption of new rules by the house, Feb. 14, 1890. In September of the same year Mr. Reed was re-elected to the fifty-second congress by a large majority. As a writer he has contributed to the "North American Review" articles upon "Our Outlying Province" of Alaska (January, 1888); "Democracy at St. Louis" (July, 1888); "The President's Letter," being that of Mr. Cleveland accepting the nomination for the presidency (October, 1888), and "The Limitations of the Speakership" (March, 1890). In the "Century" for March, 1889, he treated "The Rules of the House of Representatives," foreshadowing his policy, and in "Belford's Magazine" for October, 1889, "The Protectionist's View of It," viz., protection. In the republican national convention of 1892 to which he was a delegate, he received four votes for the nomination.

VANCE, Zebulon Baird, senator, was born in Buncombe county, N. C., May 13, 1830. His grandfather, David Vance, was born near Winchester, Va., came to North Carolina before the revolution, and settled on the French Bend river, and was a prominent soldier in the celebrated attack on Ferguson at King's Mountain, which victory of the American troops was the turning point in the revolution and the cause of American success. His father, David Vance, was killed in a duel with Samuel P. Corson, and left the subject of this sketch a wild and wayward boy without the restraining hand to guide and correct him. He was educated at Washington College in Tennessee, and at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He commenced to study law and was admitted to practice in 1852, becoming in the same year county solicitor for Buncombe county. In 1856 he was elected to the thirty-first congress. He was re-elected in 1858 and became an active participant in the stormy scenes in congress preceding the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. Like many of the best men of North Carolina, he was opposed to secession, but when the step was taken, followed the fortunes of his native state. He entered the Confederate army in May, 1861, was commissioned captain of the 26th regiment, and three months later was promoted to the rank of colonel. In the spring of 1862 he took part with his regiment in the series of battles fought upon the peninsula between the York and James rivers during McClellan's advance toward Richmond, which ended with the bloody conflict at Malvern Hill on July 1st. In the autumn of the same year, Col. Vance was elected governor of the state, a position which he held four years, being re-elected in August, 1864. If the troops of North Carolina were the best-clothed and best-equipped men in the Confederate army, it was due to the sagacity and energy of Gov. Vance. He purchased a steamship and established a system of carrying cotton to Europe, receiving in return arms and food and clothing. In May, 1865, when he saw that resistance to the victorious Federal troops was no longer possible, he issued a message counseling peace, and advising the citizens of the state to accept the results of the war. He was arrested on orders from Washington by a detachment of Kilpatrick's cavalry, but was released after a few months. In April, 1867, he was pardoned by the president, and for several years retired to private life. After the reconstruction period the legislature elected him U. S. senator in 1870. But he had taken such an active part in the war that the senate refused to admit him, and he resigned two years later. He was again a candidate in 1872, but was defeated by a coalition of bolting democrats and republicans who elected Col. A. S. Merrimon. This defeat was compensated for by his third election to the governorship in 1876, and when Mr. Merrimon's term expired in 1879, he was unanimously elected senator to succeed him, taking his seat March 18, 1879, without any opposition. He took great interest in the early history of the country, and was prominent in the celebration of the Mechlenberg centennial of the declaration of independence of that little town, which had been issued some months before the declaration at Philadelphia. He was re-elected to the senate in 1885 and 1891, his term expiring March 3, 1897. On the floor of the senate he is one of the readiest speakers, and his eloquence and humor makes him a favorite at public gatherings. As a popular orator he has few equals. His "infinite jests and most excellent faney," his pathos and brilliancy made him irresistible before the people. Both in public and private discourse his points are illustrated with anecdote so apt and piquant, that the popular mind retains the argument, when a graver mood would be forgotten. He was an opponent of the civil service law which he fiercely attacked in several speeches, and urged its repeal. He was an ardent advocate of tariff reform and a strong supporter of President Cleveland. In 1889 he suffered an unfortunate affliction in the loss of one of his eyes, the sight of which had been gradually growing weaker for several months. Senator Vance was twice married. His first wife was Harriet Newell, daughter of Rev. Thomas Empsy; she died at Raleigh Nov. 3, 1878; his second wife being Mrs. Florence S. Marten, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Steele of Kentucky, whom he married in June, 1880. Senator Vance died at Washington, D. C., Apr. 14, 1894.

MARSH, Bonner Goelette, clergyman and educator, was born at Bath, N. C., Dec. 21, 1859, the son of William M. and Elizabeth Marsh. William was a farmer and lawyer, helpful and charitable to his neighbors, educated several poor boys, and died at the outbreak of the civil war, leaving his family in reduced circumstances. The first eighteen years of Bonner's life were passed on a farm, working early and late, and receiving but limited education. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1867, and in the same year entered Pantego Academy, where he remained two years, working to pay his expenses. In 1879 he entered Trinity College, N. C., and was graduated four years later with the degree of A.B., receiving the honorary degree of A.M. In his junior year he received the Braxton Craven medal for the highest grade of scholarship, and in his senior year was appointed tutor of mathematics. Mr. Marsh was licensed to preach in the Methodist church, South, in 1880, was ordained deacon in 1885, and elder in 1889. After graduation in 1884, he took charge of the High School at Troy, Montgomery Co., N. C., where he taught for four years, during which time he served as vice-president of the county Sunday-School Association, was one of the commis-

sioners of the town of Troy, and was continually engaged in religious and educational work. In 1888 he opened the Augusta Seminary in connection with Prof. J. D. Hodges, which proved a success, but in the following year he was appointed by Bishop Duncan to take charge of the Border Institute, at Monterey, Mexico. This institute is the mission-school of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the frontier states of the Mexican republic for the education of its young clergymen, and is supported by the Rosebud Missionary Society of Virginia. He organized the first permanent Sunday-school and congregation among the English-speaking people of Monterey, and was the founder of the college building which the institution now occupies.

RICE, Frank P., capitalist was born at Claremont, N. H., Oct. 28, 1838. His parents removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1847, where he began business life as a newsboy, acting later as a bookbinder's apprentice, and a stone contractor. During the civil war he served as a lieutenant in the Confederate army, and after it became a real estate investor and lumber merchant, amassing a fortune. He was elected city councilman of Atlanta four terms, was a member of the Board of Health for nine years, and state representative during 1880 and 1882, and state senator in 1888. His chief work as a councilman was aiding to establish Atlanta's fine system of public schools, and to locate the state capital in that city. In 1891 he was an alderman, and chairman of the finance committee. His important legislative work was the building of the new state capitol, the granting of the charter of the East Tennessee railroad through Georgia, giving a second transportation line to the sea, and the creation of the State Technological Institute—three great public enterprises. Mr. Rice is a self-made man, whose qualities of brain, will and judgment have been shown in his uniform success in everything he has undertaken. As a city and state legislator, and in trade and investment he has been a leader. He is shrewd, practical and energetic. In devising means to secure an end he is singularly resourceful. With the best judgment, he patiently inquires into, and thoroughly prepares, his projects. He is very plain-spoken, yet polite, firm and self-reliant, fixed in his views, yet liberal to others; full of common sense, and a close observer of events. He is given to reading, and has a fine library.

Frank P. Rice

WILLIAMS, Robert, member of congress, was born in Surry county, N. C., July 12, 1765. His father, Joseph, was a major in the revolution, with strong whig proclivities, and maintained an active warfare against the tories of his state during the war. Robert received an excellent education, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession, during which he collected the acts of the general assembly from 1776. He became adjutant-general of the state, and served in congress from May 15, 1797, until March 3, 1803, when he was appointed land commissioner for the territory of Mississippi, and held office for two years. For many years he was a trustee and treasurer of the University of North Carolina. His brother John was a U. S. senator, and two twin brothers were members of congress, while his cousin Robert became governor of Mississippi territory. A nephew, Joseph Lanier, was also a representative in congress, serving from 1837 to 1843. In 1805 Robert removed to Tennessee, and subsequently settled in Louisiana, where he died about 1820.

EDMUNDS, George Franklin, senator, was born at Richmond, Vt., Feb. 1, 1828, his father being a farmer who had emigrated to Richmond from the western part of Massachusetts. He received his education at the common schools and from a private tutor. At an early age he commenced to study law, and after being admitted to the bar in 1849, began practice in his native town. Two years later he removed to Burlington, where the legal talent of the state was then concentrated, and has since retained it as his residence. He soon won a pronounced success at the bar, his studious habits and acute intellect contributing greatly to his prosperity. Without neglecting his legal business, he early began to take an active interest in politics, and from 1854–59 represented the republican party in the Vermont legislature, serving as speaker of the house during the last three years. In 1861–62 he was a member of the state senate, and its president *pro tempore*, and in the former year was a member of the state convention that formed a coalition between the republicans and the war democrats, and drafted the resolutions adopted by the convention. In March, 1866, he was appointed by the governor of Vermont to supply the vacancy in the U. S. senate created by the death of Solomon Foot, and was subsequently elected by the legislature to fill the unexpired term ending in March, 1869, since which time he has been successively re-elected four times. His first speeches in the senate were made during the services commemorative of Solomon Foot. From that time he began to take a leading part in the discussions of the senate in which Sumner, Fessenden, Trumbull and Wade were the leading republican spirits, and Reverdy Johnson, Hendricks, and Saulsbury were the leading democrats. When the republicans began their two years' contest with President Johnson, Mr. Edmunds was given charge of the tenure-of-office act which he pushed through to its passage. He was a member and a number of times chairman of the judiciary committee, and has played a prominent part in all the important proceedings in congress during his senatorial career. He was active in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, sided with President Grant in his difficulties with Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull, supported the administration in the long contest over the state government of Louisiana, though opposing any attempt to seat Pinchback, helped to secure the passage of the reconstruction measures, and was a member of the electoral commission in 1876–77. With the assistance of Senator Thurman, he originated and carried through the senate the Pacific Railroad funding act. At the republican convention held in Chicago in 1880 he received thirty-four votes for the presidential nomination, and in 1884 received ninety-three. After Mr. Arthur assumed the duties of president, he was elected president *pro tempore* of the senate. March 22, 1882, he introduced a measure for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, and the disfranchisement of those who followed it. This act, which came to be known as the Edmunds bill, was brought before the supreme court, and was upheld in the decisions that were given in a series of five cases. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Loyal-

Geo. F. Edmunds

ists' convention held in Philadelphia. He originated the act passed in 1886, prescribing the way in which the presidential electoral vote must be counted, and the same year he was a leader in the senate in the effort to force President Cleveland to show cause for recent removals from office, and to furnish that body with all necessary documents bearing on the case. In 1887 he framed another bill on the suppression of polygamy in Utah, similar to the Edmunds act. He is an undaunted and untiring foe of all legislative intrigues and political jobs, and a strong advocate of strict parliamentary procedure. In 1891 he retired from political life, positively refusing another term in the senate. He is quick at repartee, a man of fine parts and much learning, and possessed of great penetration of mind.

SILLIMAN, Benjamin, scientist, was born in New Stratford (now Trumbull), Conn., Aug. 8, 1779, the descendant of a distinguished family, thought to be of Swiss origin. From the early colonial days they have been residents of Fairfield, Conn. Ebenezer Silliman, the grandfather of Benjamin Silliman, was graduated from Yale College in 1727, and Gold Selleck, the father, in 1752. The latter was a lawyer, and during the revolutionary war served efficiently as brigadier-general of the state militia. He stood high in the confidence of Gov. Trumbull, and was entrusted for a time with the protection of the Long Island coast, which his residence at Fairfield readily enabled him to have in charge. In 1780 a party of British troops landed in this vicinity and took Gen. Silliman prisoner. Six months later he was exchanged for Judge Jones, of Long Island, whom an expedition from Connecticut had seized and carried off by way of retaliation. Mrs. Gold Selleck Silliman was a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Fish, for fifty years pastor of the Second church of Stonington. They had two sons, the younger of whom was Benjamin Silliman, at the time of whose birth the family had fled to Trumbull upon the invasion of the coast of New Haven by the British forces. Gen. Silliman died in 1790, and the task of educating young Benjamin devolved upon his mother. He was fitted for college, and entering Yale was graduated in the same class with his brother, at the age of seventeen years. Three years later he was appointed tutor, and held the office five years. After his graduation he spent some time in studying law, and was admitted to the New Haven bar in 1802. The same year he abandoned his intention of following that profession, to devote himself to the study of chemistry and natural history. This change in his plans was effected through the influence of Dr. Dwight, president of Yale, who had seen the young man's capacity to teach and govern tested during his five years' experience as tutor. After two years spent in Philadelphia as a pupil of Dr. Woodhouse, in preparation for his new office, he delivered a partial course of lectures on chemistry, a science then in its infancy, to the students of the college at New Haven. In the winter of 1805 he gave his first full course of lectures, and then visited Europe to prosecute his studies. He was absent fourteen months, and upon his return resumed his professorship. He subsequently published an account of this tour, entitled "Journal of Travel in England, Holland and Scotland, and Two Passages on the Atlantic, in the Years 1805 and 1806."

B Silliman

Shortly afterward he made a geological survey of a part of Connecticut, which is believed to have been the first similar exploration in the United States. He published a paper in conjunction with Prof. Kingsley on the famous Weston meteorite. In 1818 he founded the "American Journal of Science and Arts," of which for twenty years he was sole editor, and for eight subsequent years senior editor. Bowdoin College gave him the degree of M.D. in 1818, and in 1826 Middlebury (Vt.) gave him LL.D. In the years between 1835 and 1840 Prof. Silliman gave courses of lectures in most of the principal cities in the United States. He was also invited to deliver the Lowell lectures at about the same time. He made a second visit to Europe in 1851. In 1853 he resigned his professorship, and was made professor *emeritus;* but at the request of his colleagues he continued to lecture on geology until June, 1855, when he gave his closing academic course. Prof Silliman was a member of numerous American and European scientific societies. He was pre-eminent as a teacher, and as a lecturer he was almost unsurpassed. "Without a severe logical method, he threw so much zeal into his discourse, expressed himself with such an attractive rhetoric, and supported his doctrine by experiments of such almost unfailing beauty and success, that all audiences delighted to hear him; so that for years no lecturer so attractive could address an assembly, whether gathered within the walls of a college or from the people of crowded cities." Outside of the lecture-room, by the profound investigations given to the world through the press, he rendered invaluable service to the cause of science. He was aptly styled by Edward Everett, "the Nestor of American science." Prof. Silliman opposed slavery in all its forms, and subscribed to aid in arming some of the Kansas colonists. He was an earnest advocate of the prosecution of the war, and did all he could to abolish slavery. He married one of the daughters of the second Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, and had a family of two daughters, and one son who afterward rose to eminence as a chemist A bronze statue of Prof. Silliman stands in the grounds of the university at New Haven. His life in two volumes has been written by Prof. G. P. Fisher. Prof. Silliman was a finished gentleman, and a social favorite. His person was commanding, his manner dignified and affable, and his general traits of character such as to win universal respect and admiration. He died in New Haven Nov. 24, 1864.

SILLIMAN, Benjamin, Jr., chemist, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4, 1816, the son of the celebrated scientist, Benjamin Silliman, Sr. He entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1837, and was immediately employed as an assistant teacher in the department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology at the college, and devoted himself to original studies in these sciences, and their practical applications in the arts. In 1838 he became associate editor, with his father, of the "American Journal of Science and Arts," which position he held until the close of fifty volumes of the first series of that Journal, 1845. In 1846 Professor Dana assumed the management, and he was editor with him from that time until his death. In 1842, at his own expense, he fitted up a room in the old laboratory of the college, where he received private pupils. Among the more notable were John P. Norton and T. Sterry Hunt. In 1846 he was appointed a professor of chemistry applied to the arts at Yale, and urged upon the corporation the founding of a department for the study of advanced science with such success that, in 1847, the Yale Scientific School was founded: which, since 1860, has borne the name of Sheffield, in consideration of the gifts of Joseph E. Sheffield. His "First Principles of Chemistry"

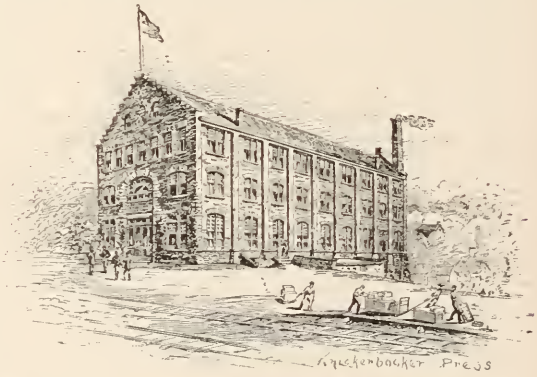
appeared about this time, and met with the almost unprecedented sale of over 50,000 copies. From 1845–49 he was a member of the common council of the city of New Haven. From 1845–46 he delivered a course of lectures at New Orleans, La., on agricultural chemistry, which are conceded to have been the first course of lectures on that subject ever given in America. In 1849 he was appointed to the chair of medical chemistry and toxicology in the medical department of the University of Louisville, which he resigned, in 1854, to take up the instruction of chemistry in the academical and medical departments of Yale. In 1851 he went abroad, and shortly after his return edited his father's "Visit to Europe," in two volumes. In 1858 he published his "First Principles of Natural Philosophy." He also visited California upon professional work connected with the mines, and also engaged in mineralogical and geological explorations, and in 1867 delivered the annual oration before the College of California. He was for many years called upon by the courts to look into cases where scientific testimony and investigation were demanded, as questions connected with the chemical arts and manufactures, on which subjects he was an expert. In 1863 he was one of the fifty original incorporators of the National Academy of Sciences, and, as a member of this body, served the government during the war upon some important commissions. In 1869 he was state chemist for Connecticut. In 1868 he disposed of his private collection of minerals, which was purchased by Cornell, and is now known as the Silliman cabinet. He also made important additions to the mineralogical collections of Yale College, and to the metallurgical cabinet of the Scientific School, and moreover personally solicited money for the purchase of the mineralogical cabinet of the late Baron De Lederer, which was added to the college collection in 1843. His scientific work embraced many valuable researches in mineralogy, principally, at first, from a chemical basis, but broadened until it included investigations on meteorites, and likewise studies in geology and physical optics, besides the particular attention he devoted to applied science. In 1853 he was in charge of the chemical, mineralogical, and geological departments of the World's Fair, held in New York that year; and edited at that time, in connection with Charles R. Goodrich, the "World of Science, Art, and Industry." In 1882 he was appointed by the government to report on the use of sorghum as a source of sugar. His scientific papers, covering a wide range of topics, number nearly one hundred, of which more than one-half were published in the "American Journal of Science." He was one of the trustees of the Peabody Museum, and a member of various scientific societies, both in Europe and America. He died at New Haven, Conn., Jan 14, 1885.

ROBERTS, William Charles, president of Lake Forest University, was born at a country-seat near Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1832. His father had been educated for the church, but experiencing a reverse of fortune, the family came, in 1849, to New York, where the parents and two children died of cholera within a week, leaving William the eldest of six. After a year or two of business, he finished his preparation for college, was graduated with honors from Princeton in 1855, and at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1858, having read law and taught during his vacations. He was Presbyterian pastor at Wilmington, Del., 1858–61, and at Columbus, O., 1861–64, and while at the latter place was chairman of the synodical committee, which afterward founded what is now Wooster University. In December, 1864, he became co-pastor at Elizabeth, N. J., where, in 1866, he organized the Westminster church, of which he was pastor for sixteen years. He was a trustee of Lafayette College 1859–63, and of Princeton from 1866 to 1886; moderator of the synod of Columbus in 1864, and of that of New Jersey in 1875; delegate to the first pan-Presbyterian council at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1877, and to the third, 1888, at Belfast, Ireland, where he read a paper on American colleges; president of the Board of Home Missions in 1880, and its corresponding secretary 1881–86. He declined the presidency of Rutgers College in 1882, and the chair of didactic theology in the Western Theological Seminary, Alleghany, Pa., in 1886. Since the fall of 1886 he has been president of Lake Forest University, Ill., which under his care has made rapid progress. New departments have been added, the work readjusted and reorganized, the faculty enlarged, the number of students raised to 1,541, and over $800,000 added to the property of the institution, which is now a university in fact as well as in name. In 1889 Dr. Roberts was elected moderator of the general assembly, meeting in New York. Dr. Hamlin, in nominating him for this post, said that he had gained "a threefold distinction, as a preacher East and West, as an executive officer of the oldest board of the church, as an educator at the head of one of our rising universities," and added, "he is known from Princeton to Puget Sound." He has translated the shorter catechism into Welsh, besides publishing many sermons, magazine articles, etc. He is chairman of the committee appointed by the general assembly of 1890 to revise the Presbyterian "Confession of Faith." He received the degree of D.D. from Union College in 1872, and that of LL.D. from Princeton in 1887.

Wm. C. Roberts

GURLEY, Ralph Randolph, clergyman, was born in Lebanon, Conn., May 26, 1797, and was graduated from Yale College in 1818. He removed to Washington, D. C., was licensed to preach by the Presbyterian church, but was never ordained. He was agent and secretary of the American Colonization Society from 1822 to 1872, paid three visits to Africa in its interests, and one to England for aid in the work, and was one of the founders of Liberia. So active and careful was he in his exertions for the society that during the first ten years of his connection with it as agent its annual income increased from $778 to $40,000. He lectured all over the country in its behalf, edited the "African Repository," the organ of the Colonization Society, in which he declared: "The habits, the feelings, the prejudices of society—prejudices which neither refinement, nor argument, nor education, nor religion itself can subdue—mark the people of color, whether bond or free, as the subjects of a degradation inevitable and incurable. The African in this country belongs by birth to the very lowest station in society, and from that station he can never rise, be his talents, his enterprise, his virtues what they may. Here, therefore, they must be forever debased; more than this, they must be forever useless; more even than this, they must be forever a nuisance, from which it were a blessing for society to be rid." He wrote the "Life of Jehudi Ashmun" (New York, 1839); "Mission to England for the American Colonization Society" (1841); and "Life and Eloquence of Rev. Sylvester Larned" (New York, 1844). Mr. Gurley died in Washington, D. C., July 30, 1872.

PUTNAM, George Palmer, founder of the publishing house of George Putnam's Sons, New York, was born in the town of Brunswick, Me., Feb. 7, 1814. He received his education in Maine, and his first introduction into business was in Norwich, Conn., where he was employed for four years in a carpet house. He then resigned this position and went to New York city, where he was employed in the then famous book store of G. W. Bleecker. His salary was $25 a year and his board; and he always had a sufficient number of duties to discharge in exchange for this meagre pay. In 1830 Mr. Putnam entered the book store of Daniel & Jonathan Leavitt. Here he first began his literary work by undertaking the compilation of his "Index to Universal History" which appeared in its first edition in a small duodecimo volume, but developed later into a large size octavo known to the later generations of book buyers as "The World's Progress," a volume which continues to have a steady sale. At this period Mr. Putnam started a trade paper called the "Book-sellers' Advertiser," and which is regarded as being the father of the book-trade journals of to-day. In 1836 Mr. Putnam entered the firm of Wiley & Long, at that time doing business in Nassau street, New York, and more particularly in the importation of books. He very soon, through his personal energy and business ability and his experience, assumed a prominent part in the management of the affairs of this house, and was sent to Europe to look after its interests there. While in London, he formed connections with authors, publishers, and book-sellers, of the greatest value and importance to the house, and after having made a brief visit to America, returned to the British capital for the purpose of establishing an agency in that city. While in London in 1840, he published a little work entitled "American Facts," which was written for the purpose of answering the ignorant and malicious criticisms respecting America and the Americans, which were then being circulated in England. As junior member of the firm of Wiley & Putnam, Mr. Putnam continued from 1837 to 1847 to conduct the English branch of their house, and in 1848 returned to New York, dissolved partnership with Mr. Wiley, and began business for himself. His first establishment was at 155 Broadway, now far down-town, and here he began the publication of the works of Washington Irving, among other distinguished writers. It was in Mr. Putnam's office that Edgar A. Poe completed the writing of his essay "Eureka," out of which both his publisher and himself confidently expected to make a great deal of money, but which afterward sold in the course of two years about 750 copies. It was in 1848, the first year of Mr. Putnam's personally undertaking the business, that he published James Russell Lowell's now famous poem, "The Fable for Critics," and which was issued anonymously. Here also was brought forth the first volume published by Bayard Taylor, being a collection of letters which he wrote to the New York "Tribune" during his first trip to Europe in 1844 to 1846, entitled "Views afoot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff." Six editions of this volume were sold during the first year. From 155 Broadway, Mr. Putnam removed to 10 Park Place, where in 1853, aided by George William Curtis and others, he established "Putnam's Monthly," which was the first literary periodical to give a distinctive character to American literature of that kind. In 1854 Mr. John W. Leslie was admitted to the firm, which now became G. P. Putnam & Co., and the store was removed to 321 Broadway. Later, further removals were made to 532 Broadway, and in 1861 to 506 Broadway. In 1861 Mr. Putnam planned and organized "The Loyal Publication Society." In 1863 he retired for a time from active business, being appointed United States collector of internal revenue, a position which he continued to fill until 1866, when he associated with him in business his eldest son, George Haven Putnam, and the firm became G. P. Putnam & Son, the establishment being once more removed to 661 Broadway. In 1868 Mr. John Bishop Putnam was admitted to the firm, the name then being altered to G. P. Putnam & Sons, and in 1875 another removal was made to Fifth ave., just below Twenty-third street, where the firm remained until 1881, when it took possession of its present quarters, 27 and 29 West Twenty-third street and 8 West Twenty-fourth street, a building having a frontage on Twenty-third street of fifty feet, and a depth of 200 feet. Since 1872, the style of the firm has been G. P. Putnam's Sons, and their London house, which was established in 1878, has headquarters in Bedford street, opposite the establishment of the Macmillans. Mr. George P. Putnam was always one of the leading men among publishers not of New York only, but of the United States. He was for many years secretary of the Publishers' Association, and always interested himself in public and political matters, in art and science. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, of which he was for a time honorary superintendent. In connection with the Exposition at Vienna of 1873, he received the appointment of chairman of the American committee on art, but died before being able to assume the position. Besides his works already mentioned, Mr. Putnam published: "Tours in Europe: A Concise Guide with Memoranda of a Tour in 1836" (1838); "American Book Circular with



Notes and Statistics" (1843), and "A Pocket Memorandum Book in France, Italy and Germany in 1847" (1848). Mr. Putnam occupied in his relation as a publisher to authors in the country, very much the same position that was held by the elder John Murray to the great British writers. The works of Irving, Cooper, Bayard Taylor, Curtis, Bryant, Poe, Lowell, and many other eminent American authors, all first appeared through the publishing house of George P. Putnam, and during his lifetime. At quite an early period of his publishing career, he interested himself in issuing fine illustrated books, and was a pioneer in that direction. Meanwhile, he was also one of the earliest Americans to speak and write in favor of international copyright, having published as early as 1837 the first argument in that

direction issued in this country. It was through the house of Wiley & Putnam that was purchased for Mr. James Lenox for $5,000 at an auction sale at Sotheby's in London the only copy of the celebrated "Mazarin" Bible in this country, and which is at present on exhibition at the Lenox Library in Fifth ave., New York. Mr. Putnam's personal character, and his courteous and genial manners, made him a general favorite among all who knew him, and his acquaintances in the book trade, both in America and Europe, and among the leading authorities of all countries, was unexcelled by any gentleman in his business. Mr. Putnam died in New York city Dec. 20, 1872.

PUTNAM, George Haven, the eldest son of the preceding, was born in London, Eng., Apr. 2, 1844, and came with his father to New York in 1848 and went to school until 1860, when he entered Columbia College. He studied there for a year, then at Göttingen two years, without graduating, the reason being that he left college in order to volunteer into the Union service during the civil war. He had a wide experience during this period, and established for himself a fine military record, being at one time seriously wounded. He was acting major of the 176th regiment, called the "Ironsides," which was organized in New York city under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was one of the last regiments remaining in the service. It took part in Banks's Red River expedition, and fought brilliantly in Louisiana, and also gave valuable assistance in repelling Jubal Early's invasion of Maryland. He afterward served under Gen. Sheridan during his brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. In the assault on Fort Fisher, this regiment captured four guns in the enemy's works. Having entered the publishing house of his father, as a partner, in 1866, the control of the establishment fell into his hands, assisted by his two brothers, John Bishop and Irving. On the death of his father in 1872, and since that time, he has been at the head of the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons. In 1875, the firm added a manufacturing department to their business, which has steadily increased, and under the name of the "Knickerbocker Press" has reached a high reputation for the production of the finest class of book work, including every department of book manufacture. For the purpose of better carrying on this important department, the firm have erected at New Rochelle a large and handsome building to contain the entire plant and mechanism for the book manufacture of the house. This building is constructed of brick, in the old Dutch style, according with the title "Knickerbocker," which has been given to it. It is in the village of New Rochelle, having a convenient sidetrack to the Harlem Railroad. The construction of this edifice is solid and substantial, though unpretentious, with cement floors and stone foundations and ornamentation. It is an excellent effort on the part of the firm of architects, Messrs. D. & J. Jardine, who have erected it. Large vaults have been made for the safe storing of valuable electrotype and steel plates belonging to the house, while above the type-setting, electrotyping, presswork and binding are carried on by the aid of the most improved machinery and appliances in every department, including the fine binding in calf, morocco and seal, seldom undertaken except by specialists. A large force of hands, taking charge of the printing of steel and copper plates, photogravures and etchings, are employed in the work of the house, so that, under the one roof of the "Knickerbocker Press," the whole process of book-making will be executed, not only including small and inexpensive paper or cloth bound volumes, but also the most elaborate and artistic leather and other costly bindings. Among the most important publications of the house, besides those already named, are: the "Amontillado" edition of the works of Edgar Allan Poe; the "Zuyder Zee" edition of "Holland" by DeAmicis; fine editions of the writings of the "Founders of the Republic" at present including the works of Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, Washington, John Jay, and Thomas Jefferson; "Questions of the Day Series;" "Story of the Nation Series" of which more than 200,000 volumes have been sold; the "Heroes of the Nation Series;" the "Knickerbocker Nugget Series" of which 100,000 volumes have been sold, besides a large number of works on economic and political science, including the writings of Thorold Rogers, Edward Atkinson, David A. Wells, W. G. Sumner, Taussig, Schoenhof and many other well-known authors. Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons issued in 1891 the "Duro" edition of Irving's "Alhambra," which critics have pronounced one of the finest specimens of book-making issued in this country. George Haven Putnam, although necessarily at all times deeply engrossed in the large and increasing business of his house, has nevertheless devoted himself with great earnestness and fidelity to the cause of international copyright, the action being more appropriate on his part, from the fact that his father was the first to move in that direction in the United States. The head of the present house is recognized as an authority on the subject of copyright in general, and has published a number of pamphlets dealing with various phases of the question. At the organization in 1887 of the American Publishers' Copyright League he was made secretary, and continued to fill that office thenceforth. In 1879 he published a pamphlet on international copyright, and since the successful passage of the bill through congress, which is now a law, he has published under the title "Questions of Copyright" a record of the successful fight made by himself and his associates and co-workers. Besides his labors in regard to this great public question, Mr. Putnam has served on the executive committees of the Free Trade League, Reform Club, Civil Service Reform Association, and other political organizations. In 1882 he published, in connection with his brother, John Bishop Putnam, a work entitled "Authors and Publishers."

CARROLL, Daniel, statesman, was born in Prince George's county, Md., in 1756. He received a classical education, and then engaged in agricultural pursuits on his "Duddington" estate, which is now included in the limits of the city of Washington, D. C. He took his seat in the Continental congress Feb. 12, 1781, as a delegate from Maryland, and served until 1784. He presented to the congress the act of the legislature of his state assenting to the articles of confederation, and so became a signer of that instrument. Mr. Carroll was also a delegate from Maryland to the convention which framed the federal constitution, and was its hearty supporter. In 1789–91 he was a Maryland congressman, and in the latter year was appointed commissioner for surveying the District of Columbia. He died at Washington, D. C., in 1849.

PORTER, Cyrus Kinne, architect, was born at Cicero, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1828, the eldest child of Welcome Porter and Rachel (Kinne) Porter. He came of Puritan ancestors who settled in Rhode Island, the American progenitor of the family, Robert Porter, having been one of the eighty-four associates who purchased a tract of land from the Indians, and settled at Farmington, Conn., in 1640, his descendants subsequently populating that section. The subject of this sketch was left an orphan when seventeen years old, and from that time made his way alone in the world. He first learned the trade of a joiner, and after studying architecture, secured employment in 1853 as a draughtsman for the Chicago water works. In 1855 he opened an office for himself in Brantford, Ont., removing to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1865, when he became a member of the firm of Wilcox & Porter. He designed a number of important buildings in Buffalo and its vicinity, in 1867 receiving the second premium of $2,000 in an open competition for designs for the war department at Washington, D. C., Mr. Porter subsequently opened an office at Bay City, having been entrusted with the erection of several important buildings at that place, among them the court-house of Bay county, the Baptist church, the high school building, and a number of less note. He became a member of the temperance army in early life by signing then the pledge of the Washingtonians. On Jan. 1, 1855, he was initiated into Waterford lodge, No. 4, Independent Order of Good Templars, at Waterford, Ont. He was actively engaged in work of this order during his residence in Canada, and after removing to Buffalo, upon the reorganization of the Good Templars there in 1867, at once resumed work with the organization, ably discharging the duties of several important offices. His best work, however, and the one by which his name will be handed down to future generations, was the founding of the order of "The Royal Templars of Temperance." The good it has accomplished spiritually and financially cannot be measured, nor any estimate made of the incessant labor its development demanded. Though Mr. Porter resigned the position of supreme councilor in 1884, he still retains his membership in the supreme council. He is also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies, holding high positions on both fraternities. He has acquired an unusual fund of general information, and is an apt, forcible speaker, with a ready command of language. Mr. Porter is associated in business with his son under the name of Cyrus K. Porter & Son. Among the notable buildings erected recently which show their complete mastery of every detail of their profession, may be mentioned the coal and iron exchange, Trinity church, St. Patrick's church, new municipal buildings, and the builders' exchange, Buffalo. Their reputation is by no means local, their services being constantly sought for designing buildings in all parts of the country.

Cyrus K Porter

ROBERTS, Nathan Selleck, physician, was born in Darien, Conn., March 22, 1843. His paternal ancestor was probably Nathaniel Roberts, who came to Boston in the Lion in 1632, and was one of the first settlers of Hartford, who early in 1652 removed to Norwalk. Dr. Roberts, through the maternal branch, is descended from the Mather family, of which Rev. Cotton Mather was a distinguished representative. In September, 1861, Dr. Roberts enlisted in the 7th Conn. vols., of which Alfred H. Terry (subsequently Maj.-Gen. Terry) was colonel, and Joseph Hawley was lieutenant-colonel. As a private soldier he spent most of his time in hospital service, availing himself of the opportunities thus afforded to prosecute his medical studies. In the summer of 1863 he was examined by a Board of Army Surgeons, commissioned assistant surgeon, and in that capacity participated in the military operations in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; notably, the capture of Hilton Head, battle of Pocotaligo, and the capture of Fort Pulaski. He was the first medical officer to enter the city of Charleston after its capture; was made post surgeon, and organized and conducted a large general hospital in the building which had previously been occupied as an orphan asylum. At the close of the war he completed his lecture course, and was graduated from the N. Y. College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1867. He soon after commenced practice as a specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and became connected with the Vanderbilt Clinic in the practice of ear diseases. He is a member of the N. Y. County Medical Society, Academy of Medicine, and other local medical societies.

HUTCHINS, John Corydon, lawyer, was born at Warren, O., May 8, 1840, the son of John Hutchins and Rhoda (Andrews) Hutchins, a native of Connecticut. His grandfather, Samuel Hutchins, was a pioneer in the western reserve, who emigrated to Ohio from Connecticut in 1798, and settled in Trumbull county. John C. was educated at the Warren high school, Oberlin College, and at the Albany Law School. From 1859–60 he was private secretary to his father, who was then a member of congress. About this time he entered the civil war, and subsequent to leaving the army in 1863 was connected with the department of the paymaster of the army, and for a time was in charge of the pay-rolls. Mr. Hutchins was admitted to the bar in 1866 and began to practice in Youngstown in partnership with Gen. F. H. Sanderson. He subsequently removed to Warren, and in 1868 to Cleveland, O., and was at different times a member of the law firms of Hutchins & Ingersoll, and Hutchins, Campbell & Johnson. Mr. Hutchins voted the republican ticket until 1872, when he favored Horace Greeley for president, and since then has allied himself with the democratic party. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga county in 1877, running 2,500 ahead of his ticket, being the only democrat since 1860 who had been elected to that office. In 1880 he was the democratic candidate for congress, but was defeated. In 1883 he was elected judge of the municipal court of Cleveland, and in 1885 re-elected to the office. In 1887 he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of law. Judge Hutchins is a man of commanding personal appearance, and genial, cordial manner. He was married in 1862 to Jennie M. Campbell.

John C Hutchins

TILGHMAN, Edward, lawyer, was born at Wye Md., Dec. 11, 1750. His great-grandfather, Richard Tilghman, a London surgeon, settled on the eastern shore of Maryland about 1660. He was sent to the best schools in Philadelphia, studied law in London, began practice in Philadelphia, in 1774, and attained eminence at the bar, declining the chief justiceship of the state supreme court in 1806. He died Jan. 1, 1815

MILLER, Homer Virgil Milton, senator, was born in the Pendleton District, S. C., Apr. 29, 1814, and was named after a distinguished Georgia colonel of the U. S. army. His father, Maj.-Gen. Andrew Miller, of Welsh descent, moved to Rabun county, Ga., in 1820, and went to farming. His mother was Rachel F. Cheri, of a Huguenot family. He was educated at home by a private tutor under the supervision of his pious and accomplished mother, with a thorough literary culture and an acquaintance with the world's classics, in strange antithesis with the rude schooling of the primitive region in which he was raised, his teacher being a classical graduate of the University of Dublin, Ireland. Commencing the study of medicine, he was graduated in 1835, before he was of age, from the Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston, and though the youngest in his class he had the best thesis and received the silver goblet for the best English dissertation. He spent two years in Paris, perfecting his medical education. He began successful practice at Cassville, Ga. In 1846 he became professor of obstetrics in the Memphis (Tenn.) Medical College, returning to Georgia in 1849, and being elected professor of physiology in the Medical College of Georgia at Augusta. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon, Confederate army, and assigned to the 8th Ga. infantry regiment, at Harper's Ferry; then brigade and division surgeon; later he was sent to Gen. Beauregard's command at Charleston, S. C., and made medical director of the state of Georgia, and surgeon of posts and inspector of hospitals. He resumed practice at Rome, Ga., after the war, and delivered a course of lectures at Augusta. He became professor in the Atlanta Medical College in 1867, and has filled the chairs of clinical medicine, chemistry and practice of physic. In 1868 he was elected U. S. senator, and in 1890 was appointed principal physician of the penitentiary in place of Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland by Gov. John B. Gordon. He was for thirty years a trustee of the State University of Georgia, and received the degree of LL.D. from Emory College. Senator Miller has not only been one of the most eminent physicians of the South, and a great medical scientist, but he has ranked for half a century as one of the most brilliant public men and eloquent orators the state has ever had, winning early the soubriquet of the "Demosthenes of the Mountains" on the hustings with the strongest spirits of the time and forcing his way into the U. S. senate. To the finest power of analytical reasoning and grasp of governmental principles he added a rare classical culture and purity and force of diction. In 1844 in the Clay contest for president, he was nominated for congress by the whig minority against John H. Lumpkin, and made such a canvass that leader after leader of the opposition, U. S. Senators Walter Colquitt, Styles, Murphy, Stark and Jones, were sent to meet him and be beaten daily save at the polls, where eloquence did not count. In 1848 in the Taylor campaign, in 1852 in the Scott contest, in 1856 in the Fillmore fight, when he was president of the state convention to nominate Fillmore, he took a brilliant part in the discussions, meeting in the latter canvass Howell Cobb. He was never a candidate and refused a nomination by the American party. In 1857 his name was prominent for the American party's nomination for governor; in 1858 was elected delegate to the Southern convention at Montgomery, Ala., but refused to serve because he regarded it as a disunion movement; the same year he was chairman of the business committee in the convention that nominated Warren Akin for governor against Joseph E. Brown; was in 1860 member of the executive committee of the constitutional Union party; was voted for for Confederate states senator in 1862; in 1867 was member of the state reconstruction convention, that created the best constitution the state has ever had, and in 1881 he was sent to Europe as agent of the International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. He married in 1835 Harriet Perry Clark.

H. V. M. Miller

BEDFORD, Gunning S., Jr., statesman, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1747, of English descent. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1771 with great distinction, and studied law in his native city with Joseph Reed. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Dover and at Wilmington, in Delaware, with the highest success, being distinguished by his eloquence as an advocate. For a brief period in the revolutionary war he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington. After the war was over, Mr. Bedford was elected to the Delaware legislature. In the Continental congress he represented his state from 1783 to 1786. In the convention which framed the federal constitution (1787), he took a leading part, pleading so forcibly that the same representation be given in the U. S. senate to large and small states, that he carried his point. President Washington made him first judge of the district court of the United States, for the district of Delaware, and he held the office until his death. In 1789 and in 1793 he was presidential elector. He died at Wilmington, Del., March 30, 1812.

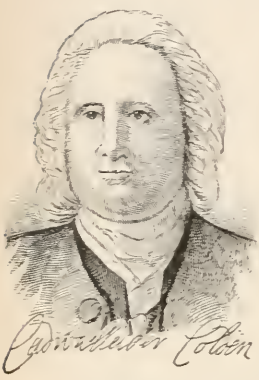
Gunning Bedford jun

STEGMAN, Lewis R., soldier, was born in New York city, Jan. 18, 1840. He received an academic education, and after leaving school began the study of law, but was forced because of impaired health to seek out-door employment, and became a civil engineer. He was also a contributor to the New York press, and for a time was associated in business with Edmund C. Stedman, the poet. Later he returned to the law, and was engaged in practice when the civil war opened in 1861. He enlisted as a private, but afterward recruited a company and was commissioned as captain of the 102d New York volunteers. He participated in the defence of Harper's Ferry, the repulse of "Stonewall" Jackson from Maryland Heights, and the battles of Cedar Mountain, Winchester, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie and Lookout Mountain. He was wounded at Cedar Mountain and Gettysburg, and commanded the skirmish line at Lookout Mountain, being raised to the rank of major for his gallantry in the latter battle. In 1864 he took part in the "march to the sea," and was again wounded at Pine Mountain. Subsequently he served under Gen. Hancock in the Shenandoah Valley, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and after Lee's surrender commanded Forts Marshall and McHenry. In 1866 Col. Stegman took up his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was engaged in the shipping business for three years, and from 1869 until 1874 was an official of the New

Lewis R. Stegman

York naval office, also giving much time to newspaper work. In 1879 he was elected to the New York assembly, and in 1881 was chosen sheriff of Kings county, serving until 1884. In masonry Col. Stegman has taken all the degrees. He has been identified with the G. A. R. since its formation, and has filled responsible positions in the subordinate and state organizations. His genial disposition, grand military record and unimpeachable character have won him hosts of friends among all classes of men and unbounded respect wherever his name is known. Since 1886 he has been connected in various capacities with the Brooklyn press.

COLDEN, Cadwallader, acting governor of the New York Colony, was born at Dunse, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1688. He was graduated from the University of Edinburgh, in 1705, and three years later emigrated to Pennsylvania, practising medicine in Penn's recently founded city. He revisited his native country in 1715–16, but returned to his practice in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1718, when he went to New York at the instance of Gov. Hunter and became at once prominent in the affairs of that province. There he was surveyor-general, master in chancery, member of the King's Council, and acting governor from 1760 until his death. He was so ardent a royalist that during the turbulent times occasioned by the passage of the stamp act in 1765, he was burned in effigy and his carriage destroyed by a mob. He was a devoted student of science and literature, and wrote, besides a number of scientific essays, a "History of the Five Nations of Indians" and "Principles of Action in Matter." He died at his country seat on Long Island, Sept. 28, 1776.



Cadwallader Colden

HUNTINGTON, Agnes, prima donna, was born in 1863. She was carefully educated, and evincing remarkable gifts as a singer, in 1881 went to Europe to perfect herself in this art. She studied for two years under the younger Lamperti at Dresden, and made her *début* in that city in March, 1883. She was received with enthusiasm, and was invited to sing at the Gewand Haus in Leipzig, two weeks later, an honor previously conferred, it is said, upon but one American. In May, 1883, she visited London, making her English *début* at St. James Hall, where she scored a decided triumph. Her appearances during the remainder of the London season were frequent and successful. They were followed by another period of two years of study in Dresden, whence she returned in 1885 to the United States. Her American *début* was made under the direction of Theodore Thomas at a concert of the New York Philharmonic Society, and during the season of 1885 she sang in classical concerts in many of the principal cities of this country. In 1886 Miss Huntington joined the Boston Ideal Opera Co., subsequently transferring her services to "The Bostonians," with whom she remained until 1888. During this period she scored successes as Frederick in "Mignon" and Vladimir in "Fatinitza," and established a permanent reputation as an accomplished actress and singer. In June, 1889, she went again to Germany, and after studying for a time under Lamperti, appeared in the opera of "Paul Jones" in London, where she made the remarkable run of 346 consecutive nights. During the season of 1890–91, at the head of her own company, she played thirty-one weeks in the United States, "Paul Jones" being the principal feature of her repertoire. In June, 1891, she returned to England. Miss Huntington is a beautiful woman, tall, of graceful figure and stately bearing. She possesses rare mimetic powers and a contralto voice of great strength and sweetness, which she uses admirably. Her winning personality has made her deeply beloved in private life, and her social standing in both Europe and America is second to none.

Agnes Huntington

ANGELL, William Gorham, inventor of the screw-making machine, was born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 21, 1811. He was descended from Thomas Angell, who was born in England, came to America with Roger Williams, and went into banishment with him to Rhode Island in 1636. William was the son of a carpenter, and the early years of his life were devoted to learning his father's trade. His advantages for education were few and precarious, hardly extending beyond those offered by a common school. But this did not prevent his making rapid progress in all practical knowledge connected with his own pursuits, and at an early age he developed a marked aptitude in the construction and arrangement of machinery. He had what would seem to others to be an intuitive perception of the capabilities of a machine. Soon after attaining his majority Mr. Angell became a partner in the loom-reed business, an important branch of industry, just then beginning to attract attention in this country. While superintending this business he was occupied with others in preliminary experiments upon the construction of machinery for making wood-screws, that is, iron screws used in woodwork. When the Eagle Screw Co. was organized, in 1838, he became its agent and manager, and from that time forward all the energies of his vigorous and comprehensive mind were concentrated upon the development and perfection of that business. In 1860 the Eagle Co. united with the New England Co., forming the American Screw Co., and Mr. Angell became its president and chief manager. His inventive mind was fertile in expedients for the improvement of machinery, and large sums of money were expended in its construction. The company owned several patents for screw machinery, and Mr. Angell made a careful study of patents and patent laws. Eminent as he was in the special department of mechanics, he was not less so in administrative ability, and he organized his manufacturing establishment so as to secure order, precision and economy of time. He treated his employees with consideration, rewarding merit by promotion. In looking to the interests of his business, he was always watchful of the future, and was quick to discern any coming change which might bring with it adverse or favorable results, and prepared his plans accordingly. He was also something of an architect and builder, and a good draughtsman. Mr. Angell never professed any form of religious belief, but he had a warm sympathy for the poor and unfortunate, ever ministering to their wants, and was a liberal supporter of public and Christian charities. He was also an exemplary husband and father.

Wm G Angell

Wm G Angell

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He had married Ann R. Steward, of Providence, who survived him. Their children were Edwin Gorham and William Henry. The latter died in 1874. The former succeeded his father as manager of the business. Mr. Angell died May 30, 1870.

HUDSON, Erasmus Darwin, surgeon, was born at Torringford, Conn., Dec. 5, 1805. He received his early education from private tutors, and subsequently at the Torringford academy, in 1827 was graduated from the Berkshire Medical College, practiced his profession at Bloomfield, and was a member of the Connecticut Medical Society. In 1828 he delivered a course of lectures on temperance and was lecturing agent of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society, and general agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society from 1837 to 1849. During the civil war the government appointed him to fit apparatus to special cases of gunshot injuries of bone, resections, ununited fractures, and amputations of the knee and ankle-joints. He invented several orthopædic appliances which received awards at the exposition in Paris in 1857, and at the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. In 1850 he removed to New York city, where he devoted himself to orthopædic surgery, mechanical apparatus for deformities, and artificial limbs. He contributed to the "Liberator," and the "Anti-Slavery Standard," was co-editor of the "Charter Oak" (Hartford), and published "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion" (Washington, 1872), besides other works on surgery, and an essay on temperance. Dr. Hudson died at Riverside, Conn., Dec. 31, 1880.

JORDAN, Eben D., merchant, was born in Danville, Me., Oct. 13, 1822. His father died when he was but four years old, and he learned the lesson of hard work and self-reliance, being obliged to support himself from a very early age and by such work as a boy could obtain in a country town. He was not quite fourteen when he removed to Boston, his only capital being sound health, good principles, and $1.25 in cash. He began work at Roxbury at $4 a month, and at the age of sixteen he became errand boy for Wm. P. Tenney & Co., on Salem street, where he remained two years. The following year he was at Pratt's, on Hanover street, earning $275, and at nineteen years of age, with the assistance of Joshua Stetson, he opened a small store on the corner of Mechanic and Hanover streets. The rent of this shop was $200, and the first year the sales were $8,000, rising to $100,000 per annum in four years. When he was twenty-five Mr. Jordan sold out his store, and spent the next two years as a clerk with James M. Beebe. In 1851 the firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co. began business on Milk street, with $5,000 capital in cash, and a far better capital, made up by an unlimited supply of indomitable will, industry and perseverance. In 1853 Mr. Jordan went to Europe and arranged for the direct importing of goods from abroad. In the terrible panic of 1857 the firm was hard beset, but came safely through the storm. In addition to its wholesale trade, in 1861 the firm bought its great retail store in Washington street, where it has eleven acres of salesrooms, and 3,000 employees. It may be said that there are probably few stores so well organized as this in the world. Mr. Jordan has made great provision for the health, recreation and mental improvement of his employees, and his "Practical Talks" are an event to them. He is a man of honorable spirit and upright dealings, and is patriotic and public spirited, giving large sums to help support the Union during the civil war. It was largely through his influence and public spirit that Boston made so large a success and reputation with her two great Peace Jubilees. His mercantile success is the result of broad plans and a marvelous capacity for work. Multitudes have been benefited by his successful enterprise and kindly acts.

Eben D. Jordan

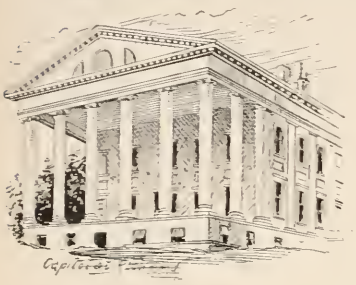
FAULKNER, Charles James, senator, was born at Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 21, 1847. He was the second son of C. J. Faulkner, who had served both Virginia and West Virginia in congress, and who was U. S. minister to France during the Buchanan administration. Young Faulkner's education was obtained in Europe by attendance at noted continental schools. When the civil war began he returned to this country, entering the Virginia Military Institute. He served with the cadets on the Confederate side at the battle of Newmarket, May 15, 1864, and was offered the position of aide on the staff of Gen. Breckinridge. The offer was accepted, and he held that position until his superior entered the cabinet of President Davis, when, by request of Gen. Wise, Faulkner was transferred to his staff. He served through the war in that relation, surrendering at Appomattox. When the war closed he studied law, and in 1868 took his degree at the University of Virginia, after which he began the practice of his profession at Martinsburg. In 1879 he was elected judge of the thirteenth judicial circuit of West Virginia. In 1887 he was chosen senator, and, although one of the youngest members of that body, has been recognized as being, in important respects, the peer of any of his fellow-legislators.

Chas. J. Faulkner

McKINNEY, Philip Watkins, governor of Virginia, was born in Buckingham county, Va., May 1, 1832, his father, Charles McKinney, being an influential and respected farmer. Philip entered Hampden-Sidney College at the age of seventeen, and was graduated in 1851, making a mark there as as peaker, and receiving a gold medal from the Philanthropic Society in recognition of his abilities. Immediately after his graduation he studied law at the school of Judge Brockenborough, Lexington. In 1858 he was admitted to practice, and the same year was elected from his native county a member of the general assembly, where he served with distinction for four consecutive terms until the close of the war. He was a strong Union man, but on the secession of Virginia felt it his duty to side with his state, and entered the Confederate service as captain of a company of cavalry formed from the youth of Buckingham and the adjoining counties, which was assigned to the 4th regiment. He continued at its head until severely wounded at Brandy Station. His wound incapacitated him for further field service, but he was on post duty at Danville. Having lost his fortune through the war, he resumed the practice of the law at Farmville, at the same time taking an active interest in state politics. He was a democratic candidate for congress in 1872, twice a presidential elector, several times commonwealth's attorney, a delegate

P. W. McKinney

to the national democratic convention of 1884, which nominated Cleveland for the presidency, and again a delegate to the St. Louis democratic convention of 1888. In 1881 he was the democratic candidate for attorney-general on the ticket headed by Senator Daniel for governor. In August, 1889, he was nominated as the democratic candidate for governor of Virginia, to oppose the well-known republican, William Mahone, and was elected by about 45,000 majority. Gov. McKinney's administration was a very popular one, at home and abroad, because of its rehabilitation of the state's credit.



FOLSOM, Abby, reformer, was born in England about 1792. She came to America in the year 1837, interested herself in the colored race; became a prominent advocate of anti-slavery reform, and delivered several addresses at the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society, during the years 1842–45. She was looked upon as a harmless fanatic on the subject of free speech, and was frequently removed from meetings and conventions on account of her determined desire to speak. On one occasion she was carried out of the hall in a chair by Wendell Phillips, Oliver Johnson, and one other man, when she remarked that she was more fortunate than her Lord, for he had only one ass to ride, but she had three to carry her. Emerson called her "that flea of conventions." After her marriage with Mr. Folsom of Massachusetts, she lived a retired life, rarely appearing in public. She wrote "Letter from a Member of the Boston Bar to an Avaricious Landlord" (Boston, 1851), and died in Rochester, N. Y., in 1867.

WEBSTER, Noah, lexicographer, was born at West Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16, 1758. He was descended from John Webster, one of the early settlers of Hartford, and subsequently governor of Connecticut. His father was a soldier of the revolution, serving throughout the war, and rising to the rank of captain. Noah Webster entered Yale College at the age of sixteen, and was proceeding satisfactorily in his studies when, in his junior year, a call arrived for volunteers to resist the march of Burgoyne through northern New York. He responded at once, and, serving as a private under his father, was present when the British army surrendered in the vicinity of Saratoga. Returning to college, he was graduated in 1778 in the class with Joel Barlow, Zephaniah Swift, and Oliver Wolcott. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781, but instead of engaging in its practice he turned his attention to literary and scholastic pursuits. For a time he taught school at Goshen, N. Y., and while there prepared his "Grammatical Institutes of the English Language," which was the beginning of his life-long labors in lexicography. The work was in three parts, and the third part was not finished until 1784. Out of it grew his famous "Spelling-Book," of which, before his death, 20,000,000 copies had been sold, and which, it is said, continues to sell at the rate of 1,000,000 copies annually. This was thirty years before there was an American literature; but the dominant thought of Webster was already that America should prepare her own school-books, that her youth might imbibe native, and not such foreign ideas as were supplied from the text-books then in use. The popularity of Mr. Webster's books led him to seek their protection as literary property, and to make the first effort to secure the enactment of a copyright law. The existing confederation having no power to pass such a law, he went from state to state, bringing the subject before the separate legislatures, and creating a public sentiment which eventually resulted in the legal protection that is now enjoyed by authors. For the period directly following the revolution he acquired considerable reputation as a political writer. As early as 1785 he wrote "Sketches of American Policy," which advocated the formation of a new constitution, and a more perfect Union. He also wrote in defence of Washington's proclamation of neutrality, and of Jay's treaty with England, which had been assailed with the most bitter denunciation. In 1793 he established in New York the "American Minerva," a daily journal, devoted to the support of Washington's administration, which, under the name of the "Commercial Advertiser," has survived to this day. Prior to this time he had published in New York the "American Magazine," on which he sustained a considerable loss; and to repair this, and earn a support, he had at intervals taught school, practiced law, and lectured on the English language, meanwhile giving forth in books, pamphlets, periodicals and newspapers his ideas on practical politics, political economy, sociology, epidemic diseases, copyright, education, Bible revision, and a host of other topics—ideas often ahead of his time, but generally sound, and worthy of public consideration. In 1798 he severed his connection with the "Commercial Advertiser," and took up his residence in New Haven, Conn., devoting himself principally to literary studies, and drawing his support, it is said, mainly from his "Spelling-Book," which had already attained an astonishing popularity. In 1806, as a result of his long studies, he published "A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language," which was preparatory to the great work that has given him substantial and enduring fame. He now devoted himself to this greater work, but encountering difficulties in etymology, he gave the ten succeeding years to its study, and prepared a "Synopsis of Words in Twenty Languages." In 1824 he went to Europe to secure better facilities for his investigations, and after some months of foreign study returned to this country, and finished the work in 1825. In 1828 an edition of 2,500 copies, in two volumes, was published in this country, and soon afterward one of 3,000 copies in England. In 1840 a second edition of 3,000 copies was issued, and shortly before his death he revised the appendix, which was the last labor he did upon this great work that will continue to be his monument through many coming generations. The work has since been several times revised and enlarged by eminent scholars, and it has doubtless attained a wider circulation than any similar production in any language. Aside from Dr. Webster's work as a lexicographer, he deserves recognition and remembrance as an American man of letters for the volumes he has written on other subjects, and on account of his having been one of the very first to break loose from the domination of English tastes and methods, and to foresee and promote a distinct literary development in this country. His dictionary was the great work of his life; but this other object he had continually before him, and he was confident that the American public would yet come to his way of thinking upon that subject. His life, which has been graphically and most interestingly written in the "American Men of Letters" series by Horace

E. Scudder, shows him to have been a man of rare qualities—not a mere pedagogue over-nice about words and forms of speech, but with liberal ideas, and largely endowed with that element which is called heroic. He had an intense earnestness of conviction, and the courage of his opinions. He knew no such word as fail. No obstacles daunted, and no reverses discouraged him. He rose with difficulties; his ardor and resolution were invincible; and the jeers and ridicule and opposition of men of letters strengthened him in his solitary purpose in proportion to their eminence and their intolerance. His life was a shining example of the power of a steadfast purpose, and of the large results that may be accomplished through patient industry by any man of respectable intellectual endowments. He died in New Haven May 28, 1843.

HELPER, Hinton Rowan, author, was born in Davie county, N. C., Dec. 27, 1829. His paternal grandfather came to North Carolina in 1752 from the vicinity of Heidelberg, Germany, while his maternal grandfather was Cannon Browne, of Virginia, of English descent. He was educated at the Mocksville (N. C.) Academy, and early in 1851 sailed from New York for San Francisco, Cal., by the way of Cape Horn. At Valparaiso, Chili, it was found necessary to stop for fresh provisions and new masts, the vessel having been disabled in a succession of tornadoes. This was his first visit to South America, a continent to which he went afterward six times, spending a greater or less period, on every trip, in the great cities and seaports of its Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He has also crossed Central America repeatedly, both by the Panama and Nicaragua routes. In 1857 he published his best-known book, an anti-slavery volume, "The Impending Crisis of the South," in which slavery was attacked on the ground of its non-economical tendencies. It made a great impression upon the public mind in all parts of the country by its array of facts and arguments. Within four years after its issue 140,000 copies had been sold, the national republican committee using it as a campaign document in 1860. Mr. Helper was appointed in 1861 U. S. consul at Buenos Ayres, S. A., where, in 1863, he married Miss Maria Louisa Rodriguez. In 1866 he returned to the United States, and when in this country his home is in the city of New York. His later efforts have been given to the advocacy and promotion of the Pan-American Railway, which, when constructed, will form a connected railroad line from Bering strait to the Strait of Magellan. Three corps of capable engineers, two in South America and one in Central America, have already been placed in the field surveying for the most practical and proper route.

H. R. Helper

PARKER, Mary S., was born about 1802. She was present and presided at the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society meeting, at the rooms of the society on Washington street, in 1835, when it was mobbed, and was one of those heroic women who protested against the mayor's request that they should disperse. It was finally thought best, however, to adjourn, and the business of the meeting was carried on at Mrs. Chapman's. The mayor boarded with Miss Parker, in Hayward Place during this year, and in the following year Mr. Garrison and his family became inmates of her house. She presided at the American Anniversary and Ladies' Anti-Slavery Convention, held at the same time. Angelina Grimké discussed the woman question in a series of letters addressed to Miss Parker, and intended for publication. Miss Parker was present at the meeting of women held at Pennsylvania Hall when it was mobbed and destroyed by fire. She died at Jaffrey, N. H., July, 1841.

MOODY, Gideon C., senator, was born Oct. 16, 1832, at Cortland, N. Y., where he received an academic education. He studied law at Syracuse, N. Y., and in 1852 removed to Indiana, where in that year he was admitted to the bar. In 1854 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Floyd county in that state. In 1861 he was a member of the Indiana house of representatives, and during the civil war he served as captain of the 9th Indiana infantry, being promoted for gallant service to the rank of colonel and appointed captain in the 19th regular infantry. He settled in Dakota in 1864, and served for several terms in the territorial legislature, being twice speaker of the house. He was justice of the supreme court of the territory of Dakota from 1878 to 1883, and delegate to the republican national conventions of 1868 and 1888, and to the Dakota constitutional conventions of 1883 and 1885. He was chairman of the judiciary committees of both conventions and of the committee which presented a memorial to congress, asking for the admission of the territory as a state, and was elected U. S. senator from South Dakota for the short term Oct. 16, 1889. He has long been ranked as one of the ablest lawyers and jurists in the Northwest. He is married and resides in Deadwood, Lawrence Co., S. D., where he is interested in many business enterprises.

Gideon C. Moody

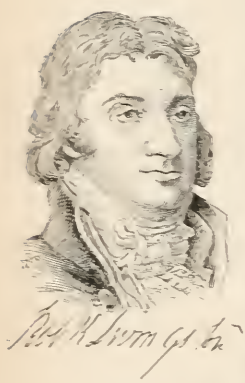
MOSES, Charles Leavell, congressman, was born in Coweta county, Ga., May 2, 1856. His parents were Ansley and Mary (Leavell) Moses. He was reared on the farm on which he lives, attended the country schools, and was graduated with honor from Mercer University, Macon, Ga., in 1876. He began farming and teaching, and was for several years principal of the Newnan Male Academy, one of the largest boys' schools in the South. In 1886 he gave up teaching and devoted himself exclusively to agricultural pursuits. He is a life member of the Georgia State Agricultural Society and a member of the farmers' alliance. He has one of the best farms in western Georgia and makes from 150 to 200 bales of cotton annually. He never held any public office until in 1890 he was elected national representative to the fifty-second congress. At the solicitation of the farmers and citizens of his county, he became a candidate for the democratic nomination. There were five candidates in the field, but Mr. Moses went into the convention with the highest number of votes, and was finally unanimously nominated, and triumphantly elected, defeating his republican opponent, Walter H. Johnson, by more than 6,000 majority. It is an evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Moses is held by his home people that in the democratic primary of his county he received seven-eighths of the entire

C. L. Moses

vote, although it was a time of much political bitterness. Mr. Moses is a graceful and effective speaker and one of the safe and influential leaders in his state of the farmers' alliance. He married, in 1881, Blanche, daughter of Rev. Dr. Hall, of Newnan, Ga., and has six children.

LIVINGSTON, Robert R. (first), jurist, was born in New York in August, 1718. He was the grandson of the first Robert Livingston, the ancestor of the family in America. He received a good education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, and reached a high position in the profession. In 1760 he was appointed judge of the admiralty court in New York, and three years later was made a justice of the New York supreme court. In 1759 he was elected to represent Dutchess county in the provisional assembly, a position which he continued to hold until 1768. He was a member of the congress of 1765, which opposed the measures compelling the adoption of stamps, otherwise the stamp act. Twice he served on boundary-line commissions on the part of his state, and in 1775 he was appointed a member of the well-known committee of one hundred. Mr. Livingston married Margaret Beekman, daughter of Col. Henry Beekman, and resided on Broadway, near Bowling Green, and at his country seat at Clermont. He is said to have been the richest landholder, without exception, in New York. His daughter, Janet Livingston, married Gen. Richard Montgomery. Mr. Livingston died Dec. 9, 1775.

LIVINGSTON, Robert R. (second), chancellor of New York, son of the preceding, was born in New York city Nov. 27, 1746. He was early sent to Kings College in New York, afterward Columbia, where he was graduated in 1765. He then entered the office of William Smith, for the purpose of studying law. In 1773 he was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with John Jay which lasted only a brief period, and at the same time he held the position for nearly two years of recorder of the city of New York, to which he had been appointed by Gov. Tryon, and which he resigned on account of the outbreak of the revolution. In April, 1775, Mr. Livingston was elected member of the assembly from Dutchess county. In 1776 he was elected member of congress. He was a member of the committee appointed to draw up the declaration of independence, which included Jefferson, Adams, Franklin and Sherman. He was made a member of the committee of citizens of New York, appointed to draw up the state constitution. The document completed by this committee was adopted by the convention held at Kingston. In 1777 Mr. Livingston was appointed chancellor of New York under this instrument, whereupon he resigned his position as delegate to the Continental congress, but was again elected in 1779. In August, 1781, Chancellor Livingston was appointed secretary of foreign affairs under the new United States confederation; and he continued to hold this office during the next three years. Prior to this period, the foreign concerns of congress had been conducted by the committee of secret correspondence, but in the hands of Mr. Livingston it was found that the business was much more promptly and wisely disposed of than when in so many hands; not only this, but domestic affairs were also in large part entrusted to him, and on his resignation in 1783, he received the thanks of congress, and was succeeded in office by John Jay. As chancellor of the state it fell to the duty of Mr. Livingston to administer the oath of office to Gen. Washington, the first president of the United States. In 1788 Mr. Livingston was chairman of the state convention, which adopted the Federal constitution. In the course of the discussion on this important document, he shared the opinions of Jay and Hamilton. In 1794 Mr. Livingston was offered the position of minister to France, which, however, he refused, as he also did the secretaryship of the navy under Thomas Jefferson. In 1801, however, the time of his chancellorship having expired, and a commission to France being again offered him, he accepted it and proceeded to Paris. Napoleon was at this time first consul, and received Mr. Livingston with respect, as at that time it was the cue of the French government to be on the best of terms with the United States. In his new position, it fell to Mr. Livingston to open negotiations, on the part of the United States, which were to result in the possession of the territory beyond the Mississippi, which at that time belonged to France. Mr. Livingston made the initial move in regard to this important matter, and was seconded by James Monroe, who came over as an additional plenipotentiary, and by their earnest joint efforts, in 1803 the treaty was signed, by which the vast region, at that time known as Louisiana, was surrendered to the United States for the sum of $15,000,000. It is stated that the first consul said, on having closed this bargain, "I have given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride." The French province of Louisiana at this time embraced nearly all the present states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, nearly all of Kansas and the Indian Territory, and part of Colorado, most of Wyoming and the whole of Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington territory. In 1804 the southern portion of this vast region was organized by congress as the territory of New Orleans. To this in 1810 was annexed another part of the state, lying between the Mississippi and the Amity and Pearl rivers, and in 1812 this territory was admitted to the Union as a state with the name of Louisiana, and as if in curious fulfillment of the prediction of Napoleon, it was in New Orleans, the capital of Louisiana, thus created out of the territory purchased from France, that the English flag was beaten to the dust ignominiously by the American soldiery, under the leadership of Andrew Jackson. This transaction virtually extended the national domain of the United States from the mouth of the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Columbia. On leaving France in 1805 Mr. Livingston was presented by Napoleon Buonaparte with a magnificent snuff box, containing a miniature likeness of himself, painted by the celebrated artist Isabey. It is said of him that "he appeared to be the favorite foreign envoy." After resigning his position, he traveled through Europe. In Paris he formed an intimacy with Robert Fulton, whom he assisted by his counsels and his money, becoming first his friend, then his patron and eventually his partner.



The first steamboat owned by Livingston and Fulton, was built in France upon the Seine, but, being badly planned, the weight of the machinery broke through the framework of the vessel, and sunk her to the bottom of the river. In a few weeks, however, she was rebuilt, and the engine replaced in her. The members of the National Institute of France, and a great concourse of Parisians witnessed her trial trip in July, 1803. The machinery used was defective, although the boat moved slowly along the Seine, among the acclamations of the multitude. Another boat was now ordered from the celebrated factory of Bolton & Watt: this was the famous Clermont, and was completed in September, 1807, and was placed on the Hudson river on the 10th of September. The Clermont sailed from New York city to the seat of Chancellor Livingston, 110 miles distant, where she remained over night, when she continued her voyage to Albany. Her running time was twenty-two hours, or at the rate of about five miles per hour. This boat was called Clermont after Mr. Livingston's mansion, the upper Livingston manor. This he rebuilt for his summer residence, and here he passed the latter portion of his life, devoting his time to the study of improvements in agriculture and the arts. He introduced the merino sheep in New York with great success. He was the first man to employ gypsum for fertilizing purposes. He was one of the founders of the American Academy of Fine Arts, and was elected its first president. He was also president of the New York Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, and a Trustee of the New York Society Library. He received the degree of LL.D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1792. Mr. Livingston's published works include: an oration delivered before the Society of the Cincinnati, July 4, 1777; an address delivered in 1808 to the Society for Promoting the Arts; "Essays on Agriculture," and "Essay on Sheep" (1809 and 1811). His statue has been placed in the capitol at Washington by act of congress, as one of the two representative citizens of New York state, George Clinton being the other. See a biographical sketch by Frederic De Peyster (New York, 1876). Chancellor Livingston died suddenly at Clermont, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1813.

YOUNG, Andrew Harvey, professor of chemistry, was born at Avondale, Cincinnati, O., Feb. 2, 1852. He was graduated from Hanover College in 1872, and was subsequently for one year (1872–73), principal of the preparatory department of his alma mater. He afterward took a course of chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, and during his last year was assistant in the chemical laboratory of the Sheffield School. From 1875–77 he was a druggist at Madison, Ind., and in the latter year was made professor of Natural Science in the La Fayette High School. In 1879 he was called to the chair of natural science in Hanover College. Prof. Young is thorough in all his work, thorough as a scholar, and thorough as a teacher. He inspires his students with a love for their work and imparts to them something of the thoroughness that is characteristic of his nature. He has made the department of Natural Science in Hanover College equal to that of any college in the United States, its graduates being sought for as instructors. Prof. Young is an enthusiastic member of the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity, and was the founder of the flourishing Yale chapter.

VAN RENSSELAER, Stephen, the last patroon in full authority, was born in New York Nov. 1, 1764. He was fifth in descent from the first Killian. His father and namesake replaced the original manor-house with a finer one in 1765, and took the patriot side in the struggle with Great Britain. His mother was a daughter of Philip Livingston. Graduating from Harvard in 1782, he married a daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler in 1783. Though his lordship had ended with the colonial government, his estates—which he did more to improve and settle than any of his predecessors — were enormous, including at his death over 3,000 farms in Rensselaer and Albany counties, or some 436,000 acres. These were charged with a moderate annual payment, which he was often careless in collecting. He took a very active part in public affairs, entered the assembly in 1789, was in the state senate 1791–96, lieutenant-governor 1795–1801, an officer of militia from 1786, and major-general in 1801. He directed the attack on Queenstown Heights Oct. 13, 1812, which failed disastrously through the refusal of the militia to cross into Canada. He had been among the first to take up the project of a canal to the lakes, and as commissioner to find a route had made a tour of investigation and a report, 1810–11. These labors, interrupted by the war, were resumed after its close, and he was president of the board for fifteen years, until the completion of the canals. He was a regent of the State University from 1819, and later its chancellor; president of the State Agricultural Society in 1820, again in the assembly in 1818, a member of the constitutional convention in 1821, and of congress 1823–29, where he bore a part in electing J. Q. Adams to the presidency. He directed Eaton's geological survey (1821–23) of the district adjoining the Erie canal, bore the cost and published the report in 1824. But his greatest public service was the founding at Troy of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, begun in 1824 and incorporated in 1826. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1825. He did nothing to amend the cumbrous system of land-tenures on his enormous estates, nor to mitigate the grievances of his tenants, except to be easy with the unfortunate. At his death the arrears of rent were said to amount to $400,000. These were not remitted, as the farmers expected, and troubles at once began, which are famous in the history of the state, and as a result of which the estate was broken up. (See E. P. Cheyney's "Anti-Rent Agitation," 1887.) He died in Albany Jan. 26, 1839.

EGGLESTON, Joseph, member of congress and soldier, was born in Amelia county, Va., Nov. 24, 1754. Immediately after he was graduated from William and Mary College in 1776, he entered the cavalry service of the revolutionary forces, and became one of its most brilliant officers. He was soon promoted major of cavalry under Col. Henry Lee, and commanded the rear-guard of that officer's famous legion in the Southern campaign. He was especially distinguished in the desperate battle of Guilford Court House, March, 1781, and in the siege of Augusta during the following June. In the brilliant battle of Entaw Springs, in September of the same year, his bold attack upon the advancing British columns won the first success in the action. After peace was established he sat in the Virginia assembly for several years, and then represented his state in congress from 1798 until 1801, when he became a justice of the peace, and retained that office until his death, which occurred in Amelia county Feb. 13, 1811.

VIRGIL, Ebenezer Henry, the founder of the National Express Company, was born Sept. 26, 1808, at Egremont, Berkshire Co., Mass. His childhood was spent at Richmond, Oswego Co., N. Y., where he laid the foundation of health in hard work at farm labor; removing in 1823 to Union Square, N. Y., where, in 1827 he became a stage-driver in the employ of J. M. Sherwood, of Auburn, N. Y., on a route running from Auburn to Geneva. For three years Mr. Virgil continued as driver on this and other routes, developing an intelligent capacity for the work that gained for him innumerable friends and a large acquaintance with the territory and methods of staging; and in 1830, when he became clerk for Thorpe & Sprague, stage proprietors at Albany, he was familiar with all of the routes between Albany and Geneva. In 1832 he became connected with the Albany & Schenectady railroad, but soon returned to his first occupation, and in 1834 and 1835 drove regular relays between New York and Yonkers on the through line from New York to Albany. Mr. Virgil recalls Aaron Burr as one of his most frequent and communicative passengers. In 1838 he married the accomplished daughter of Jonathan Austin. In 1841, hearing of the success of the express line a Mr. Harnden had started between Boston and Albany, Mr. Virgil decided that what one man could do another could, and evolved a plan for a service from Albany to Montreal, which made him the father of the National Express Company. The first trip, performed by an employee, caused a loss of $40. Nothing daunted, he caused a second trip to be made, and, although the express matter was hardly sufficient to fill his pockets, his satchels were filled with advertisements of the line, which he circulated thoroughly in soliciting patronage. The third trip required a trunk to transport the shipments, and the business was from that day a growing success. June 30, 1842, released from his engagement at Albany, Mr. Virgil himself made his initial trip to Montreal, carrying with him a trunk which is to-day a prized possession of the officials of the National Express Company, and, satisfied as to the ultimate success of the venture, he appointed his first agent, George D. Spencer, of Castleton, Vt. In 1844 Mr. Virgil associated Mr. H. F. Rice, of Albany, with himself, and under the firm name of Virgil & Rice, the line was extended to New York, six days being required to make the journey of 400 miles from New York to Montreal by stage. As steamboats and railroads were brought into requisition, the trip was shortened by boat to Albany, packet to Whitehall, steamer through Lake Champlain to La Prairie, railroad of sixteen miles to St. John's, and from that point nine miles more by boat to Montreal. In 1846 weekly trips were inaugurated, and by 1847 Mr. Virgil's tireless energy had so pushed the venture that it had become a necessity to business men at all of the points between New York and Montreal and both sides of Lake Champlain. He then assumed the responsibilities of superintendent, with headquarters at Troy. In 1850 John A. Pullen, the first messenger of Harnden's express, and the first to suggest to Mr. Virgil that he should enter the business, became a member of the firm, and for three years Mr. Virgil actively directed the affairs of Pullen, Virgil & Co., as the firm was named. In 1853 the railroad having been completed as far as the St. Lawrence river, affording in that day large conveniences for transportation, a half interest in the firm was sold to Johnston Livingston, D. N. Barney and Col. McKay, and the name then given to the partnership still remains "The National Express Company," Mr. Barney being the first president, and Mr. Virgil continuing to guide the helm as general superintendent. From such small beginnings, in fifty years has grown a company which employs several thousand men, and covers nearly 10,000 miles of railroad and steamboat lines, reaching from New York to Montreal, and Boston to Chicago and St. Louis, while with its direct interchange and contracts with the Northern Pacific Express Company, Mr. Virgil's infant prodigy has become part of a line from ocean to ocean. Still active, at eighty-three years of age, he is rounding out a life begun on the dashboard of a four-horse coach by a lively interest as a stockholder in the only long-distance stage line remaining in the East, the Adirondack stage company. For many years Mr. Virgil has been connected with the crack military organization of northern New York, the Troy Citizens' Corps, and from 1858 to 1860 was its captain.

E. H. Virgil

FREDRICKS, Charles D., photographer, was born in New York city Dec. 11, 1823, the son of Charles and Susan (Horton) Fredricks. While yet a lad his father sent him to Havana, where he resided one year, and acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language. On his return he resumed his studies, intending to complete a collegiate course, but the financial crash of 1837 swept away his father's entire fortune, and compelled young Fredricks to leave his books and seek some occupation. He obtained a situation which he held for two years, and then entered a banking house. Here he would probably have continued for some time had he not received, about the year 1843, most glowing accounts of the prospects of business in Venezuela from his brother, who resided there. He determined to purchase an assorted stock of goods, suitable to that market, and with these and $400 in cash, his entire fortune at the time, he set sail for Angostura, on the Orinoco. Previous to starting, however, he reflected that, in the event of the failure of his mercantile venture, it would be wise to have some other resource. So he took lessons in daguerreotyping, and purchased a camera, a small stock of plates, cases, etc. At Angostura, while making arrangements for the transportation of his merchandise up the river to San Fernando, a little child of the principal merchant of the place died. The merchant requested Mr. Fredricks to take the likeness of this dead child. He did so, and the result was a great run of daguerreotype trade. At the end of three weeks he had made $4,000 with his pictures. From Angostura he visited the islands of Tobago and St. Vincent, where he met with great success. He made the acquaintance of Don Pedro Ayres, governor of the province of Rio Negro, inhabited by many Indian tribes. As Mr. Fredricks was desirous of visiting Brazil, the governor suggested the plan of going up the Orinoco and down the Amazon, guaranteeing some thousands of dollars' worth of Indian portraits, and also to forward Mr. Fredricks and party to their destination. The voyage, which occupied nine months, was a series of hardships and wild adventures. Mr. Fredricks reached the mouth of the Amazon in such a weak condition that he was ordered by his physician to leave immediately for New York. Love of adventure, however, and the

C. D. Fredricks

prospect of gain, sent him back to Para the next year. There he established a gallery successfully for six months, then embarked for Marinham, where the same good fortune attended him. From this place he made another flying visit to New York, and returned to Pernambuco; visited Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Rio Grande, and Porto Allegre. He then crossed the province of Rio Grande, transporting his baggage in primitive style on ox carts, and stopping at each village long enough to take likenesses. Some of the poor villagers, not over-provided with cash, traded a horse for a picture, so that our photographer arrived at his journey's end in patriarchal style, surrounded by an immense drove of horses, which he finally sold at $3 each. After remaining at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo about one year, he embarked for New York, intending to proceed to Paris and open an American gallery, the French being behind the Americans in the daguerreotyping art. He reached Paris in 1853, and immediately started in business: He was the first person who made life-size heads, and employed artists to finish them in pastel. After remaining in Paris six months, and calculating that the life-size heads, with French artists to finish them, would be acceptable in New York, he determined to establish himself permanently in that city. He arrived there at the end of 1853, and, showing specimens of his work to J. Gurney, proposed a partnership, which was accepted. The firm met with great success. The partnership was dissolved in 1855, when Mr. Fredricks finally established himself on Broadway. During the crisis of 1857, having a large number of artists under engagement, he sent some of them to Havana, and established a branch house, which has been successfully continued. The photographic community is indebted to Mr. Fredricks for bringing to this country, under contract, many talented artists, such as Santain, Nehlig, Piot, Wust, Eberhard, Herlich, Schultz, Constant Meyer, etc. He married, in 1857, Maria Louise Barron, of Woodbridge, N. J. He died in Newark, N. J., May 25, 1894.

THOMAS, David W., business man, was born at Millersburg, O., March 9, 1841, the son of George and Jane (Wilson) Thomas. He is of English antecedents, his ancestors having settled in America at an early date. Soon after his son's birth Mr. Thomas removed to Akron, O., where he took an active part in the building up of that city. David Thomas was educated in the public schools of Akron, and at the age of sixteen entered the employment of O'Neall & Sperry, at Talmadge, where he took a term as apprentice in their carriage factory. He was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops, and served gallantly throughout the civil war, being mustered out of service, with the rank of captain, at Louisville, Ky., June 22, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Akron, and in partnership with his father, engaged in the lumber and planing-mill business, which he built up until it has reached large proportions, and until 100 men are employed by the Thomas Lumber & Building Co., of which Mr. Thomas is president. He was for a number of years an active member of the school board, and served as chairman of the building committee. In 1870 Mr. Thomas was made department commander of the G.A.R. of Ohio, and in 1876 was elected colonel of the 9th regiment. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, O.; was commander of Buckly Post, G.A.R., in 1871, at Akron, where the funds were raised for the erection of the memorial chapel, which was built at a cost of $35,000, and dedicated in honor of the Nation's defenders. He is a member of the Loyal Legion; of the Ohio Cavalry, a prominent Mason, and commander of the commandery of Knights Templar, at Akron, O. Mr. Thomas has been twice married: his first wife, Alice E. Hale, died on Jan. 11, 1880, and in 1885 he was married to Mrs. Isabella Webster Gage, who is a daughter of Charles Webster, of Canton, O., and traces her lineage to Hope Allerton, of the Mayflower. Mr. Thomas has four children by his first marriage. His eldest son, George H., was born July 20, 1870, and is a rising young architect of Durham, N. C. His second son, James Allen, was born Dec. 31, 1871, and has been educated for a mechanical engineer.

WADLEY, David Richard, lumber manufacturer, was born at Brentwood, Rockingham Co., N. H., Nov. 11, 1819. His ancestors were among the earliest English settlers in New England. The farm-house in which he was born, with his three brothers, all of whom became men of mark in Georgia, was built in 1810, and was a fine residence for the country house of that day. At eighteen years of age he went to Virginia, stayed a year and then went to Georgia, joining his brother William in building the Central railroad bridge over the river Oconee and through the adjacent swamp. He then got out timber for the same railroad. In 1850 he began the sawmill business and devoted to it the greater part of his active and successful life. As one of the Savannah firm of Millen & Wadley, and in extensive sawmill operations in the great timber counties of Screven, Jefferson, Appling, Wayne, and Pierce, he was the most successful man in the lumber business in the state of Georgia. He had all the qualities for business success and good citizenship —probity, wisdom, energy, and decision. He was confessedly the ablest financier of the four remarkable Wadley brothers. He closed his lumber business in 1881, and removed to Atlanta, Ga. He married Mary Gansevoort, a most estimable lady, and has left children who are preserving, unsullied, the father's spotless repute. He died Dec. 20, 1883.

SMITH, Nathaniel, member of congress and jurist, was born in Woodbury, Conn., Jan. 6, 1762. His early education was limited, but he became distinguished as a lawyer, which profession he began to practice in his native town in 1789. In the same year he became a member of the legislature, serving until 1795, and taking an active part in the measures for abolishing slavery, founding the public-school system, and settling the public lands belonging to Connecticut. He was a member of congress from 1795 until 1799, and voted for the ratification of the Jay treaty with Great Britain. The following six years he passed in the state senate, and was in 1806 appointed judge of the supreme court of the state, over which he ruled until 1819, many of his decisions being still the law of the state. In 1814 he was one of the leaders of the famous Hartford convention, and strongly defended the patriotic purposes of its chief actors. He was regarded in his time as one of the intellectual forces of Connecticut, esteemed alike for his genius and integrity of character. He died in Woodbury, Conn., March 9, 1822.

CHAMBERLIN, Edward Payson, merchant, was born in Parishville, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1832. Both parents were of English descent, the ancestors of Edmund, his father, settling early in Massachusetts, and his mother, Hannah Allen, being a kinswoman of the famous revolutionary hero, Ethan Allen, of Vermont. His father dying in 1836, Edward spent ten years virtually bound out at hard farm work, with but a few months each year at the district school. At seventeen, he accepted a clerkship with E. E. Rawson in Lumpkin, Ga., at $150 a year, borrowing $100 to go there. At twenty-two he was offered a partnership with Mr. Rawson, ended in 1855 by the latter's removal to Atlanta, Ga., where he became a partner of W. W. Boynton, who was killed in the war. At the close of the war, owing $18,500 in New York, he with 130 bales of cotton at sixty cents a pound paid his debts, and with the surplus went to shipping cotton for the planters, becoming the largest handler of cotton in his section. In July, 1866, he removed to Atlanta, Ga., and organized the dry-goods firm of Chamberlin, Cole & Boynton. In 1868 Mr. Cole retired, and the firm became Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., H. S. Johnson being a partner. In 1885, Mr. Boynton retiring, the firm became Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. In 1885 after often enlarging the store room the firm built one of the largest and most modern business houses in the country. Mr. Chamberlin was a member of the city council in 1876–77, which inaugurated the present excellent sewer system. He was director of the first cotton factory, and the Atlanta Cotton Exposition of 1881, and the Piedmont Exposition of 1887; organizer and director of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and three years its vice-president, securing the site of the present building; has been steward for twenty-five years in the Trinity Methodist church, and one of the financial builders and a director and active member of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Chamberlin is a man of personal attractiveness, great power and public spirit. His name is a synonyme for upright dealing. He is a liberal and sagacious leader in every good cause. He married in 1857, Levisa Catchings of Lumpkin, Ga., an earnest church worker and charming talker.

E. P. Chamberlin

SCOTT, William Anderson, clergyman, was born at Rock Creek, Bedford Co., Tenn., Jan. 31, 1813. Graduating in 1833 from Cumberland College, then located at Princeton, Ky., he spent a year in theological studies at Princeton, N. J., and in 1835 entered the Presbyterian ministry in Louisiana, where he did missionary work for a year. He then taught in his native state for four years, and became pastor at Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1840, and in 1843 at New Orleans, where he edited the "Presbyterian" for three years. While pastor of Calvary church, San Francisco, 1854–61, he was noted for his opposition to the vigilance committee and his Southern sympathies. He started the "Pacific Expositor" in 1858, and was moderator of the O. S. general assembly. On the outbreak of the war he went to Europe, and for a time preached in John street church, Birmingham. He was pastor of the Forty-second street church in New York 1863–70, and from 1870 of St. John's, San Francisco, holding also the chair of philosophy and systematic theology in the seminary there from its foundation in 1871. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Alabama in 1844, and that of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1872. He published: "Daniel: A Model for Young Men" (1854); "Achan in El Dorado" (1855); "Trade and Letters" (1856); "The Giant Judge" (1858); "The Bible and Politics" (1859); "The Church in the Army; or, The Four Centurions" (1862); and "The Christ of the Apostles' Creed," an attack on Strauss, Renan, etc. (1867). Dr. Scott died in San Francisco, Jan. 14, 1885.

PAGE, Richard Channing Moore, physician, was born at Keswick, Albermarle Co., Va., Jan. 2, 1841, the youngest child of Dr. Mann and Jane Frances (Walker) Page. He comes of a long line of illustrious ancestors distinguished in the annals of the history of Virginia. Young Page was educated at the University of Virginia, entering the academic department of that institution in October, 1860. The following January he joined the military company of students called the Southern Guard. He remained at college until the close of the session, graduating in mathematics and Latin and distinguishing himself in Greek. He then entered the Confederate army as a private in Pendleton's battery under command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. In October, 1861, he was promoted to be gun-sergeant and transferred to the Morris artillery, and in April, 1862, was brevetted captain of artillery, and served as such in the campaigns against McClellan around Richmond and Antietam; also in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg and in the spring of 1864 was promoted to be major of artillery, and in October of the same year was made chief of artillery for the department of southwest Virginia and East Tennessee on the staff of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, where he remained until the close of the war. Subsequent to the war he returned to the University of Virginia in 1866–67 to study medicine, and removing to New York city in August of the latter year, was graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1868, and has since practiced his profession in that city. After graduation he was house physician at Bellevue Hospital and subsequently house surgeon in the Woman's Hospital. In November, 1886, he was elected professor of diseases of the chest and general medicine in the New York Polyclinic. In addition to many pamphlets on medical subjects, Dr. Page is the author of: "A Practice of Medicine" and "Page's Physical Diagnosis" which has received the highest praise both at home and abroad; also a "Chart of Physical Signs," "Sketch of Page's Battery," and "Genealogy of the Page Family in Virginia." In 1888 Dr. Page was honorary vice-president of the congress held in Paris for the study of tuberculosis. He is also vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the Southern Society, The Virginians and the Sons of the Revolution. Dr. Page was married in 1874 to Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Fitch Winslow, widow of Richard Henry Winslow of Westport, Conn., and founder of the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York city.

Richard Channing Moore Page

ALLEN, John, member of congress, was born in Great Barrington, Mass., in 1763. He removed to Connecticut, where he practiced law, and was for several years a member of the state council. He also represented Connecticut in the last congress that was held in Philadelphia, from 1797 to 1799. He died in Litchfield, Conn., July 18, 1812.

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Grover Cleveland

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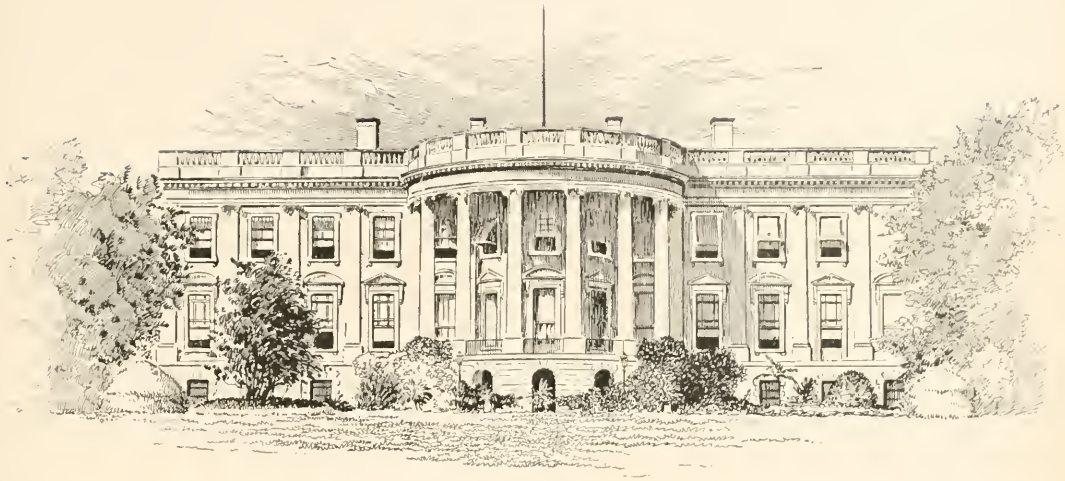


CLEVELAND, Grover, twenty-second president of the United States, was born at Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., March 18, 1837. The family came from Suffolk county, Eng., settling in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century. Richard F. Cleveland was a Presbyterian minister in 1829, and married the daughter of a Baltimore merchant born in Ireland. These were Grover Cleveland's father and mother. The boy was named after Rev. Stephen Grover, who formerly occupied the Presbyterian parsonage at Caldwell, where Mr. Cleveland was born. In 1841 the family removed to Fayetteville, N. Y., and here young Grover received his first schooling, and at an early age held a clerkship in a country store. He, however, obtained such further instruction at Clinton, Oneida Co., when the family settled there, that, in his seventeenth year he was appointed assistant teacher of the New York Institution for the Blind.

In 1855 young Cleveland was employed by his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, at Buffalo, to assist him in compiling the "American Herd Book," where, for several years, he rendered assistance in the preparation of that work. At the same time, he had a clerkship in the law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, in Buffalo, and began to read law. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, continuing with the same firm until 1862 as their managing clerk. On the 1st of January, 1863, he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county. At this time he was so cramped for the means of living and of supporting his mother and sisters, who were dependent upon him, that, being conscripted and unable to serve in the war, he was obliged to borrow money sufficient to send a substitute, and it was not until long after that he was able to pay off this loan. Meanwhile two of Cleveland's brothers were in the military service, and the case, so far from being an exceptional one (as has been so often set forth by his enemies), was one of the most common in regard to the construction of the Union armies; that is to say, such members of the family as could best be spared going to the war, while others, who had positions or business engagements, remained at home to support their families. In 1865 Mr. Cleveland was defeated for the district attorneyship of Erie county. He then entered into partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpool, and in 1869 joined the firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom. His law practice having extended, he was now successful. Being a popular man in the neighborhood which had so long known him, he was urged by his friends and finally constrained to accept the nomination, and in 1870 was elected sheriff of Erie county. This position he held three years, making an entirely favorable impression on all who had official dealings with him. At the close of his term he joined Lyman K. Bass in forming the firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, which was afterward Cleveland & Bissell, Mr. Bass retiring on account of poor health. In this partnership Cleveland continued to improve his fortunes and his reputation as a lawyer, and also to extend his popularity as an official and a man. In 1881 he was nominated as the democratic candidate for mayor of Buffalo, and was elected by the largest majority ever given in that city, although the republican state ticket was carried in Buffalo at that election by an average majority of over 1,600, while Mr. Cleveland's majority was 3,530 for the mayoralty. In his new office he became known as the "veto mayor," from his fearless exercise of that prerogative in checking extravagance and the illegal expenditure of the public moneys. In 1882 Mr. Cleveland ran for governor against Charles J. Folger, then U. S. secretary of the treasury. In the election Cleveland received a plurality of nearly 200,000 over Folger, and a majority over all, including greenback, prohibition and scattering, of 151,742. Gov. Cleveland's administration was notable for the simple and unostentatious way in which business was conducted. In the exercise of the veto power he was as courageous as he had shown himself to be while mayor of Buffalo; but his vetoes were always clearly sustained by his duty under the law. In a letter written to his brother on the day of his election, Gov. Cleveland announced the policy which he intended to adopt, and which he afterward carried out, viz.: "To make the matter a business engagement between the people of the state and myself in which the obligation on my side is to perform the duties assigned me with an eye single to the interests of my em-

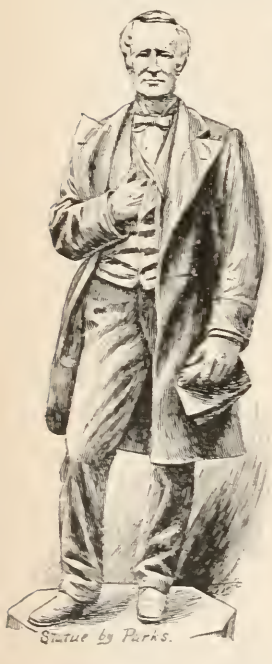
ployers." On July 11, 1884, Grover Cleveland was nominated at Chicago as the democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States. At the election in November Mr Cleveland received on the popular vote, 4,874,986; Mr. Blaine, 4,851,981; Butler, 175,370; St. John, temperance, 150,369; scattering, 14,904. In the electoral college Mr. Cleveland's majority was 37. On the 4th of March, 1885, Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated as president of the United States. In his inaugural address he declared his approval of the Monroe doctrine, placed himself on record as in favor of strict economy in the administration of the finances, and the protection of the Indians and security of the freedmen, and manifested his recognition of the value of civil service reform, saying, that "the people have a right to protection from the incompetency of public employés who hold their places solely as a reward for personal services; and those who worthily seek public employment have a right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief." The oath of office was administered to President Cleveland by Chief Justice Waite. Mr. Cleveland's cabinet was composed as follows: Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state; Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury, who died during his incumbency and was succeeded by Charles S. Fairchild; William C. Endicott, secretary of war; William C. Whitney, secretary of the navy; William F. Vilas, postmaster-general, afterward transferred to the department of the interior, being succeeded by Don M. Dickinson; Augustus H. Garland, attorney-general; Lucius Q. C. Lamar, secretary of the interior, afterward appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Cleveland in conducting the presidential office antagonized a large proportion of his own party by his determination that no removals of office-holders, excepting heads of departments, foreign ministers and other officers charged with the execution of the policy of the administration, should take place except for cause. "Offensive partisanship" was, however, assigned as a reason for the removal of many republican office-holders. President Cleveland never halted in his endeavor to protect the Indians from the encroachments of raiders and cattle-herders, driving the latter relentlessly from their stolen territory. He came in conflict with the senate in regard to his appointments, refusing to submit papers relating to the causes for which removals had been effected. He refused to yield to the dictation of the senate concerning his appointments, but during his entire term resisted all attempts on the part of the senate to force from him papers and documents upon which he based his executive judgment for removals from office. In this conflict he was successful. Mr. Cleveland exercised the veto power beyond all precedent. He vetoed 115 out of 987 bills which had passed both houses, 102 of these being private pension bills. On June 2, 1886, President Cleveland married, in the White House, Frances Folsom, daughter of his former partner, Oscar Folsom, of Buffalo; and to the charming nature, personal beauty and affability of this lady, the youngest of all the mistresses of the White House excepting Dorothy Madison, who was of her age, Mr. Cleveland owed a large proportion of his popularity while occupying the presidential chair. In 1888 Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for a second term, but was defeated in the election of that year by Benjamin Harrison. After his retirement from public life, Mr. Cleveland settled in New York city, and opening an office prepared to establish for himself a general law practice. In this he was entirely successful, and besides doing an extensive business in the New York courts has been frequently called to Washington to argue important cases before the supreme court of the United States. Meanwhile Mr. Cleveland has been hailed as the representative head of the democratic party, by the rank and file of which organization his occasional utterances concerning politics have been accepted as oracles, while he has continued to hold a position likely to ensure for him the candidacy of the party for the presidential election of 1892. His popularity in his own party and the enmity which he has incurred in the ranks of his opponents have both been due mainly to his courageous and determined exploitation of the doctrine of "Tariff for Revenue Only," as the logical outcome of the democratic idea in American politics. In taking this stand, Mr. Cleveland has shrewdly recognized the fact that the two parties have never yet divided closely on tariff lines, and that while there were protectionists in the democratic ranks, there were also many in the republican organization that upheld his principles. That which would have seemed likely to destroy him as a political leader, and which did unquestionably aid materially in defeating him for a second term, did, under the influence of the history of the United States during the first half of the republican administration, grow to be his strongest advocate before the country. The precipitation of the very ultimate possibility of high tariff upon the commercial situation with its vast and increasing following of commercial and social distress, the result of coincident high prices, produced its logical results, and in the national democratic convention of 1892 Mr. Cleveland was renominated on the first ballot, by a vote of 617 out of 908, on a platform which virtually pronounced for free trade after rejecting a proposition which was non-committal. The democratic politicians opposed Mr. Cleveland's renomination, but at the demand of the people, he was chosen standard-bearer for the third time.

CLEVELAND, Frances Folsom, was born July 21, 1864, at No. 168 Edward street, Buffalo, N. Y., the daughter of Oscar Folsom, who married Miss Harmon, of Medina. Frances lost her father in 1875, and her mother then went home to Medina, taking her daughter with her. During her early childhood Frances had attended Madame Brecker's French kindergarten, where she displayed a quick understanding and an aptitude for study. After her return to Buffalo, she entered the Central School, and became a favorite with her teachers, as well as with the pupils. After leaving the Central School, she entered the Sophomore class at Wells College, which her school certificate permitted her to do without examination, and it was while she was at Wells College that Gov. Cleveland's attention to her, in the way of flowers, first began to be noticed. When she graduated in June, 1885, she received superb floral tributes from the conservatories attached to the White House, Mr. Cleveland being at that time president of the United States. After graduation, Miss Folsom spent the summer with her uncle, Col. John B. Folsom, at Folsomdale, Wyoming Co., N. Y., and went abroad in the autumn with her mother. Her engagement to President Cleveland had not been announced, but it is supposed that they had come to a definite understanding before her departure. She returned from Europe in the following spring, landing in New York May 27, 1886, where she was met by the president's sister, Miss Cleveland, and his private secretary. Miss Folsom remained at the Gilsey House in

New York city until her departure for Washington, where she was married on June 2, 1886, in the Blue Room of the White House. For nearly three years Mrs. Cleveland, as wife of the president of the United States, occupied the position of "first lady in the land," and it is safe to say that no other White House lady achieved greater popularity. Notwithstanding her youth, she filled her arduous position with a tact and grace that won golden encomiums from every one: at no time did she forget the dignity of her position, nor did she ever presume upon it. When she left the White House, in 1889, with her husband, to take up her residence in New York city, it was with sincere expressions of regret from all classes and parties. Mrs. Cleveland is tall, with brown hair, violet eyes, a rather large nose, and a mobile mouth. Her face expresses great strength of character, and she has a sympathetic manner that wins every one. She has one child, Ruth, born in New York city Oct. 3, 1891.

HENDRICKS, Thomas Andrews, vice-president, was born on a farm near Zanesville, O., Sept. 7, 1819. His father, John Hendricks, was a native of Pennsylvania, one of the early settlers of that portion of Westmoreland county, known as the Ligonier Valley. A brother of John Hendricks, William, also born in Pennsylvania, was a prominent statesman of his time, being sole representative from Wisconsin from December, 1816, to 1822, when he was elected governor of Indiana, and also United States senator from Indiana, from 1825 to 1837; so that of his immediate ancestry, Thomas A. Hendricks might well be proud. The wife of John Hendricks, Jane Thomson, was of Scotch descent, her grandfather having emigrated to America before the revolution, and fought with credit during that struggle. Six months after Thomas Hendricks was born, his father removed to Indiana, and setted at Madison, on the Ohio river, but in 1822 went to Shelby county, where he built a substantial brick house, which is still standing and where his family were reared under properly moral and restraining influences. He founded a Presbyterian church in Indianapolis, that city having just been established, and his son Thomas was educated in that denomination. He attended the village school near his home for several years, and then studied at the college at South Hanover, where he was graduated in 1841. His mother's brother, Judge Thomson, of Chambersburg, Pa., now took the young man into his office, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Two years later he married Eliza C. Morgan, and immediately entered upon a successful and profitable practice at the bar. He was already an impressive public speaker and took deep interest in politics, and in 1848 was elected to the state legislature. Two years later he declined a re-election to accept the position of state senator. In 1851 Mr. Hendricks was nominated for congress, in the Indianapolis district, and was elected; and his service was so acceptable to his constituents that he was re-elected. In 1855 he resumed the practice of law at Shelbyville, but the same year was offered by President Pierce the position of commissioner of the general land office, which he accepted and held until 1859, administering the duties of the office with ability, good judgment and strict integrity; earning in that position a wide-spread, national reputation. In 1860 the Indiana democratic state convention nominated Mr. Hendricks for the governorship, but the democratic party being split between two factions, controlled respectively by Stephen A. Douglass and John C. Breckenridge, the result was the election of the republican candidate, Col. Henry S. Lane. Mr. Hendricks then went to Indianapolis and there formed a law partnership with Oscar B. Hard, who was afterward the attorney-general of the state. The legislature of 1862–63 was democratic, and Jesse D. Bright having been expelled from his seat in the U. S. senate, David S. Turpie was elected to fill out the remaining eighteen days of the unexpired term, while Mr. Hendricks was unanimously elected for the full term of six years, taking his seat in the national senate on March 4, 1863, and serving until 1869. He was practically the leader of the small democratic minority in the senate, where he served on the committees on judiciary, public lands, naval affairs, and claims. He was bitterly opposed to the Southern reconstruction plan of the republicans and to the amendments to the constitution, but he voted for large appropriations to carry on the war and was strongly in favor of increasing the pay of the soldiers. In 1868, in the democratic convention held in New York, Mr. Hendricks was a candidate for the presidency, and on the twenty-first ballot received 132 votes to 135½ for Gen. Hancock. That convention finally compromised on Horatio Seymour. Just at the close of his term in the senate Mr. Hendricks was nominated for the governorship of Indiana, but was defeated by Conrad Baker, the republican candidate, who was elected by a very small majority. Senator Hendricks now returned to Indianapolis and began again to practice law, the firm name being Hendricks, Hard & Hendricks, the latter member being his cousin, Abram W., a strong republican. The firm was one of two or three leading ones in the city and enjoyed a very lucrative practice, enabling Mr. Hendricks to increase the already comfortable competence which he had acquired by his business shrewdness and economy. In 1872 there was another important gubernatorial election in Indiana, when Thomas N. Brown was nominated by the republicans and Senator Hendricks by the democrats. The campaign was an exciting one, turning materially on the question of temperance, as to which Mr. Hendricks was understood to be in favor of local option. Partly on the strength of this tendency he was elected by a plurality of 1,200 votes, all the other officers of the state, except the superintendent of public construction, being republicans. He afterwards sustained his temperance position by approving what was known as "the Baxter law." This was in the October election, and the next month Grant carried the state by a majority of 6,000. Oddly enough, Gov. Hendricks is authority for the assertion that any man competent to be a notary public could fill the position of governor of Indiana, so that it would appear there was not much to test the executive abilities of Gov. Hendricks during his term of office. He made an urbane, careful, satisfactory official, and when he retired from the position it was with the respect of all parties in the state. In July 1874, Mr. Hendricks was permanent chairman of the state democratic convention at Indianapolis. On June 27, 1876, the democratic national convention at St. Louis nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president on the second ballot, and Mr. Hendricks for vice-president, the latter receiving 730 votes out of 738. The stoutly contested and bitter campaign which followed is a matter of history, as also the claim of both parties to the election, and the final disposition of the question by the electoral board, when Mr. Hayes was given the election. During the next eight years Mr. Hendricks remained

quietly in Indianapolis, practicing his profession, strongly interested in religious matters, having joined the St. Paul's P. E. church, on its organization in 1862, and being senior warden thereof. This life was varied only in 1876 when Mr. Hendricks made an extended trip in Europe, where he was cordially received by prominent statesmen, who were familiar with his name and reputation. In July, 1884, Mr. Hendricks was a member of the democratic national convention, held at Chicago, and in behalf of the Indiana delegation nominated, as that state's candidate for the presidency, Joseph E. McDonald. Mr. Hendricks was, however, presented by Gov. Thos. Waller, in the name of Connecticut, as the candidate for the presidency, whereupon the chairman of the Indiana delegation rose to his feet to protest, saying, "Mr. Hendricks is not a candidate and will not be a candidate. I am authorized to say this by Mr. Hendricks." The nomination was accordingly withdrawn. The nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency was followed by William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, naming Thomas A. Hendricks for the vice-presidency; whereupon delegation after delegation rolled in its vote for Mr. Hendricks, and he was the unanimous choice of the convention. The election of the president and vice-president in November perfected this action, and Thomas A. Hendricks became vice-president of the United States. In March 4, 1885, he assumed his position, and fulfilled its duties in good health until the autumn. A serious attack which had befallen him in 1863 was, however, the cause of some fears, both on the part of the vice-president and of Mrs. Hendricks, that his life would come to a sudden end. He removed to Washington after his election and at the extra session of the senate, convened on the 4th of March, presided over that body, where his courtesy and urbanity at once made him exceedingly popular. In the latter part of November the vice-president had been in Chicago for a few days, returning to his home at Indianapolis on Nov. 24th. He contracted a severe cold, but no serious results were anticipated, and on that evening he attended a reception with Mrs. Hendricks, appearing as well as usual. The next day, however, he complained of being ill, and was taken with a congestive chill. A few minutes before five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Hendricks observing that he was free from pain, he was for a few moments left alone by his wife, who on returning found that he was dead. The feeling at Washington and throughout the country, at this sudden taking off of the vice-president was deep and sincere. Suitable official action was at once taken, the president calling a special meeting of the members of the cabinet for the same evening, when it was determined that the members of the administration should attend the funeral in a body. Mr. Hendricks was the fifth vice-president of the United States who died during his term of office. He was buried from the cathedral in Indianapolis, the funeral being both civil and military. The government was represented by members of the cabinet, and committees from the two houses of congress and the supreme court. Under the circumstances it was deemed best for President Cleveland to remain at Washington, as, in case of any mortal accident to him, the government would have been without a head. He died Nov. 25, 1885.


Statue by Parks.

BAYARD, Thomas Francis, secretary of state, was born in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1828. He came of a long line of senators, while his early ancestors belonged to a distinguished family of French Huguenots. Samuel Bayard was the grandson of a professor of theology in Paris, who fled from France to escape religious persecution. In 1647 Nicholas, in company with Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor of New York, who was his brother-in-law, emigrated to America. For a time, the Bayards were prominent in New York, but after a while they began to appear in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. John Bayard, who was born in Maryland, was the great-great-grandson of the Samuel Bayard already mentioned. He settled in Philadelphia about 1756, and became one of the leading merchants of that city. A twin brother of John Bayard, James Asheton, was one of those who negotiated the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1818. His son was born at Wilmington, Del., and was the U. S. senator of that state in 1851, 1857 and 1862. Thomas Francis Bayard was the son of James Asheton. The boy was fortunate in his educational advantages, as, in his early youth he entered the Flushing School, Long Island, at that time under the direction of its founder, Rev. A. L. Hawks, D. D. His first intention was to become a merchant, and for a time he was engaged in business as a clerk in a commercial house in New York. He, however, gave up his intention in that direction, and settled in Wilmington, Del., in 1848, having determined to follow the profession of the law. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar of the state of Delaware, and entered upon general practice in Wilmington, being in two years from that time appointed U. S. district attorney for Delaware. During the years 1855 and 1856 he resided in Philadelphia, but he then returned to his native state and remained there, constantly practising law until 1868, when he was elected to succeed his father as a member of the U. S. senate. During the civil war Mr. Bayard did what he could to establish a state of agreement with the South, and as early as 1861 spoke in public to that effect. Mr. Bayard was re-elected to the U. S. senate in 1875, and again in 1881. On March 20, 1875, he made an able speech in the U. S. senate, displaying that loyalty to his country and that lack of absolute partisanship in his political conduct, which were always peculiar to him. The name of Horace Greeley, the unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in 1872, had come up in the senate, in the debate on the Louisiana question, and speaking to this question, Senator Bayard said: "The nomination of Horace Greeley had its impulse largely among the Southern white people, whose opinions and prejudices had for more than one generation been strongly arrayed against him. There had been no representative man of the North more signally the opponent of what may be called the Southern system of thought and political action than Horace Greeley. He had lived to see this system utterly overthrown and revolutionized by force of arms, and in the wreck his ear caught the cry of human misery and sorrow that ever accompanies such sweeping changes in society, and his kind,

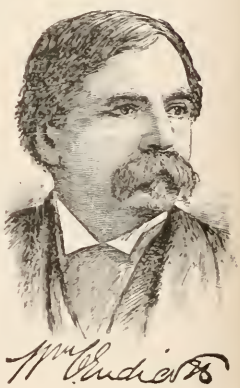
warm heart recognized the appeal. From the surrender of the Southern arms till the grave closed over his form, I believe the paramount object of Horace Greeley's life was to bring his fellow-countrymen into a better understanding with each other, and inaugurate an era of peace and good-will which should cement our union of states, and make American citizenship a tie of fraternity in all sections of the country. . . . To reunite his countrymen in the bonds of mutual kindness and good will, he severed the ties of party organization and became the leader of a political hope so far as the fate of the immediate canvass was concerned. And then he died. But the seed sown in a good life did not die. Nearly 3,000,000 voters in 1872, of whom over ninety per cent. were democrats, responded to the sentiment for which Mr. Greeley struggled."

During his senatorial career, Mr. Bayard served on a number of the leading committees, and was president *pro tem.* of the senate in 1881. Gradually his reputation became enlarged, until he began to be esteemed as a leading statesman, and one whose views on great public questions might be relied upon implicitly as not being in the least tinged with partisanship. He was a member of the celebrated electoral commission of 1876, and in 1880 and 1884 his name was prominently before the country as a candidate for the presidency. On taking the presidential chair, Mr. Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard secretary of state, and he continued to hold that office during the Cleveland administration. In all the relations of the state department with foreign powers, under the administration of Mr. Bayard, the country had reason to experience entire confidence and reliance on the talent and skill with which serious diplomatic questions were treated. On surrendering the portfolio of his department, Mr. Bayard retired to his home at Wilmington, Del., where he continued occasionally to practice his profession, while generally leading a quiet and peaceful life, respected by all who were acquainted with his high career.

MANNING, Daniel, secretary of the treasury, was born in Albany, Aug. 16, 1831. His ancestry was mixed—North of Ireland, English and Dutch. He was educated in the public schools of Albany up to his twelfth year, when he left school and took a position as "boy" in the office of the Albany "Atlas," which afterward became the "Argus," and with which paper he continued a connection all through his life, eventually becoming president of the association which published it, and its executive proprietor. By thus beginning his newspaper work at the foot of the ladder, and climbing steadily through all its degrees to its highest rank, Mr. Manning thoroughly qualified himself in every department both to manage the details, and exercise general supervision. Under his direction the "Argus" became a political power not only in Albany, but in the state, and, by reflection, upon the country. While thus thoroughly informing himself as a journalist, Mr. Manning studied politics as a fine art, and became an accomplished leader, and that, too, during a period exceptional for the ability of those who directed the political fortunes of the state, and also for the large number of complicated and important questions which it was necessary to understand. The administrative powers of Mr. Manning were conceded from the beginning of his assuming a responsible position on the "Argus." In 1865 he was made associate editor of the paper, and took full charge of it. In 1873 Mr. Cassidy, who had been the leading spirit of the association, died. From that time forward, Mr. Manning was president of the company. In state politics he had already given evidence of remarkable ability, tenacious force and an aggressive disposition, in his fight against the Tweed ring, and in the assistance which he gave to Samuel J. Tilden and Charles O'Connor and others within the democratic party, who labored so faithfully and earnestly to break up the oligarchy which would have soon destroyed the party itself. By general consent Mr. Manning was given the leadership of the anti-ring forces, within the democratic party in the interior of the state, and he so successfully organized these as to break up the rings utterly in the legislature, where they had been able to do the most and worst of their mischief. In 1874 Mr. Manning was a member of the democratic state convention at Syracuse, which nominated Mr. Tilden for governor, and during the administration of Mr. Tilden was earnest in his support, and himself originated and organized many measures for reform which met with much popularity. This was particularly the case in regard to the unscrupulous abuses which had been planted in the government of the canals and prisons. These he succeeded in placing on a business and self-sustaining basis. In 1876 Mr. Manning controlled the delegation for the state of New York to the national democratic convention in St. Louis, and held the same position in Cincinnati in 1880. He was a member of the democratic state committee in 1876, its secretary in 1879 and 1880, and its chairman in 1881, 1882 and 1883. In 1878 Mr. Manning took into partnership on the "Argus," as an associate, Mr. St. Clair McKelway, retaining for himself the executive management of the paper, and the presidency of the company. From that time forward, Mr. Manning was considered to sustain the same relation to the democratic party of the state which had previously been held by Dean Richmond, and afterward by Samuel J. Tilden. The best men of the party grew to confide in him absolutely, both in the integrity of his party loyalty, and in his intelligence and broad general capacity. Mr. Manning himself had the deepest confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the mass of voters, and while he cared very little for the pretenses of local "bosses," henchmen and heelers, he was a constant and severe worker and undoubtedly undermined his health through the persistence of his labors, which were always responsible and arduous. Toward the end of 1883, he had practically made up his mind to retire altogether from political life. Up to that period he had never held any public position, although frequently urged to do so. In 1884 he took a deep interest in the presidential election, and worked zealously for the success of Mr. Cleveland, and in the convention of that year was chairman of the New York delegation. When Mr. Cleveland formed his cabinet in March, 1885, he appointed Daniel Manning secretary of the treasury, and he continued to hold the position for about two years, during the latter part of which time, he was in constant danger on account of the condition of his health, which eventually broke down altogether, and in April, 1887, he resigned his place in the cabinet. During that summer he recuperated and in October, accepted the presidency of the Western national bank of New York. The appointment of Mr. Manning to so important a position in the cabinet as that of secretary of the treasury was a surprise to those who were not aware of his financial and business capacity and his experience in precisely the direction most likely to benefit him in his administration of the finances of the country. He was long a director for the city of Albany in the Albany and Susquehanna Railway

Company. From 1869 to 1882, when he resigned, he was a director of the National Savings Bank of Albany. In 1873 he was made a director of the National Commecial Bank of Albany; in 1881 its vice-president and in 1882 its president. He was also a director of the Electric Light Company of Albany. In all these large and important business enterprises, he obtained an experience which, added to his natural gifts, tended to make him a most efficient public officer. Mr. Manning married, in 1853, Mary Lee, a lady of English parentage, who died in 1882. They had two sons and two daughters. Of his sons, James Hilton Manning, secretary and treasurer of a large manufacturing company of Albany, was also managing editor of the Albany "Sunday Argus," and after his father's death, assumed the charge of the latter's interest in that paper. Frederick Clinton Manning established himself as a stationer in Albany. Secretary Manning died in Albany Dec. 24, 1887.

FAIRCHILD, Charles Stebbins, secretary of the treasury, 1887–89, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., Apr. 30, 1842. His father was Sidney T. Fairchild, for many years attorney for the New York Central R. R., and one of the leading men of central New York. Young Fairchild studied at the common schools and at the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, where he prepared for a university course, and went to Harvard in 1859, graduating in the class of 1863. He determined to follow the legal profession, entered the Harvard Law School, and completed the prescribed course in 1865, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then removed to Albany, where he continued his legal studies, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. In 1871 he became a member of the law firm of Hand, Hale, Swartz & Fairchild, this firm being one of the most successful in the business in the state. He remained a member of this firm until 1876, but in the meantime, in 1874, was appointed deputy attorney-general of the state, and in 1875 was nominated by the democratic party for the attorney-generalship, and was elected, assuming the office in the following year. While holding the position of deputy attorney-general, Mr. Fairchild became exceedingly popular with his party, a fact which secured him the nomination for the higher position, and which doubtless aided greatly in accomplishing the success of his future life. Mr. Fairchild displayed great skill in handling the cases which came under his charge, especially so in the instance of the case of the People *vs.* the New York police commissioners, Gardner and Charlick. During the last two years of his service as deputy attorney-general, Mr. Fairchild was more than usually occupied, and very responsibly so, on account of the reports of the Canal Investigation commission, and in regard to all the suits devolving upon the law office of the state, Mr Fairchild was considered "the right arm of the attorney-general." At the democratic state convention in 1875, his nomination for attorney-general was made by acclamation. In the election which followed he received a majority of 23,302 over his republican competitor. As attorney-general, Mr. Fairchild became also a commissioner of the land office, of the canal fund, a member of the canal board, a member of the board of state charities, trustee of the state capital, and trustee of the state hall. At the end of his two years' term of office in 1878, Mr. Fairchild went to Europe, where he remained until 1880. On his return he settled in New York city, and devoted himself to the practice of law until 1885, when President Cleveland appointed him assistant secretary of the treasury. While occupying this position, Mr. Fairchild was frequently obliged to represent Secretary Daniel Manning as acting secretary, and when the latter on account of ill health was obliged to resign his office, Apr. 1, 1887, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Fairchild secretary of the treasury. He continued to fill that office until the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration in March, 1889. After retiring from public life, Mr. Fairchild became president of the New York Security and Trust Co. of New York city. In 1888 he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard. Throughout his career, Mr. Fairchild has occupied a position among his fellow-citizens, and among those who know him, as a man of stanch intellect, great skill in handling important affairs, remarkable intellectual grasp and financial and business ability. During the latter part of September, 1889, Mr. Fairchild, in addressing a large audience in the hall of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, spoke regarding great social problems in large cities, and in reference to these, and illustrating the question, said of New York, "The city is the heel of our American Achilles, the place where our popular government may be wounded to its destruction." Mr. Fairchild is an able speaker and a logical reasoner, and has been frequently called upon to address public audiences on occasions of moment.



ENDICOTT, William Crowninshield, secretary of war, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 19, 1826. He was the son of William Putnam and Mary (Crowninshield) Endicott. He is descended directly from Gov. John Endicott, who came to Salem in 1628, and on his mother's side is a grandson of the Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, who was a well-known member of congress in the early part of this century. Mr. Endicott was educated in Salem schools and in 1843 entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1847. Soon after graduating he studied law in the office of Nathaniel J. Lord, then the leading member of the Essex bar, and in the Harvard Law School at Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1850, and began the practice of law in Salem in 1851. He was a member of the Salem common council in 1852, and in 1853 he entered into partnership with Jairus W. Perry (who is well known throughout the country as the author of "Perry on Trusts") under the firm name of Perry & Endicott. From 1857 to 1864 he was solicitor of the city of Salem. After nearly twenty years of an active and leading practice at the Essex bar, in 1873, though a democrat, Mr. Endicott was appointed by a republican governor, William B. Washburn, an associate justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, which position he held until the autumn of 1882, when he resigned, and at this time spent a year or more in Europe. In 1884 he was the democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. In 1885 he became secretary of war of the United States in Cleveland's administration, and held office to the end of Mr. Cleveland's term. Mr. Endicott is president of the Peabody Academy of Science in Salem, which position he has held since 1868, and is a member of the corporation of Harvard, and one of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund. He was married Dec. 13, 1859 to Ellen, daughter of the late George Peabody, of Salem, and has a son and daughter.

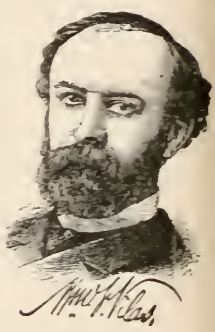
WHITNEY, William Collins, secretary of the navy, was born at Conway, Mass., July 5, 1841, a descendant in the eighth generation from John Whitney, one of the leaders of the English Puritans who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1635. His ancestors in the male line were, without exception, men of unusual strength of character and of prominence in the communities in which they lived, among them being Brig.-Gen. Josiah Whitney, of Harvard, Mass., active in the field during the revolution, and a member of both the convention that prepared the constitution for Massachusetts and that which adopted the constitution of the United States. His father was Brig.-Gen. James Scollay Whitney, who, in 1854, was appointed by President Pierce superintendent of the U. S. armory at Springfield, Mass., and in 1860 became collector of the port of Boston on nomination of President Buchanan. Upon his mother's side, his ancestry goes back to William Bradford, governor of Plymouth colony. Mr. Whitney was educated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1863, and at Harvard University Law School, which he left in 1864. Beginning practice in New York city, he was soon recognized as a fearless lawyer whose devotion to his clients was indefatigable. His first appearance in public affairs took place in 1871, when he was active in organizing the young men's democratic club of New York city. In 1872 he was made inspector of schools, and at the same time became a leader of the county democracy division of the democratic party. In 1875 he was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New York, and his administration of the office was distinguished, it has been well said, "by reforms and economies within it and by notable legal triumphs for the city in the courts." Thirty-eight hundred suits were pending, involving between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. He proceeded to reorganize the department with four bureaus, and within two years had doubled the volume of business disposed of, while expenses were reduced. He resigned the office in 1882, to attend to personal interests, and March 5, 1885, was appointed secretary of the navy by President Cleveland. He prepared, in his first report to congress, a plan for the reorganization of that department of the government business, and it was afterward claimed that by the results which followed its execution, "for the first time in the history of the navy it has been possible to prepare complete statement, by classes, of receipts and expenditures of supplies throughout the entire service, and of the total valuation of supplies on hand for issue at all shore stations." Also proceeding vigorously to the construction of the new navy, with which his name is hereafter to be closely identified, he aimed in this at restoring to the United States the prestige as a naval power which the country formerly enjoyed, and above all things at making it independent of the rest of the world for supplies in case of war. When he became secretary he found that neither armor, nor the forgings for high-power guns, nor the rapid-fire guns constituting the secondary battery, could be produced on this side of the Atlantic. Resolutely declining to place any contracts abroad, and stipulating for American production in every instance, there necessarily was a considerable delay in beginning the new ships; but in 1887, by embracing in one contract all the armor and gun steel authorized by the two previous congresses, he induced the Bethlehem Iron Works to assume the expenditure for new plant of four or five million dollars, and had the satisfaction of securing all that the government needed from a home institution—the largest and finest of the kind in the world—and of better quality than had ever before been produced anywhere. American citizens and shipbuilders were invited to submit designs and models for the new vessels, construction by private parties was especially stimulated on the Pacific coast, and as a supplement to all this the navy-yards at New York and Norfolk, Va., were also equipped for steel and iron shipbuilding of every type and size. When he retired from office in 1889, the vessels of the U. S. navy designed and contracted for by him, then finished or in process of construction, consisted of five monitors, double-turreted, and two new armor-clads, besides the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers, *i. e.*, the Newark, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. In addition there were three, then unnamed, armored cruisers and four gunboats, two of the latter having been launched in 1888. He also contracted for a torpedo-boat, and purchased the Stiletto, to be used in practice at the U. S. torpedo station. The vessels enumerated were exclusive of the steel and iron vessels of the old navy so-called. The following tribute was paid to him by Senator Preston B. Plumb of Kansas, a political opponent, in a speech in the senate on Feb. 12, 1889: "I am glad to say in the closing hours of Mr. Whitney's administration that the affairs of his department have been well administered. They have not only been well administered in the sense that everything has been honestly and faithfully done, but there has been a stimulus given, so far as it could be done by executive direction, to the production of the best types of ships and the highest form of manufacture, and, more than all that, to the encouragement of the inventive genius of our people and to the performance of all possible work, not in navy-yards, where they might be most surely made the instrument of political strength, but in private shipyards and manufactories, to the effect that we have got to-day enlisted in this good work of building the American navy not only the navy department backed by congress, but we have got the keen competition of American manufactories and the inventive genius of all our people, so that we may confidently expect not only the best results but great improvement each year. I am glad to say that during the past four years the navy department has been administered in a practical, level-headed, judicious way, and the result is such that I am prepared to believe and to say that within ten years we shall have the best navy in the world." Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national democratic convention of 1892, and showed, by his skill in outgeneraling the older politicians, all the qualities of a born leader and organizer. Mr. Whitney was married in 1869 to Flora Payne, daughter of Henry B. Payne, senator from Ohio, and their house in Washington, one of the finest in the capital, was a social centre of great attraction. In 1888 Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

LAMAR, L. Q. C., secretary of the interior. (See Vol. I., p. 37.)

GARLAND, Augustus Hill, United States attorney-general, was born in Tipton county, Tenn., June 11, 1832. He received his education at St. Mary's College, Lebanon, Ky., and at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., the latter being an institution famous for its learning. Mr. Garland studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and practiced law in Washington, Ark., for three years, when he removed to Little Rock, Ark. He was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsel-

or in the supreme court of the United States in 1860, and took the official oath of that day. He entered political life as a whig, and was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. His first public position was that of delegate to the convention called by his state to consider her relations with the Federal Union after Mr. Lincoln's election. He was chosen as a Union delegate, but after the war began he favored secession and voted for the secession ordinance. He was elected a member of the Confederate provisional congress, which assembled at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861, Arkansas being admitted as a state in May of that year; and he was also a member of the house of representatives of the first congress of the Confederate states, and then a member of the senate, where he remained until the end of the war. After the war he showed his desire to use his powers in assisting to restore the Federal relations, and received a full pardon from President Johnson in 1865, on condition that he would support the United States constitution, and obey the laws abolishing slavery. He undertook to renew his practice in the supreme court, but was not permitted to do so, according to act of congress passed on Jan. 24, 1865, requiring all attorneys and counselors to take the "Iron-clad" oath, prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862. Mr. Garland filed a brief in his own behalf, in a case he instituted to test the constitutionality of that act, employing as his counsel Reverdy Johnson and M. H. Carpenter. He argued the case himself in a masterly manner, for which he received high credit, and the decision was in his favor. He was elected to the United States senate in 1866, but was not permitted to take his seat. In 1874 he was for a time acting secretary of state for Arkansas when the carpet-bag rule was overthrown, and in the same year was elected governor of that state. He found the treasury bankrupt, and the financial standing of the state in the lowest possible condition. It was with much hard work and a great deal of opposition that he finally succeeded in settling all differences, and placing matters on a firm financial basis. He was elected to the United States senate without opposition in 1876, succeeding Powell Clayton, becoming a member of the judiciary committee, and was re-elected without opposition, serving until 1885, when President Cleveland appointed him attorney-general of the United States, which position he retained until the close of that administration, when he returned to the practice of law. Senator Garland's steady perseverance and keen executive ability early ranked him with the best lawyers of his state, and promised him a famous future, which his subsequent brilliant and successful career has amply fulfilled. In society he is genial though unassuming, and his conversation is agreeably interspersed with a variety of anecdote and humor. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1892, and supported the nomination of his former chief.

VILAS, William Freeman, secretary of the interior, postmaster-general, and senator, was born July 9, 1840, at Chelsea, Vt., the son of Levi B. and Esther G. (Smilie) Vilas. His grandfather, Moses Vilas, migrated, toward the end of the last century, from Connecticut to the Sterling mountain in Vermont, near the top of which he subdued to husbandry 800 acres of its forest-covered sides. Traditionary tales yet survive, in the locality, of his deeds and sayings illustrative of the hardy daring and unflinching steadfastness for which he was remarkable. Nathan Smilie, his maternal grandfather, was also a man beyond the ordinary type, acute in intellect, yet broad and wise in mind, a leader of his party in the state, and long useful in her legislative service. Though born and reared in a mountain farmhouse, Levi B. Vilas inherited too much spirit and ambition to brook the limitations of such a life, and, when but sixteen, set out on foot to the academy at Randolph, a distance of sixty miles, where by diligent study he laid the foundation of his success in manhood as a lawyer, a legislator and a citizen. Having won a comfortable independence he removed with his family to Madison, Wis., selecting this location with a view to the education of his children, and five of his sons subsequently took degrees at the State University in that city. The family arrived in Madison, June 4, 1851, after a journey from Milwaukee in a white covered wagon. In September of that year at the first session of the university, William was entered in the preparatory department. He took his degree in the regular classical course in 1858. He was reputed a good student, yet active also in the societies and sports of the college and popular with his fellows. In 1859 he took a course of instruction in a commercial school, and in the meantime began the study of law. He then went to the Albany Law School, was graduated in May, 1860, and admitted to the bar of New York. Returning home, he was admitted to the Wisconsin bar by the supreme court, and, in June, while yet not twenty, argued before that tribunal his first case. July 9th he formed with Charles T. Wakeley the partnership of Wakeley & Vilas, to which, at the beginning of 1862, Eleazar Wakeley was received as senior member. His professional beginnings were promising, but the call to the civil war became too urgent for denial. He had drilled with Col. Ellsworth, was then captain of the "Madison Zouaves," and in July, 1862, tendered his services to Gov. Salomon, who urged him to raise a company. He called and conducted a series of war meetings, still remembered for the patriotic fervor educed, and in a few days he formed company A of the 23d Wisconsin regiment which was sent in September to Covington, Ky., and thence to Memphis, to join Sherman in his expedition against Vicksburg. While at Memphis he was attacked with typhoid fever, and would doubtless have lost his life but for the kindness of a cousin, resident in the city, the late Ira M. Hill, who took care of him, regardless of the consequences should the city be retaken by the Confederates. So soon as convalescent, he went to his regiment and sustained with his comrades the miseries of camp life at Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, and the toils and joys of the campaign of Vicksburg. He was promoted to be major and then lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, while at Milliken's Bend. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, the assaults at Vicksburg, and during nearly all of the siege was in immediate command of his regiment. The day following the surrender he marched with the army under Sherman in pursuit of Johnston and, after sharing the week's environment of Jackson, on its evacuation returned to Vicksburg. Thence, still in command of his regiment, he was sent to Carrollton near New Orleans, where, after some weeks' idleness, in view of the unfavorable prospect for the further service of the regiment and pressed by the necessities of his father who was involved in a litigation, which, if



unfortunate in result, might have ruined him. Col. Vilas resigned and returned home. In 1865 he settled down to professional practice, and on Jan. 3, 1866, was married to Anna M. Fox, daughter of Dr. Wm. H. Fox, an early settler and one of the most influential men of Wisconsin. Thenceforward, his practice rapidly increased and his income secured him in a few years a moderate fortune. From 1872 to 1881 Edwin E. Bryant, now dean of the law faculty of the University of Wisconsin, was his law partner, and during the latter part of this period, his brother, Edward P. Vilas, now of Milwaukee, was also a member of the firm. He was appointed by the state supreme court to edit a new edition of its law reports, in which work his partner was associated, and the first twenty volumes of the "Wisconsin Reports," except two annotated by Chief Justice Dixon, were republished with "Vilas and Bryant's Notes." In 1875 the supreme court appointed him one of the revisers of the general statutes, who, after three years' labor, reported the revision adopted in 1878 and still in force, which will compare favorably with any similar work in the country. In 1868, on the opening of the law school of the University of Wisconsin, Col. Vilas was appointed a professor of law and regularly lectured for seventeen years. He was also regent of the university from 1880 to 1885. Since 1860 Senator Vilas has taken part on the stump in every political campaign, as a democrat, has often represented his locality in state conventions and was a delegate from the state to the national conventions of 1876, 1880, and 1884; permanent chairman of the convention in 1884; chairman of the committee of notification, and made the official addresses to the nominees, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks. He was the Wisconsin member of the national committee from 1876 to 1886. In 1884 he accepted a nomination to the legislature and was elected with little opposition. While in the legislature, President Cleveland invited him to his cabinet as postmaster-general, on which office he entered March 7, 1885, and, upon the advancement of Mr. Justice Lamar to the supreme court, appointed him secretary of the interior, in which capacity he served from Jan. 16, 1888, to March 6, 1889. In the post-office department, the distinguishing features of his service were the establishment of improved business methods in some of the divisions; economy of management by substantial diminishment of proportional cost with large increase of service, conspicuously marked in the acceptance by congress of his estimates of the second year, amounting to $57,000,000, without alteration (an event so unusual that the committee of the house remarked upon it in their report), the complete revision of the postal laws and regulations, personally preparing the scheme and arrangement, and carefully supervising all the details; the increased expedition of overland mails, and the improvement of the foreign mail service, for which he received an elaborate written testimonial of thanks signed by the great importing and commercial houses of New York; a new treaty with Mexico and a postal arrangement with Canada, by which letter and paper mail transmission throughout the North American continent was opened to our citizens at the same rates as for domestic service, and the inauguration of parcel post conventions with foreign countries for the transmission of articles of merchandise not exceeding eleven pounds weight. He refused to expend the appropriation made at the close of the 48th congress for ocean mail subsidies, which drew hot controversy upon him, but the next house sustained him by more than a two-thirds majority. The business of the interior department was largely in arrears, and Secretary Vilas began the attempt to relieve those having affairs so involved by working off the accumulations, and, by introducing better modes of consideration in the law division, caused to be decided as many land appeals during his service as had been disposed of in the previous four years, besides gains in other offices, but the political result of 1888 prevented the execution of his purposes. On Mr. Cleveland's retirement, he returned home and resumed his professional practice. During the state campaign of 1890 he spoke daily for several weeks at many different points. The result of the election enabled the democrats to choose, after thirty-five years' interruption, a United States senator, and so general was the favor toward Mr. Vilas that in the caucus of eighty-five votes he received every one on the first ballot, and was formally elected by the legislature, Jan. 28th, for the six years' term beginning March 4, 1891. Senator Vilas has distinguished himself as an orator in various public addresses, especially in responding to a toast in honor of Gen. Grant, "Our first Commander," at the banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Chicago, in 1879. In his domestic life he has enjoyed unusual felicity in a wife of great amiability and excellence: they have three children.

DICKINSON, Don. McDonald, postmaster-general, was born Jan. 17, 1846, at Port Ontario, Oswego Co., N. Y. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, and his father and grandfather natives of the state. The first of the family who came to America was John Dickinson, a member of the Continental congress of 1774, president of the executive council, and one of the founders of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., to whom Jonathan Dickinson, chief justice of the province of Pennsylvania in 1719, was also related in the direct line. The father of Mr. Dickinson in 1820 explored the shores of lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan in a birch-bark canoe, and in 1848 removed to Michigan, settling in St. Clair county, where his son received his primary education in the public schools. Having passed through those of Detroit also, he took a year's instruction with a private teacher, and entering the law department of the University of Michigan, was graduated before reaching his majority. The interval prior to his admission to the bar he spent in studying the management of cases and the practical application of the philosophy and logic of law. In 1867 he entered upon a successful and lucrative practice, being concerned in all of the leading cases under the bankruptcy act of that year. In October, 1887, he was also, in association with Senator Edmunds, counsel for Drawbaugh in the great telephone case. From 1875 to 1880 he was associated with Levi T. Griffin, in the firm of Griffin & Dickinson, and from 1880 to 1883 in that of Griffin, Dickinson, Thurber & Hosmer. In 1872 he entered political life, and in 1876, as chairman of the state democratic central committee, conducted the Tilden campaign, being brought into close relations with that statesman until his death. As member of the national democratic committee in 1884–85, he enjoyed the full confidence and esteem of President Cleveland, who in 1888 called him to a seat in his cabinet, being the fourth representative of Michigan to be honored thus. On retiring from public office he resumed the practice of law, which he carries on at Detroit in the firm of Dickinson, Thurber & Stevenson. In 1869 he married Frances L. Platt.

MORRIS, Robert, superintendent of finance during the revolution, and signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Lancashire, Eng., in January, 1734. His father, a well-known Liverpool merchant, came to America and settled at Oxford, Talbot Co., Md., leaving his son in care of his grandmother. At thirteen years of age Robert was sent for by his father, and was placed under the only teacher in Philadelphia, from whom he soon learned all there was to be imparted, and then entered the counting-room of Charles Willing, one of the first merchants of that city. At the age of fifteen he was left an orphan by the death of his father, in consequence of a wound received from the wad of a gun fired in his honor by one of the vessels of which he was agent. With Thomas Willing, the son of his employer, Robert entered into a partnership in 1754, which lasted thirty-nine years, and, although, at the commencement of the war with Great Britain, the firm was more extensively engaged in commerce than any other in Philadelphia, he signed the non-importation agreement of 1765, and was vigorous and determined in his opposition to the stamp act. Elected a delegate to the second Continental congress, he was made chairman of the secret committee to procure arms and ammunition, and served on the committee on ways and means, the naval committee, and several others, becoming conspicuous early in 1776 in discussions upon the regulations and restrictions of trade. Though opposed to the declaration of independence as premature, he was one of the signers on July 4, 1776. On the removal of congress to Baltimore he remained in Philadelphia as one of a Continental committee to superintend important business, sending to Gen. Washington funds borrowed on his own security, which enabled the initiation of active movements, and resulted in the battle of Trenton. In 1776 and 1777 he was re-elected to congress, where he served on the conference committee which visited Washington and the headquarters of the army, and in 1778, having been all along the financial manager of congress, he was made chief of the committee on finance. In 1779 charges of fraudulent proceedings brought against the firm of Willing & Morris were investigated before congress. This investigation only served to bring out the fact that the commercial business of the government transacted by authority of the secret committee, under cover of the name of the firm, had been characterized by scrupulous integrity. In 1780 Morris established, with a few others, the Bank of Pennsylvania, the first extensive moneyed institution in the United States, heading the subscription with £10,000 of his own, and a year later he gave "the first vehement impulse toward the consolidation of the federal union" by the creation of the Bank of North America, which, in six months after its opening, in January, 1782, had loaned to the United States $400,000, and also released it from its subscription of $200,000. Feb. 20, 1781, he was elected superintendent of finance. It was the most trying period of the war. Morris accepted the office with the memorable words, "The United States may command everything I have, except my integrity," and became emphatically the endorser of his government at a time when it was in danger of being protested. To prevent the enforcement of the laws of necessity, he himself supplied to the starving troops thousands of barrels of flour, and at one time, lead for bullets. He also received the flattering appointment of agent for Pennsylvania to meet the requisitions of congress on that state. To Greene and the army in the South he supplied funds by means of a secret agent, when that general was in the last extremity, and when such aid appeared to him providential, while in no instance were his patriotism and financial ability better displayed than in the equipment and provisioning of the army with which Washington entered on the campaign against Cornwallis, which resulted in the surrender of Yorktown. To this end Morris issued his own notes to the amount of $1,400,000. Not only was every shilling of his property, as he averred, at one time advanced, but he also made deep pledges of his credit, and borrowed money from his friends. At various times he threw into circulation obligations to the amount of $5,000,000, which were accepted as cash, and never depreciated, when the bills of the government were almost without value. From September, 1781, he also had under supervision the affairs of the navy, and he was in favor of a Continental army as cheaper than the armies of the states, as well as a Continental marine. In consequence of the dilatory conduct of the states in meeting requirements congress was powerless to enforce the punctuality in fulfilling engagements, which was Morris's fundamental principle, became no longer a thing of possibility, and after repeated representations and urgent but unavailing entreaties, in 1783 he tendered his resignation, which was ordered kept secret by congress. On request of that body he continued in office until May, 1784, when he finally and formally withdrew from his position as superintendent of finance, assuring the people that he would be personally responsible for all liabilities assumed by him for the government during his administration. In 1786 he was elected to congress, to secure the re-charter of the Bank of North America, and later served in the convention that framed the federal constitution. In 1789 he was sent by Pennsylvania to the first senate of the United states, which met in Philadelphia, and on the formation of the government, being tendered by Washington the office of secretary of the treasury, declined it, recommending Alexander Hamilton. On his retirement, in 1784, he engaged in trade with the East Indies and China,

sending the first American ship to the port of Canton, and also making the first attempt at an out-of-the-season passage to China round the south cape of New Holland. Heavy speculations in land, in anticipation of a tide of foreign immigration, subsequently so far ruined his large fortune, and from 1798 to 1802 he was imprisoned for debt in the old Walnut street prison in Philadelphia. He was the personal friend of Washington, who always paid him the first visit when he went to Philadelphia, and who wrote to his wife an autograph letter, inviting her to an indefinite visit at Mt. Vernon during her husband's incarceration. A bequest of Gouverneur Morris to his wife supported in his last days the man to whose financial operations, in the words of the historian Botta, "Americans certainly owed, and still owe as much acknowledgment as to the negotiations of Benjamin Franklin, or even the arms of Washington." He died May 8, 1806.

into the United States the luxuries of hot-houses and ice-houses; to have exercised a liberal hospitality, and to have been beloved for his benevolent disposition by the middle and lower classes. In his misfortunes he made no complaint of ingratitude, and appears to have deserved the reputation of "a masterly understanding, an even temper, and an honest heart." At the age of thirty-nine he married Mary White, daughter of Thomas White, and sister of the second bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. He had no children. He died May 8, 1806.

MEAD, Theodore Hoe, manufacturer and author, was born in New York city Jan. 1, 1837. He is descended from William Mead, one of the early settlers of New England, who was born about 1597, and was a member of an old English family, supposed to have come originally from Somersetshire, though settled since the fourteenth century in Essex. William, with his wife and two sons, sailed from Greenwich, Eng., some time prior to 1631, landed in Massachusetts, and a few years later settled in Hempstead, L. I., whence the sons, John and Joseph, removed in 1660 to Greenwich, Conn. Enoch, the great-grandfather of Theodore, was a soldier in the revolution, and was attached to Washington's staff as a member of the secret service, with the rank of colonel. Ebenezer, a brother of Enoch, was a colonel in the Continental army, and afterward major-general of the 2d division of Connecticut troops. The Meads were largely represented in the Connecticut militia, seventy-two having been enrolled in it during the war of the revolution. "With Col. John Mead's Ridgment at the Saw Pits under Gen. Wooster, in 1776," says an old record, "there were nine persons of this name, one of whom, Capt. Abraham Mead, commanded a company," and it was in this company that Col. Enoch Mead did his first military service. His son, Solomon, grandfather of Theodore H., was for many years a colonel of New York militia. Enoch Milan, father of Theodore H., was a prominent dry-goods merchant in New York, and his winding up of his business in the disastrous year of 1837 was said by his contemporaries to have been a remarkable instance of mercantile sagacity and integrity. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Hoe, the founder of the famous firm of press manufacturers. The subject of this sketch, the eldest of five children by this union, was educated at a private school in New York city, and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of the firm of R. Hoe & Co., then composed of his three uncles, Richard, Robert, and Peter. In 1857 he went abroad, spending three years in Europe, where he acquired an unusually thorough knowledge of Spanish, French, and German. On his return he resumed his connection with the firm of R. Hoe & Co., and was admitted to partnership in 1868, having been for five years in charge of their branch manufactory in Boston, which was closed in 1870. With a natural taste for *belles-lettres*, he divided his leisure time between literature and out-of-door sports, and became a contributor to the leading periodicals of the day, as well as the author of works on various subjects, and a member of the Century, Authors', and Grolier clubs. In "Horsemanship for Women," he shows in a simple and agreeable manner how a lady may train a horse for use under the saddle; also, how to choose and ride him. An article in "Scribner's Magazine," urging the importance for New York city of a great free lending library, with the public schools as branches, is well worthy careful study. It suggests uniting all the libraries in New York city with each other, with all the public schools, and with a great central library, by telephone and by a wagon service, so that any book in any library may be asked for at any one of the public schools in the morning and received in the afternoon. Mr. Mead has an easy and graceful style, which makes his subjects interesting to the general reader, as well as to the class they are intended to reach. He has always taken a lively interest in philanthropic objects, and was for a time one of the managers of the House of Refuge on Ward's island, member of the New York Prison Association, and a vestryman of St. George's church, but ill health obliged him to relinquish his connection with these and similar interests in 1885, to go abroad for a time. After his return, he published a tract, entitled "Health Without Medicine," in which he shows, from his own experience, how health, apparently lost, may be entirely regained by judicious bathing and exercise. In 1890 was published his work, entitled "Our Mother-Tongue," which sets forth the unfortunate change in the English language caused by the tendency to clip and obscure the vowels, and suggests natural and simple means for restoring the original melody of the tongue. In 1863 he married Anna R. Johnson, daughter of Lawrence Johnson, of Philadelphia, by whom he had six children.

Theodore H. Mead

ROBSON, Stuart, actor, was born at Annapolis, Md., March 4, 1836. His parents soon after removed to Baltimore, where his childhood was passed. He became, at the age of fourteen, a page in the U. S. senate, at Washington, and later a printer's apprentice. His tastes lay in the direction of the stage, however, and he made his *début* in Baltimore Jan. 5, 1852. The piece in which he appeared was entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin, as It Is," and had been written by Professor Hewett, in answer to the slave drama of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. In June, 1855, after a number of discouraging experiences, young Robson secured a position at a Washington theatre, and later in the same year he was engaged to play second low comedy at the "Museum," in Troy, N. Y. His career as an actor was now fairly begun, and his advancement from this time, if not rapid, was constant and unretarded. Sept. 15, 1862, he became a member of the stock company playing at Laura Keene's theatre in New York city, making his first appearance on the Metropolitan stage as Bob, in "Old Heads and Young Hearts." There he soon became a favorite, and by his clever work at the Arch Street theatre, in Philadelphia, whither he went from New York city, he added to his reputation and popularity. From 1868 to 1870 he was leading comedian at Selwyn's theatre, in Boston. While at Selwyn's he played with the happiest results in a score of burlesques, among them "Spitfire," "Pocahontas," "Black-Eyed Susan" and "Hamlet." As Captain Crosstree in "Black-Eyed Susan," in which he dressed so as to exactly resemble the famous comedian William Rufus Blake, he made an instantaneous and pronounced hit. After leaving Selwyn's he starred for several years in burlesque and old English comedy. Then he became a member of A. M. Palmer's company at the Union Square theatre, New York, winning warm praise in the season of 1873–74 by his portrayal of Hector in "Led Astray." In-

Stuart Robson

deed, Dion Boucicault, the author of the piece, was so much pleased with Mr. Robson's acting that he took him with him to London to assume the rôle of Hector in the English production of the play. In the summer of 1875, having during the preceding season been leading comedian at the Globe theatre in Boston, Mr. Robson produced a comedy, entitled "Law in New York," at the Howard Athenæum. The piece proved only moderately successful, while it served to bring Nat. C. Goodwin into public notice for the first time. In 1876 Mr. Robson produced at the Union Square theatre, New York, "The Two Men of Sandy Bar," a dramatization of Bret Harte's "Gabriel Conroy," but the piece was a failure. At the Park theatre, New York city, Jan. 27, 1877, Mr. Robson created the part of Gillypod, in Leonard Graver's comedy, "Our Boarding-House," William H. Crane assuming the rôle of Elevator. At the close of a successful three months' engagement Robson and Crane formed a theatrical partnership. "Our Bachelors," "Forbidden Fruit," "Sharps and Flats" forming their *repertoire*. Still later, they revived Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Comedy of Errors," producing the last-named at the Star theatre, New York city, in 1885, with splendid effects in scenery and costumes. At the opening of the theatrical season of 1887 they came forward at the Union Square theatre, New York city, in the "Henrietta," a comedy-drama written for them by Bronson Howard, Mr. Robson creating the character of Bertie, an impersonation characterized by quiet humor and droll eccentricity, but, albeit, faithful to nature. The career of the "Henrietta" was exceptionally prosperous, and the two comedians continued to be seen in it until the dissolution of their partnership in 1889. Robson and Crane were seen together for the last time at the Chicago opera house on the evening of Apr. 13, 1889. Since that time Mr. Robson has continued the production of the "Henrietta," and has also appeared to advantage in several old plays, notably a fine production of "She Stoops to Conquer." Mr. Robson's peculiarities of voice and manner are marked, but his humor is abundant, his perceptions fine and true and his methods polished. He is an actor of peculiar but exceptional talent. He was married in November, 1858, to Miss Johnson, the daughter of a Baltimore clergyman. She died in 1889, after a happy wedded life of thirty-two years. On Nov. 10, 1891, the comedian married Miss May Waldron, the leading actress of his company.

BASSETT, Richard, senator and governor of Delaware, was born in Delaware, and lived in his native state during all his life. He was always in active practice, and while the articles of Confederation were in force in the American colonies, was a member of the Continental congress. He was in active correspondence with many of the leading men of his day, and many of his letters are preserved in the "Life and Correspondence of George Read." With Read, Broom, Dickinson and Bedford, all of whom were his associates in the convention (1787) to frame the U. S. constitution, he was appointed by the legislature of Delaware in June, 1786, to meet with commissioners who had been or should be appointed to consider the commercial relations of the several states, and report to congress a system for the regulation of their trade. This body is known to history as the Annapolis convention, and gave rise to the Federal constitutional convention, in which body Bassett supported the movement to secure equality of state representation in the U. S. senate, and labored diligently to induce his state to adopt it. He was instrumental in forming the state constitution of 1792. From 1789 to 1793 he was U. S. senator from Delaware, and was the first senator to cast his vote in favor of locating the capital on the Potomac. In 1797 he was presidential elector, and voted for John Adams. He left the U. S. senate to become chief justice of the court of common pleas in Delaware. From 1798 to 1801 he was governor of that state. In 1801 and 1802 he was a U. S. circuit judge. His daughter became the wife of James Asheton Bayard, one of the signers of the treaty of Ghent, and subsequently U. S. senator from Delaware, from whom is descended the Bayard family, so noted for several generations in the political history of Delaware. Gov. Bassett died in September, 1815.

Richard Bassett

MARSHALL, Humphrey, senator, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1756. He was a descendant of John Marshall, a captain of English cavalry, who settled in Virginia in 1650. Owing to his father's narrow circumstances, Humphrey's early educational advantages were limited, but, having been sent to live with his uncle, Col. Thomas Marshall, he studied there under Scotch tutors with his cousins. His studies were interrupted by the revolutionary war, and joining the army he rose to the rank of an officer in the state cavalry in 1778. In 1782 he removed to Kentucky, where he became a landholder by the purchase of 4,000 acres of land in Lexington, studied law, and returning to Virginia in 1784 married his cousin Mary, with whom he had studied as a lad, and brought her to his home. Marshall's first appearance in public was in 1786, when he boldly opposed Gen. Wilkinson's scheme to separate Kentucky from Virginia, and showed so much ability that in 1787 he was sent as a delegate to the Danville convention that was held to consider the question of separation, and largely influenced that body against the proposed measure. In the same year he was active in exposing the intrigue among the leaders of the separatists for an alliance with Spain as soon as Kentucky should become independent. In 1788 he was one of the fourteen delegates from Kentucky to the Virginia convention that ratified the federal constitution. Of these delegates, Robert Breckenridge, Rice Bullock and Marshall alone cast their votes in favor of ratification. It has been claimed that it was due to the position and influence of these western members that the ratification was carried at all. Marshall was sent to the general assembly in 1793, and there opposed the enlistment of troops under Gen. George R. Clark to attack the Spanish settlements at the mouth of the Mississippi river, on the ground that it was a part of an intrigue by the French minister, Genet, to entrap Kentucky into an alliance against Spain, a friendly power. The reaction against Genet was so great that the federalists were able to send Marshall to the U. S. senate, where he served from Dec. 7, 1795, until March 3, 1801, voting for the conditional ratification of Jay's treaty with Great Britain, and opposing alliances with foreign powers. In 1806 a series of public letters, written by Marshall under the name of "Observer," exposed the conspiracy of Aaron Burr and his coadjutors, causing immediate action to be taken for the overthrow of the plot. Continuing his watchfulness over the best interests of Kentucky, Marshall in another series of letters proved the conspiracy of Judge Sebastian, and other Spanish officials, who, nominally trying to make an arrangement for the navigation of the Mississippi, sought to induce the Kentuckians to accept the protection of Spain. These facts led to an

inquiry into the conduct of Judge Sebastian, who for years had been a paid pensioner of Spain, and forced his resignation from the bench of the court of appeals. Mr. Marshall was again a member of the legislature in 1808–9, and then had a dispute with Henry Clay upon his recommending that members should wear only clothes of domestic manufacture. This ended in a duel, in which both parties were slightly wounded. Mr. Marshall was the ablest leader of the federalists in Kentucky, and a strong supporter of the administration of both Washington and Adams. Upon his political opponents he took ample revenge in his able but partisan "History of Kentucky" that was published first in 1812, and enlarged in 1824. He died near Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1841. He left two sons who were both jurists.

ALVORD, Thomas Gold, lawyer, and ex-speaker of the New York assembly, was born at Onondaga, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1810, of English and Dutch antecedents. His paternal ancestor, Alexander Alvord, emigrated to this country from Somersetshire, Eng., in 1634, and settled at East Windsor, Conn. His maternal ancestor, Abram Jacob Lansing, came from Holland in 1630 and located at Fort Orange (now Albany), N. Y. He became the patroon of Lansingburgh, which place is named for him. A number of his ancestors were soldiers in the revolutionary war, and his paternal grandfather served also in the French and Indian wars. His father,

Thomas G. Alvord

Elisha Alvord, was married to Helen Lansing, at Lansingburgh, and their son Thomas received his early education at the academy of that place, afterward matriculating at Yale College, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He subsequently studied law, and in October, 1832, was admitted to the bar, and in January, 1833, began the practice of his profession at Salina, now a portion of Syracuse, N. Y. In 1846 he gave up his law practice and began the manufacture of lumber and salt, in which he has attained a high degree of success. In 1860 Mr. Alvord gave up the lumber part of his business and has since devoted himself entirely to the manufacture of salt. Mr. Alvord held various local offices at Salina, and in November, 1843, was elected to the New York assembly, and from that time forward his name has been prominently identified with the history of his native state. From 1864–66 he was lieutenant-governor of New York, and from 1867–68 was a member and vice-president of the state constitutional convention. In 1861 Mr. Alvord was made permanent presiding officer of the Union convention which met in Syracuse in that year. He has rendered valuable service to New York as a legislator, having ability to frame good laws and the tact to secure their adoption; his cogent logic, directness of speech, acute discernment, and ready grasp of every point at issue, together with his untiring industry, imposing presence and commanding manner, made him a power in the New York assembly. Mr. Alvord was speaker in 1858 and 1864, and was the first speaker of the assembly when it met in 1879 in the new capitol at Albany, N. Y., and occupied the new chamber for the first time.

KAUFMAN, Sigismund, lawyer, was born in a small town in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, Sept. 8, 1825. He studied at Paris, Strasbourg and Frankfort, but being exiled on account of complicity in the revolution of 1848, he came to this country and lived in Brooklyn, which he made his home for thirty-two years. He studied law and began its practice in 1852, soon acquiring a large clientage, being especially engaged in custom-house and admiralty cases. He took a prominent part in the Frémont campaign and was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his vote for Lincoln. In 1863 Gov. Morgan appointed him a judge in the matter of drafting for the army, and later he received an offer of the post of minister to Italy, from President Lincoln, but declined. In 1870 he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor but was defeated. He had repeated offers of places of honor and responsibility in the public service, but as often refused them. He was the founder and first president of the Turn-Verein, one of the oldest German organizations, and was a member of the Liederkranz. He died at Berlin Sept. 17, 1889.

VERNON, Leroy Monroe, clergyman and educator, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., Apr. 23, 1838, a lineal descendant of President Monroe. He was graduated from the Iowa Wesleyan University in 1860, having been prize orator there. He subsequently became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. From 1862–63 Mr. Vernon was pastor of a church in St. Louis, Mo. In 1864 he was appointed presiding elder of Springfield district and minister at Springfield, Mo. Though beginning without either district church or members, he established a church there and reorganized the church in the district. Notwithstanding the dangers and difficulties encountered in a country ravaged and devastated by civil war, in the course of three years he established eighteen pastoral charges. From 1866–68 he was president of St. Charles's College, Mo., and during that time revised and published "Southwestern Methodism." In 1868 Dr. Vernon was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist church at Chicago, and for the quadrennium following, a member of the book committee that managed the Methodist publishing interests. From 1869–70 he was pastor of a church at Sedalia, Mo., and on March 14, 1871, was appointed missionary superintendent of the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal church in Italy. As soon as he reached his post Dr. Vernon set about an intelligent inauguration of the work; he began the study of the Italian language, and assiduously studied the character, condition, the thought and aspirations of the people, the state and condition of the church of Rome, the constitution, position and strength of the various Protestant denominations in Italy, besides familiarizing himself with the political conditions of the country, its measure of religious liberty and systems of ecclesiastical and national education. By official direction he removed to Bologna in December, 1872, inaugurated the public services of his mission June 16, 1873, at Modena, and the following Sunday opened a place of worship at Bologna. In 1874 Dr. Vernon removed to Rome, which was thereafter the headquarters of the mission. The work prospered among many vicissitudes and numerous contradictions. In March, 1881, the Italy annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the city of Rome. Dr. Vernon had gathered about him as members of the conference several men of superior natural gifts, culture and piety, representing churches in Turin, Milan, Venice, Pisa, Florence, Rome, Bologna and Naples. In 1881 he was a member of the œcumenical Methodist conference at London, and in 1884

Leroy M. Vernon

a delegate from the Italy conference to the general conference held at Philadelphia, and in 1888 to the one held at New York. At the Philadelphia conference Dr. Vernon was chairman of the committee on missions. In 1888 he returned to the United States, and was simultaneously called to churches in New York city and Syracuse. He accepted the pastorate of the First Methodist church at the latter place. Notwithstanding the exacting duties of his church, Dr. Vernon's services are constantly in demand elsewhere for lectures on missionary topics, and on subjects relating to Rome—such as Roman archæology and history. As preacher, presiding elder, college president, missionary superintendent, delegate to the highest church councils, as lecturer and writer, Dr. Vernon has ever been eminently popular and successful, and always highly appreciated both within and beyond the limits of his own communion. For services in the religious census taken of the kingdom in 1881, he received a silver medal from the Italian government. In 1869 the State University of Missouri, of which he was curator for a number of years, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1860 he was married to Fannie, daughter of Rev. Charles Elliott, D.D., LL.D., and in 1870 to Emily F. Barker, of New York city.

GARNET, Henry Highland, minister resident of the United States in Liberia, West Africa, was born in Newmarket, Kent Co., Md., Dec. 23, 1815. His grandfather was brought from the Congo, and sold as a slave in Maryland. He was called Joseph Trusty. He had a son George, who was the father of Henry Highland Garnet. This George Trusty, on the death of his master, a bachelor, in 1824, having been willed with his family as slaves to relatives, determined not to serve them, and fled at night with his wife and eight children, reaching Wilmington, Del., by sleeping in the woods all day and traveling all night, and thence he went to New Hope, Bucks Co., Pa., where they were free and where Henry was put into a public school. The next year the family came to New York and took the name of Garnet, and Henry became a pupil of the New York free school No. 1, in Mulberry street. After two years as a student, he made two voyages to Cuba as a cabin boy. Then he returned to his school for a year and in 1829 became cook and steward on a schooner running between New York and Washington city. Later in the same year, he apprenticed himself to Captain Epenetus Smith, of Smithtown, Long Island. But an accident deprived him of the use of his right leg, which was afterward amputated, his indentures were canceled and he returned to New York, and in 1831 entered the High School for colored youth, at that time just opened, and began to study Greek and Latin. In 1833 he joined the Sunday-school of the First Colored Presbyterian church and was baptized. Two years later, he entered the Academy in Canaan, N. H. Here he met Julia Williams, who subsequently became his wife. He left Canaan Academy when a mob with ninety-five yoke of oxen hauled the building away from other structures in the village and burned it to the ground. In 1836 he entered the Oneida Institute and in 1840, before the American Anti-slavery Society, made his first public speech. Soon after, he was graduated with honors and settled in Troy, N. Y., where he taught a district school and conducted religious meetings in the old lecture-room of the First Presbyterian church, which the colored Presbyterians had bought with a view of organizing a church. He was ordained a ruling elder in 1841, and then he married. In 1842 he was licensed to preach and in 1843 was installed the first pastor of the Liberty street Presbyterian church in Troy, a post which he held for ten years, publishing in the meantime a weekly newspaper called the "Clarion." In 1850 Mr. Garnet went to England. He was a delegate to the Peace Congress in Frankfort in 1851, and, a year later, having connected himself with the United Presbyterian church in Scotland, was sent as a missionary to Sterling, Grange Hill, Jamaica, West Indies. But a fever cut his ministry there short, and he was ordered North and returning to New York began to build up Shiloh church. In 1861 he made his second visit to England as president of the African Civilization Society. When the Federal government began to accept colored volunteers for the war, Henry Highland Garnet volunteered as chaplain of the colored troops on Riker's Island, under the auspices of the Union League Club, and served as chaplain for the 20th, 26th and 31st regiments of United States colored troops until they marched to the field. During the draft riots in 1863 Mr. Garnet was pursued down Thirtieth street by a howling mob, and was hidden under a stable by a friend. In 1864 Dr. Garnet was called to the Fifteenth street Presbyterian church in the city of Washington, and on the 12th of February, 1865, he preached in representatives' hall in the capitol, being the first colored man ever allowed to set his foot inside that hall except in a menial capacity. After a period in Washington, he became president of Avery College, but resigned, returned to New York and resumed his pastorate of Shiloh Presbyterian church. He was now the acknowledged leader of the colored race in America. One of the first of the nominations made by President Garfield was that of Dr. Garnet to be minister to the republic of Liberia, and on the 12th of November, 1881, he sailed on his mission. His daughter, Mary Highland Garnet Barbosa, had already preceded him by about a year, having been sent out under the auspices of a ladies' society in New York to found in the African republic a school for native girls. Dr. Garnet was a man who made himself respected by everybody wherever he was known. He was an eloquent speaker, always using the purest English. Tall and of commanding presence, he was a born leader. He died at Monrovia, Liberia, Feb. 13, 1882.

KIMBALL, Henry, clergyman, was born at Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1829. His early education was carefully attended to by his father, Rev. Elisha Kimball, who was a highly respected Baptist clergyman, and at the age of twenty he entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1853. He then studied for the ministry, and was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in 1856, becoming in the same year pastor of a Congregational church in Boston. He was a strong abolitionist and was associated with Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in a society called the "Friends of Freedom." A few years afterward he was settled over a church in West Fifty-first street, New York, and became prominent in advocating a union of all Christian churches. He founded a newspaper to promote the idea, which he styled the "Church Union." The result of his efforts was the calling of two conventions in the Reformed Church on Brooklyn Heights, at which nearly every Protestant congregation was represented. The Evangelical Alliance, favored by the Rev. Dr. McCosh and others, is being pushed forward, it is said, on the lines laid down by Mr. Kimball. For many

years he was a familiar figure on the City Hall steps in New York city, where he preached in sunshine and storm, in short, sharp sentences, calculated to arrest and hold the attention of passing pedestrians. He practised upon the principle that if people would not go to church, the church should go to the people. He distributed bread, soup, and other nourishishing food to crowds of men, women and children at the City Hall, twice a week. It was commonly supposed that he was quite wealthy, but he obtained the money for his benefactions from well-to-do citizens. Exposure to unseasonable weather, and overwork in behalf of the poor, brought on a paralytic shock some years since, which suspended his active labors, and then his work was taken up and carried forward, as far as possible, by his wife and daughters. He was a genuine soldier of Christ, a greater hero than is found in the ranks of any army but that which grants promotion to those who die of wounds received in the effort to uplift their fellows. He died Oct. 5, 1890.

MARKHAM, Henry H., governor of California, was born at Wilmington, N. Y., in November, 1841. At twenty-two years of age, he enlisted in the Federal army, in which he served three years, and during Sherman's march to the sea was disabled by a shell wound in the hip, from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered. At the close of the war he settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was admitted to the bar, after the requisite amount of law study, and practiced until 1878, when ill health forced him to remove to Pasadena, Cal. There he engaged extensively in business enterprises. At the present time (1892) he is president of the Los Angeles Furniture Company, and a director of the Los Angeles National Bank, the San Gabriel Valley Bank, and the Southern California Oil Supply Company. In 1884 he was elected to congress by the republicans in a district ordinarily democratic by 2,800 majority and was unanimously renominated but declined. In 1890 he received the republican nomination for governor in spite of the fact that Representative W. W. Morrow, his principal opponent, was endorsed by the national administration. The platform of the convention opposed trusts and corporations and lavish expenditure of the state revenues, and demanded arbitration between capital and labor and the perpetual restriction of Chinese immigration. Mr. Markham was elected by 8,000 majority.

H. H. Markham

KENDALL, Ezra Otis, vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1883–), was born at Wilmington, Mass., May 17, 1818. He received his early education at the academy in the adjacent town of Woburn. In 1835 he removed to Philadelphia for the purpose of pursuing the study of mathematics under his half-brother, Sears C. Walker, who already ranked among the foremost mathematicians and astronomers in America. In 1838, when just twenty years old, he was appointed professor of theoretical mathematics and astronomy in the Central High School, which was opened in Philadelphia in September of that year. Here, in conjunction with Mr. Walker, he organized the astronomical observatory which was at that time, though on a modest scale as to cost, the most thoroughly equipped working observatory connected with any educational institution in the country. His labors at the High School were extremely engrossing. Often, after several hours of teaching in the class room, a large part of the night was spent in the observatory, and the work done there involved a large amount of time spent in the study in preparing the results for publication. Many of these results appeared in the journals. He published a work on "Uranography," with an atlas of the constellations, and made a systematic series of observations for longitudes for the U. S. coast survey, extending through a period of several years. In 1851, at the request of the superintendent of the "U. S. Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," he took charge of the computation of the ephemerides of Jupiter and his satellites and Neptune, and he is responsible for all that relates to these bodies in the annual issues of the nautical almanac from 1855 to 1882 inclusive, embracing about thirty pages of each volume. In 1855 he was elected to the chair of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1883 he was chosen to fill the office of vice-provost. In 1888 the trustees honored him with the degree of LL.D. in recognition of his half-century of service to the cause of education.

HOOK, James Schley, jurist and Georgia state superintendent of education, was born at Louisville, Ga., March 25, 1834. His father was Dr. Daniel Hook, an eminent physician and preacher, for two years mayor of the city of Augusta, Ga., and his mother, Catherine Schley, sister of the late Gov. Wm. Schley of Georgia. His father removed to Augusta, Ga., when his son was six years old, where he received a fair and liberal education. He studied law and was admitted to the bar two months before he was eighteen years old, removed to Sandersville, Washington Co., Ga., and immediately entered upon a large and lucrative practice. In 1861 he was elected a member of the state legislature and bore an active part in the legislation of the session. He volunteered his services at the outbreak of the war but was not permitted to enlist because of physical disability. In 1862 he succeeded Judge Wm. W. Holt as judge of the superior courts of the middle circuit, holding this place until 1867. He was an elector on the Douglas and Johnson presidential ticket in 1860; was repeatedly suggested for congress, but having little taste for political life he always urged some one else and got out of the way; was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1865; was suggested at different times for governor and for the U. S. senate; removed to Augusta in 1867 and a few years later formed a law partnership with Ex-Judge W. W. Montgomery of the supreme court. In 1887 he was appointed state superintendent of education by Gov. John B. Gordon, and upon the expiration of his term in 1890 he resumed the practice of the law in Atlanta. Judge Hook is a Southern gentleman of the old school and a Christian man of highest integrity. He has been one of the leaders of the bar in Georgia, and a learned and able jurist, presiding with grace and power. He met in the court-room Robert Toombs, Ben Hill, the Stephenses and all the leading lawyers of Georgia, and his name is linked with some of the most celebrated trials in the state. He is one of the most eloquent and forcible orators of the state, wielding great influence over juries, and a strong and chaste writer. He has made powerful and classic deliverances in the court-room, on the political hustings, and on the college platform. In a series of masterly letters signed "Law and Order," which were widely copied in and out of the state, and highly praised, he took

Jas. S. Hook

issue with Alexander H. Stephens for opposing Horace Greeley as the democratic nominee for president. In the Augusta "Chronicle" he printed over his own name able letters showing the distress of the farmers, declaring they were growing poorer year by year, and opposing the National Bank system as tending to enslave labor. He is an earnest student of political economy and finance and believes the National Banking system to be the greatest curse ever inflicted on this country. He declined the Greenback nomination for congress in the hope that the democratic party would correct the evils under which the country labored. His fine literary taste has been signally shown in his ornate addresses before colleges. His oration on the "Bible and Republicanism" at Oglethorpe University and on "Woman and Truth" to the graduates of Wesleyan Female College, were magnificent efforts of eloquence and culture. He married, in 1851, Emily J. Harris, who died in 1881; and in 1885, Mrs. Lulie C. Mays. His eldest son, Edward B., is editor of the Augusta "Chronicle," a capable newspaper man of growing reputation in Georgia.

WESTLAKE, William, inventor, was born in Cornwall, Eng., July 23, 1831. His father was a man of considerable wealth, but lost his money in mining operations when William was about ten years of age. The lad, being the eldest of the children, was then obliged to assist his father in his blacksmithing business, and was thus prevented from receiving even a common-school education. To his mother, a woman of excellent judgment, William was indebted for those ideas of justice and equity that formed the basis of his character and made him the type of an honest man. William's ability in various lines of work was early manifested, together with an energy unusual in one so young. At the age of twelve years he thoroughly understood the running of a Cornish mining pumping engine, and could make clocks and watches by hand. He could shoe a horse before he was fourteen years old, and when he reached that age he undertook the tinsmithing trade, doing all the work by hand, as there was no machinery at that time for that kind of work. When he was sixteen years of age his parents came to the United States and settled in Milwaukee. Two weeks after their arrival the father died and left William, with his mother, at the head of a family of six children. Friendless, penniless, in the face of hardships and deprivations, the lad's sturdy independence and strength of character found a way out of the difficulties, earning his first money as a roller-boy in the office of the "Evening Wiscousin," at $2 a week, then sawing wood and assisting in cooking for the recruiting station that was enlisting soldiers for the Mexican war. He continued the latter work until 1847, when he bound himself, until he should reach the age of twenty-one years, to a tinsmith, at $4 a week, devoting his wages to the care of the family. Becoming known thereafter as a skilled workman, in 1853 he was employed by Capt. Ericsson, then stationed at New York, to make the patterns and models for his hot-air engines, and was commended by him as an excellent mechanic, as well as an inventor. He was now comparatively independent, and in 1857 was employed by the La Crosse & Milwaukee railway (now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul) as its tinsmith and coppersmith, and made several improvements and inventions, some of which were adopted by the company. Among these were the Westlake ventilating car-heater, which, by being attached underneath the car, did away with the risk of setting it on fire should an accident occur. No car has ever been set on fire by this heater, which leaves the fire on the track as soon as the car is struck. The railroad car-duster was another of his noted inventions, and the first sheet-metal cornice for round-cornered buildings was made by him at this time. In 1859 he suggested the idea of manufacturing seamless tubing, and in 1862 he invented the celebrated loose-globe railroad lantern that is now in use the world over by conductors, and for signal lauterns, having the half-green and half-red globe, which has made the fortunes of a dozen men. In 1865 he perfected the oil stove for cooking, which has proved of incalculable benefit in thousands of families. In 1870 he invented the stove-board, an ornamental device to take the place of zinc and oil-cloth, that, simple as it is, became an article of commerce, and realized for the inventor $100,000. The year 1873 was prolific in inventions, among which Mr. Westlake perfected the first practical oil car-lamp by drawing air from the ceiling. He also invented the first loose-globe car-lamp and the revolving head-light for locomotives, as well as a number of small utensils for domestic purposes, many of which he gave free to the public to use. In manufacturing his inventions Mr. Westlake's genius was often called into action in preparing new tools and machinery in order to make the articles perfectly and economically, and also in training men in the workmanship. From lack of funds many of his inventions remained unpatented, and are to-day used without the return of any revenue to him. He has taken out about 100 letters-patent upon his most important and profitable inventions. Mr. Westlake began to manufacture his loose-globe railroad lantern in Chicago in 1863, with a capital of $200. The demand increasing, he formed a partnership in January, 1864, under the firm name of Cross, Dane & Westlake, which in 1868 was changed to Dane, Westlake & Covert. The business was very successful, when the great fire of 1871 destroyed all he had. Resuming business, the firm continued Westlake's specialty until 1874, when Mr. Westlake formed the Adams & Westlake Company, assigned to the company his patents, and built a large factory fitted with special machinery. Although the business was very successful, and developed at an astonishing rate, it proved unfortunate for Mr. Westlake. He had been unwise in the selection of business associates, and in two years retired from the company without his patents, which had been the means of building up the great industry. Removing to New York in 1877, he began business alone, and, after achieving a large success, withdrew from business life in 1883. He, however, continued making new discoveries, his latest being a way to burn soft coal and make steam without smoke. This he deemed of so much importance that he spent some time in Europe investigating the subject, and found that two of his ideas were entirely new, namely: heating the gases before the air was permitted to strike them, and largely doing away with the grate bars. If there were a law against the production of smoke this invention would come into universal use. Mr. W. has traveled extensively in Europe and this country, and spends his summers on Shelter Island, enjoying his yacht with his family and friends. During his career he supplied the deficiencies of his early education by earnest self-study, so as to confront the difficulties that were continually arising in connection with his inventions. He says to young men: "If you would succeed, have patience, push forward, keep your expenses down, pay your debts promptly, and, above all, watch your character, which is your capital."

CHAMBERLIN, Franklin, was born in Dalton, Berkshire Co., Mass., Apr. 14, 1821. He had the advantages of the best schools of that day in Berkshire, and was ready to enter college as a sophomore when he was sixteen years old, but owing to the moderate circumstances of his parents, he abandoned the hope of a college course, and was for some years engaged in business and teaching. His mind and tastes were strongly inclined to law, and in 1842 he entered the office of the late Wm. Porter, of Lee, in Berkshire Co., as a student, and in 1843–44 was in the law school at Cambridge. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in July, 1845, and was at once invited to a partnership with Mr. Porter at Lee, since which time he has given his life industriously and vigorously to the practice of his profession at Springfield, Mass., from 1854–60, and since 1862 at Hartford, Conn. While practising at Springfield, where he was a partner of the late Chief Justice Chapman of that state, he was nominated for congress in a district with a perfectly safe whig majority, but he peremptorily declined, preferring the success and practical rewards of his profession to the life of a politician. His business, and especially since his removal to Hartford, has been large and satisfactory, and his causes in the various courts, including the supreme court at Washington, have given him a busy and a happy life, broken only by a single term in the legislature of Connecticut and three somewhat extended visits in Europe, to which he was compelled by overwork and illness. He published in 1870 a work on American commercial law which became immediately in

demand, and within two years reached a sale of over 12,000 copies. His nature and habits are pre-eminently social, and his home is made pleasant and happy by his wife, the daughter of his first partner, Mr. Porter, to whom he was married in 1855, and who has been his constant companion at home and abroad.

BAILEY, Gamaliel, journalist, was born in Mount Holly, N. J., Dec. 3, 1807. He was reared by pious parents, members of the Methodist church, which had never admitted slaveholders to membership. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, and after graduating accepted the post of surgeon on a ship about to sail for China. On his return to America he accepted an editorial position on the "Methodist Protestant," in Baltimore, but removed to Cincinnati in 1831, where during the epidemic of cholera he served as hospital physician. The expelling of a number of students from Lane Seminary on account of anti-slavery opinions drew Mr. Bailey's attention to the slavery question, and he became an ardent abolitionist. In 1836 he was associated with James G. Birney in editing the "Cincinnati Philanthropist," the first western anti-slavery paper, and in the following year he became sole editor. His office was mobbed three times, but the paper appeared regularly until 1844, when he removed to Washington to take charge of a newly organized abolitionist newspaper, the "National Era." In 1848 a mob besieged the office for three days, but dispersed after an eloquent speech from the editor. It was in this paper that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" first appeared. Dr. Bailey subsequently sailed for Europe for his health, and died at sea June 5, 1859.

WIETING, John Manchester, physician, was born at Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1817. His grandfather, John C. Wieting was a native of Stendal, Prussia. He came to this country about the time of the revolutionary war and enlisted on the side of the colonists. Subsequent to the war he was for twenty-two years pastor of the first Lutheran church established in America. John Manchester Wieting was the son of Peter Wieting and Mary Elizabeth Manchester, who was a descendant of the family of that name, of Manchester, Eng. Her father was also engaged in the revolutionary war and was a pensioner up to the time of his death. At the age of fourteen John M. Wieting began for himself as teacher in the public schools at Deerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., teaching school during the winter and in the summer attending Clinton Liberal Institute where he had a scholarship. In 1835 he assisted in the survey of the Erie Railroad and in 1837 removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and engaged as a civil engineer in the construction of the Utica and Syracuse Railroad. He also surveyed the Rosehill Cemetery and graded many of the streets of what was then the village of Syracuse. He subsequently decided to become a physician. It was, however, as a lecturer more than a practitioner that he attained his reputation, lecturing on anatomy, physiology and the laws of life and health. Dr. Wieting was a prominent figure on the lecture platform for twenty years. He imported from France a lecturing and physiological apparatus consisting of manikins, skeletons, models, and paintings at a cost of $10,000, which was considered the most complete and valuable collection in the United States. After Dr. Wieting's death this apparatus was presented to the Syracuse University by Mrs. Wieting. His lectures made a profound impression upon the men of his time, as little attention was then given to the subject upon which he lectured, although it was one of supreme importance. He soon acquired a wide-spread reputation. A Boston paper bearing the date of 1850 thus refers to his lectures: "Dr. Wieting has created a perfect furore of excitement in Boston upon one of the most scientific of all scientific subjects—Anatomy. His lectures at the Tremont Temple are attended by upward of 2,000 people every night. Not a single seat in the vast hall is unoccupied and the aisles are filled with eager listeners. Such an immense rush

was never caused in Boston before by any lecturer on scientific subjects." Dr. Wieting was an active and enterprising citizen of Syracuse and spent much of his fortune in promoting the advancement of that city. The Wieting Block and Wieting Opera House are among the most imposing structures in Syracuse. These buildings were twice destroyed by fire and twice rebuilt. He was married, some years after he gave up lecturing, to Mary Elizabeth Plumb, daughter of Hon. Samuel Plumb of Homer, N. Y. They subsequently traveled extensively in Europe, making a tour round the world in 1876–77; and Mrs. Wieting's occasional letters from abroad have been for many years features of the Syracuse daily papers. Soon after their return from Europe in 1887 Dr. Wieting contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia, from which he died. He was buried in a massive mausoleum which he had caused to be erected in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse. Many tributes were paid to his memory by the press throughout the country. The following paragraph appeared in one of the city papers: "Parade is made in the press of the country of an item relating to the earnings of people who have coined fortunes on the lecture platform. Beecher is placed at the head of the list with aggregate earnings estimated at a quarter of a million. Greeley, Chapin, Bayard Taylor, Mark Twain, are rated high in the list of successful platform talkers. If the figures are approximately correct, we venture the assertion that there is not living in this country a lecturer who can successfully match net proceeds with the late Dr. J. M. Wieting of this city, who was unique in his chosen field." He made large bequests to the public and charitable institutions of Syracuse and also directed that at the death of his wife the bulk of his fortune should be used for founding and maintaining a general hospital in the city of Syracuse, to be known forever as the "Wieting Hospital." His wife has written a sketch of his life, entitled "Reminiscences and Travels of Dr. John M. Wieting." His death occurred at Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1888.

GRIFFITH, Goldsborough Sappington, philanthropist, was born near Havre-de-Grace, Harford Co., Md., Nov. 4, 1814. His father died during his infancy, and his mother afterward remarried and removed to Baltimore with her family. At the age of twelve, young Griffith secured a position in a tobacco house, with which he remained for several years, afterward entering the largest establishment in Baltimore for the hanging of wall-paper. In 1836 he began business for himself, first having for a partner an experienced associate in the paper-hanging and upholstering business. He subsequently purchased his partner's interest, and until 1834 conducted the business alone, having in connection with it a wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, which he still owns and directs. Although eminently successful in all his commercial ventures, business has absorbed but a small part of his energies, which have been principally devoted to religious and philanthropic work that has covered a wide field. In 1856 he was a delegate of the Reformed church of the United States at the Evangelical Alliance convention, Lubeck, Germany, and in 1881 to the International Sunday-school convention in London. In 1860, at his instigation, a children's aid society was formed in Baltimore by Mr. Griffith and two other associates. This was afterward, through a bequest of $100,000 from Henry Watson, changed to the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society. During the war Mr. Griffith was chairman of the Maryland branch of the United States Christian Commission, and president of the Baltimore Christian Association, which was founded by his advice five months before the national commission was organized, but co-operating with it. This association was established May 4, 1861, and was the first in the United States. The object of these organizations was to care for the material and religious welfare of the sick and wounded in the military camps and hospitals. Mr. Griffith for a period of four years generously devoted his time and money to this cause. Soon after the civil war he was elected president of the Maryland Union Commission, which was organized at his suggestion for the purpose of co-operating with the people of the South in relieving want; also for aiding refugees by distributing money, clothing, provisions and agricultural implements. In May, 1866, this commission was dissolved, the necessity which called it into existence having disappeared. Since that time, in addition to being an active temperance reformer, Mr. Griffith has been one of the founders of the Maryland House of Correction, the Union Orphan Asylum, the Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty and Immorality, the Asylum and Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, the House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Boys and the Industrial School for Colored Girls, of which he is president. He has also for a number of years been actively interested in prison reform, having in 1869 established the Prisoners' Aid Association, of which he has been president since its organization. In this capacity he has not only done much directly for the moral improvement of the prisoner by establishing Sunday-schools and religious services in the Maryland Penitentiary and other penal institutions, but has been instrumental in securing legislative enactments, which have removed abuses and saved unnecessary expense. Mr. Griffith is a member of the board of directors of the National Prison Association, and in 1872–78 was appointed by the governor of Maryland a delegate to the International Prison Congress, held at London and Stockholm respectively. He has personally inspected the principal corrective and charitable institutions of Europe and America, and is corresponding secretary of the Société Générale Des Prisons de France, and the Howard Association of London, Eng. He is also president of the Maryland Sunday-school Union, and during the twenty-eight years he has filled this office, 1,568 Sunday-schools have been organized and aided, a large proportion of them for colored people. 137,600 children and teachers have been gathered in, and $131,300 collected and disbursed. He is an active member of the Y. M. C. A., having contributed largely to the erection of its building in Baltimore, and to its annual support. Mr. Griffith has been for thirty years a leading elder in the First Reformed church of Baltimore, and has always represented this church in the classis and state and general synod of the Reformed Church of the United States. He was for thirty-eight years manager of the Maryland Tract Society, for thirty years a member of the Board of Foreign Missions; also a member of the Board of Home Missions of the Potomac Synod, and president of the Board of Publication of the Reformed church of the United States. He is a self-made man, having had but poor educational advantages in his youth, and has acquired most of his education at the Sunday and night schools; but being a man of great executive ability, indefatigable energy and strong will, he has surmounted all the difficulties that were thrown across his path. He is a frequent contributor to the weekly and religious

papers, his articles on Sunday-school and church work, prison reform, the temperance cause and kindred subjects having been widely read, and productive of much needed legislation.

BATTEY, Sumter Beauregard, surgeon, was born in Jefferson county near Louisville, Ga., the son of William Henry Battey and Frances Rebecca Whatley. William Battey was a native of Rhode Island and went South in the early part of the nineteenth century, and there in 1810 married Susan Heard. The great-grandfather of Sumter Battey was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His maternal ancestors, the Whatleys, were of French Huguenot descent, and left France during the reign of Louis XIV., going thence to England, and emigrating to America about the middle of the eighteenth century. Young Battey's father was a captain in one of the first Confederate regiments that left Georgia, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. His mother remarried, and it was from his stepfather, an eminent divine of Georgia, that he received his early education. At the age of twenty-one, deciding to adopt medicine as his profession, he entered the medical department of the University of Georgia in 1882, and on March 4, 1884, was graduated and received the degree of M.D. In search of a broader field and further facilities for study, Dr. Battey went to New York city, and for the subsequent year served in the hospitals. In 1885 he began the practice of his profession in the metropolis. He has made a specialty of surgery and has done some unique work in that field, which is constantly developing and gradually absorbing his other practice.

S. B. Battey.

LEAVITT, Joshua, reformer, was born at Heath, Franklin Co., Mass., Sept. 8, 1794. He was graduated from Yale in 1814, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and two years later began the practice of his profession at Putney, Vt. He soon abandoned the law for theology, was graduated from the Yale Divinity School in 1825, and took charge of a Congregational church at Stratford, Conn., in the same year. In 1819, while still residing at Heath, Mr. Leavitt established one of the first Sabbath-schools in western Massachusetts, embracing the entire congregation, and took an active interest in the improvement of the public schools. He was the first secretary of the American Temperance Society, was one of its traveling agents, and in several places delivered the first temperance lecture that had been heard there. He removed to New York city in 1828, was secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and editor of the "Sailor's Magazine." He established chapels in New Orleans, the Sandwich Islands, Havre, Canton and other ports, and aided in founding the first city temperance society, and became its first secretary. In 1831 he became editor and proprietor of the "Evangelist," a newly established paper, which soon became the organ of the more liberal religious movements, and expressed itself freely on the subjects of slavery and temperance, the anti-slavery views costing him a large loss in the circulation of his paper in the South, and also at the North, which loss he endeavored to offset by reporting in full the revival lectures of Charles G. Finney. He had been connected with the Colonization Society, but dropped it on reading Garrison's "Thoughts on Colonization." He was one of the founders of the New York Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, and a member of its executive committee in 1835 to raise funds to extend its work, and of the National Anti-Slavery Society, into which it was subsequently merged, and at one time was obliged to leave the city to escape the violence of the mob. While erecting a new building for the "Evangelist," the financial crisis of 1837 occurred, which obliged him to sell out, and he became editor of the "Emancipator," subsequently removing it to Boston, where he also published the "Chronicle," the first daily anti-slavery paper. Mr. Leavitt took an active part in the convention that met in Albany in 1840, formed the Liberal party, and nominated J. G. Birney for U. S. president, and was chairman of the national committee from 1844 to 1847. In the "Liberator" Garrison published an address, pointing out the unwise and reprehensible conduct of advocating Birney's nomination, and Leavitt retorted in the "Emancipator," ridiculing Garrison as the "king of day" at Boston, and on another occasion he called him an "adventurer." Mr. Leavitt started a penny daily paper called the "Ballot-box" to advocate the third-party project. In the year 1847 he founded the Cheap-Postage Society of Boston, and in the following year he went to Washington in its behalf, for the establishment of a two-cent rate, and in the same year he became office editor of the "Independent." His correspondence with Richard Cobden, and his "Memoir on Wheat" had much to do in securing the repeal of the English corn laws. He received a gold medal from the Cobden Club of England in 1869, for an essay on the commercial relations between America and Great Britain, in which he favored free trade. Wabash College conferred on Mr. Leavitt the degree of D.D. in 1855. He published "Easy Lessons in Reading," a "Series of Readers," and a revival hymn-book, entitled the "Christian Lyre." Mr. Leavitt died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1873.

DE PEYSTER, Frederic James, lawyer, was born in New York city Feb. 5, 1839. He is the present head of a family which, coming from Holland about the year 1640, has for 250 years been connected with what is best in the public and social life of the city. From early colonial days members of the family have held positions of high responsibility in the government of the city and the state, and served with distinction as officers in the revolutionary and other wars. He is a son of Capt. James Ferguson De Peyster and his second wife, Frances Goodhue Ashton, a granddaughter of Benjamin Goodhue, who represented the Essex district of Massachusetts in the first congress. Oct. 10, 1871, Frederick married Augusta McEvers Morris, daughter of William H. Morris, of the well known family resident at Morrisania. He received the degree of Master of Arts from the College of the City of New York and those of Bachelor and Master of Laws from Columbia Law School. His interest in classical scholarship prompted him to take part in urging the college to adopt a more comprehensive course in classics, which has raised the literary standard of the institution. From its foundation until 1889, he was president of the Archæological Society, and he still serves as a member of its council. When in 1881 the committee was formed to found the American School of Classical Studies, he took a leading

Frederic J. de Peyster

part in the work, served as treasurer of the organization, and, by able management, contributed greatly to the financial success of the enterprise and the erection of the beautiful building at Athens. An enthusiastic student of history and a ready and effective speaker, he often lectures on historical and archæological subjects. He is now (1892) president of the St. Nicholas Society, of the old New York Dispensary, of the Orphan Society, chairman of the New York Society Library, a trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Home for Incurables; and from 1882 to 1884 he was president of the Alumni of the College of the City of New York, of the St. Nicholas Club from 1887 to 1889, as well as vice-president of the New York Archæological and Numismatic Society.

PLUMB, Preston B., senator, was born in Delaware county, O., Oct. 12, 1837. The educational opportunities which he enjoyed in his youth were of the scantiest nature. He learned the printer's trade, and at the age of nineteen removed to Emporia, Kan., then a small and struggling village, where he founded the weekly "News," of which he was editor, reporter, compositor and pressman until the growth of his business enabled him to employ help. He quickly became prominent among the free-soil men of Kansas, and in 1859 was a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention which asked for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free state. While editing the "News" he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He served in the Kansas legislature in 1862, and a little later was made reporter of the supreme court. In August, 1862, he enlisted as second lieutenant in the 11th Kansas infantry, of which regiment he was successively captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. In 1867 he was speaker of the Kansas house of representatives and a member of that body in the following year, his next political office being that of prosecuting attorney for Lyon county, Kan. He was for several years a member of the law firm of Ruggles & Plumb, but finally abandoned law to become president of the First National Bank of Emporia, and was filling this position when in 1877 he was elected U. S. senator as a republican, to succeed James W. Harvey. He took his seat in the senate on March 4, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883 and 1888. As senator he has served for a number of years as chairman of the committee on public lands, and has also been a member of the appropriations and other important committees. His name was often mentioned in connection with the presidential nomination of his party. He was a man of great energy, indefatigable industry, sound views and accurate information upon all public questions, never knowing weariness, and dying in the harness. Success crowned his efforts in all directions, and he won a large estate, his wealth invested principally in bank and mining stocks. He married Carrie Southwick of Ashtabula, O., and had five children, two sons and three daughters. He died suddenly of apoplexy caused by overwork Dec. 20, 1891.

McKIM, James Miller, reformer, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 14, 1810. He was educated at Dickinson and Princeton Colleges, and was present at the convention that met in Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1833, to organize the National Anti-Slavery Society. In 1835 was ordained pastor of a Presbyterian church at Womelsdorf, Penn., but resigned in the following year to become lecturing agent under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, having become an abolitionist a few years earlier on reading Garrison's "Thoughts on Colonization." He lectured in Pennsylvania, though often in danger of personal violence, and in 1840 removed to Philadelphia to become publishing agent of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. He subsequently became corresponding secretary, and served in that capacity for twenty-five years, and as general manager of the affairs of the society. He was frequently brought into contact with "underground railroad" affairs, and was actively connected with many slave cases before the courts, chiefly after the passage of the fugitive slave law of 1850. After the capture of Port Royal in 1862, he called a meeting of Philadelphia citizens, to care for the 10,000 liberated slaves, and the meeting resulted in the organization of the Philadelphia Port Royal relief committee. He advocated the enlistment of the colored troops, was a member of the Union League, aided in establishing Camp William Penn, and in the recruiting of eleven regiments. The Port Royal relief committee was enlarged into the Pennsylvania Freedman's relief association in 1863, and Mr. McKim became corresponding secretary, traveling and establishing schools at the South. From 1865 to 1869 he was connected with the American Freedmen's Union Commission, and endeavored to promote general education at the South, and in the latter year, thinking the commission had accomplished its work, it was disbanded at Mr. McKim's suggestion. He was one of the founders of the "Nation," New York, in 1865. He has been called "That prudent, rash man." In "Garrison and His Times," Johnson says of McKim: "Fitted by his intellectual gifts as well as by education, for any place of influence and power to which he might have chosen to aspire, he devoted himself unreservedly for a generation to the cause of the slave, rendering it service of the very highest character by his pen and his voice, as well as by his wisdom in counsel." He died in West Orange, N. J., June 13, 1874.

WILLEY, Stansbury Jacobs, business man, was born in Sussex county, Del., March 19, 1845, son of Robert A. and Mary M. Willey. Mr. Willey worked on the farm and attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age. He subsequently attended Newark Academy, Newark, Del.; took the usual course at Crittenden's Commercial College, Philadelphia, Pa., and studied chemistry at Harvard University, and the classics and mathematics under private tutors. He taught in different public schools for some time, and was assistant in Mr. Wm. A. Reynolds's Classical and Mathematical Institute in Wilmington, Del., of which he became vice-principal. While occupying this latter position he was elected principal of the Boys' High School of Wilmington in 1874. He received the degree of Ph.B. from Delaware College. He resigned the principalship of the High School in 1882 to enter business. He is now (1892) vice-president of the Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Co., and secretary of the Kartavert Manufacturing Co. In 1890 Mr. Willey was appointed supervisor of the census for the district of Delaware by President Harrison. He performed his duties so creditably that he was specially complimented by the department and was made an exception, so that his accounts were settled before the actual completion of his work. In 1891 he was elected mayor of Wilmington for a term of two years. He holds a high position in the order of the Knights of Pythias; he served for ten years as grand

keeper of records and seal of the state; and has been four times elected supreme master of the exchequer of the order. For the eleven years prior to 1884 he served as supreme representative of the order. Mr. Willicy was in the Federal army for a short time in 1864, and was subsequently employed in the medical department of the government. He has always taken a keen interest in public education, and for four years subsequent to his resignation from the high school board was member of the Board of Public Education of Wilmington by unanimous election. Among his numerous addresses the one on the "Schoolmaster and the State," delivered at a commencement of Delaware College, attracted marked attention throughout Delaware. On Dec. 27, 1875, Mr. Willey married Lydia A. Moore, daughter of Robert R. Robinson, late of Wilmington.

GREENE, Dascom, educator, was born at Richmond, Ontario Co., N. Y., June 15, 1825, his father having been one of the pioneers of the Genesee region. He was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1853, and has ever since been on its staff—first, as assistant in mathematics, and from 1855 as professor of mathematics and astronomy. He declined to accept a similar chair at Lehigh University in 1874, and at Cornell in 1875. He has been librarian of the Institute since 1864, and compiled the library catalogue. In 1868 he was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1877 he devised an improved method of constructing movable domes for astronomical observatories by covering them with paper. One constructed on this plan for the Williams Proudfit Observatory at Troy was described in the "American Journal of Science" for January, 1879. Similar domes have since been built for the observatories of the U. S. Military Academy, Columbia College, Beloit College, Wis., and other institutions. Prof. Greene has published text-books on "Spherical and Practical Astronomy," and the "Integral Calculus," besides papers in the "Analyst" and the "Mathematical Monthly."

STEWART, Alvan, reformer, was born in South Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1790. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Crown Point, N. Y., but losing possession of their property, through a defective title, they removed to Westford, Chittenden Co., Vt., where Alvan was brought up on a farm. At the age of eighteen he taught school and studied anatomy and medicine. He entered Burlington College, Vt., in 1809, supported himself by teaching during the winters, visited Canada in 1811, where he received a commission under Gov. Sir George Provost as professor in the Royal School in the seigniory of St. Armand, but returned to college in 1812. After the declaration of war he visited Canada a second time, and was held as a prisoner. Returning to the United States he studied law at Cherry Valley, N. Y., and afterward at Paris, Ky., but finally settled in the former place, where he practiced his profession and acquired considerable reputation as a successful lawyer. He advocated protection, internal improvements, and education. In 1832 he removed to Utica, where he continued to practice his profession, but devoted the greater part of his time to the temperance and anti-slavery causes. He had been a member of the colonization society, but left it with others. His first speech against slavery was published in 1835, under threats of a mob. He then issued a call for a state anti-slavery convention to be held at Utica, Oct. 21, 1835. At the appointed hour he called the convention to order, made an address, and completed the business matters before the arrival of the threatened mob, which, when it came, dispersed the convention by violence. That night he prepared his house for an expected attack, which, however, did not take place. William Goodell says: "He was the first to insist earnestly, in our consultations, in committee and elsewhere, on the necessity of forming a distinct political party to promote the abolition of slavery," and wrote to the 'Emancipator' in 1840: 'An independent abolition political party is the only hope for the redemption of the slave.' Gradually he brought some of the leaders to form this party, was its candidate for governor, the party strengthening year by year, until it united with the whigs, and constituted the republican party." A collection of his speeches has been published, with a memoir by his son-in-law, Luther R. Marsh. Among his most famous speeches was one delivered in 1837, before the New York state anti-slavery convention, to prove that congress might constitutionally abolish slavery; one on the "Great Issues between Right and Wrong," delivered at Pennsylvania Hall, Philadelphia, in 1838, and one before the supreme court of New Jersey on a habeas corpus to determine the unconstitutionality of slavery under the new state constitution of 1844, which occupied eleven hours in its delivery. Oliver Johnson says of him: "His commanding eloquence as a speaker, his quick perception of the ludicrous, his power of sarcasm and ridicule, combined with his high moral tone, his indignation at every form of injustice, and his imperturbable good nature, made him a powerful champion of our struggling enterprise." Mr. Stewart died in New York city May 1, 1849.

JACKSON, Elihu E., governor of Maryland, was born on a farm in Wicomico county Nov. 3, 1837, his father being a prosperous farmer who had at one time been judge of the orphans' court. Elihu was brought up on the farm, and being the eldest of seven children, was his father's chief helper. He obtained a good education, however, at a country school, which he afterward supplemented by private study. When he became of age he started in business for himself, opening a country store at Delmar, in 1859. In 1863 he removed to Salisbury, where he took into the firm his father and his brother, W. H. Jackson, his three other brothers also becoming associated with him when they became of age, the business of the company consisting in the manufacture of yellow pine lumber. In 1877 they erected a large planing mill in Baltimore, and two years later another in Washington. They have a constant supply of lumber from forest lands in Virginia, and recently purchased 80,000 acres of timber lands in Alabama. Mr. Jackson is also interested in valuable farming lands, and has a beautiful home at Salisbury. He is essentially a self-made man, having already acquired a fortune of over $500,000. In 1887 he was enthusiastically nominated for governor, and was elected by an immense majority. In 1869 Gov. Jackson married the daughter of Dr. William H. Rider, of Salisbury, a lady of culture and intelligence, whose graceful tact has contributed to the success of the entertainments at the governor's mansion

ELIOT, John, known as the "Apostle of the Indians," was born, according to one authority, in Widford, Hertfordshire, and, according to another, at Nasing, Essex, Eng., Aug. 5, 1604. His father was a yeoman farmer, who was a considerable landholder in several parishes in Hertford, and who left the rental of his property in trust for the maintenance of his son John, in the University at Cambridge. The latter matriculated at Jesus College, March 20, 1619, and received the degree of A.B. 1622. During the next few years he taught in a grammar school, and he is said to have entered into holy orders in the Church of England. He became, however, a Nonconformist, and on account of the persecution of the church, left his country and came to America, arriving in Boston Nov. 4, 1631; and it is stated that three brothers and two sisters either came over with him or followed him soon after. On his arrival he joined the church in Boston, where he preached, Mr. Wilson, the minister, being then in England. He was earnestly requested to remain there, but settled as preacher of the church in Roxbury Nov. 5, 1632; and in company with Mr. Weld, Mr. Danforth and Mr. Walter, continued in this charge for several years. Eliot's nature was active and aggressive, and he had no hesitation in criticising the action of the civil government whenever, to his mind, there was reason for such criticism. Thus he reflected upon the authorities in regard to a treaty which was made with the Pequots, and certain of his publications were condemned and suppressed by order of the general court. He was sincerely opposed to the views of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, and was one of those who had in charge her examination, and was a witness against her at her trial. In 1639 Eliot, with others, was appointed to make a new version of the Psalms, which was printed in the following year, and afterward passed through many editions. But Eliot's labors were not confined to his own people. He became deeply interested in the condition of the Indians, and devoted the greater part of his life to their religious teaching. There were, at the time he began his missionary exertions, nearly twenty tribes of Indians within the limits of the English planters. They were very similar in manners, language and religion. Eliot learned their language, and as far north as the Merrimac river, eastward on Cape Cod, to the towns in the southern part of Massachusetts, to Brookfield, which was sixty miles west of Roxbury, to northeastern Connecticut, to the vicinity of Hartford and Martha's Vineyard, he traveled, preaching the gospel to the Indians. His first preaching was to an assembly of Indians at Nonantum, the present town of Newton, Oct. 28, 1646. His method was to deliver a short prayer, explain the commandments, describe the character and sufferings of Christ, the judgment day and its consequences, and to exhort them to receive Christ as their Saviour, and to pray to God. After his sermon was concluded he would invite them to ask any questions which might occur to them, and many of these were pertinent, thoughtful and ingenious. Eliot preached to them in their own language, and one of the questions was: If God could understand prayers delivered in the Indian tongue? Eliot was violently opposed by the sachems, who were apprehensive of losing their authority if a new religion was introduced. They threatened him with every evil if he did not desist from his labors. He was not to be deterred from these, however, and dared them to harm him. The zeal of Eliot enabled him to encounter the severest hardships, and to pass through even great dangers unharmed. In one letter he said: "I have not been dry, night or day, from the third day of the week until the sixth; but so traveled, and at night pull off my boots and wring my stockings, and on with them again and so continue; but God steps in and helps. I have considered the word of God: 'Endure hardship as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.'" Every fortnight Eliot made a missionary tour. He planted a number of churches and visited all the Indians in the section of country described. In 1651 an Indian town was built, called Natick, seventeen miles from Boston, on the Charles river. Here a house of worship was erected and a form of government established, similar to that mentioned in Exodus xviii. 21. Eliot believed that, in order to obtain proper success in his movement, it was necessary to introduce with Christianity the arts of civilized life. He therefore sought to induce the Indians to give up their savage customs and habits. In 1660 he established at Natick the first Indian church, after the form of the Congregational churches in New England, and thereafter other Indian churches were planted in different parts of Massachusetts. Those natives who desired to come into such an organization were instructed and examined in regard to their belief, and afterward Mr. Eliot administered to them baptism and the Lord's supper. The Natick church lasted until 1716, and Eliot lived to see twenty-four of the aborigines preaching the gospel of Christ. In 1661 he published the New Testament in the Indian language, and a few years later the whole Bible. This work, which is a small octavo in size, is printed in a language which has not only long been extinct, but which cannot be read by any person now living. But few copies of this book are known to be in existence, and it has been sold at auction for as high a price as $1,200. Eliot possessed an influence over the Indians which no other missionary could obtain. His work prospered until King Philip's war in 1675. Many towns were organized and assemblies gathered for worship, until in Massachusetts there were as many as 1,100 Indians brought into this belief; while those in Plymouth colony and the islands were of much greater number. These were called "praying Indians," and during the war they passed through terrible sufferings, both on the part of their own countrymen, who hated them, and on that of the English, who mistrusted them. Eliot was their shield, when some of the people of Massachusetts, actuated by a most virulent spirit, had resolved to destroy them. It is believed that the colonists were saved from extinction through the aid received from the friendly Indians. But the war ruined these Indians, and their towns and inhabitants diminished in number, and after Mr. Eliot's death they became gradually extinct. When Mr. Eliot reached the age of fourscore years he offered to give up his salary, and desired to be liberated from the labors of his office as pastor of the church at Roxbury. One of his last recorded acts was to give by deed, in 1689, about seventy-five acres of land for "the maintenance, support and encouragement of a school and schoolmaster at that part of Roxbury commonly called Jamaica, or Pond Plain, for teaching and instructing the children of that end of the town, together with such Indians and negroes as shall or may come to the said school," etc. Mr. Eliot was esteemed one of the most useful and efficient preachers in New England; while no other ever succeeded as he did in carrying the gospel among the Indian tribes. His personal character was of the highest. He was charitable to that extent that he gave most of his salary which he received from the Society for

Propagating the Gospel, to the poor Indians. He was very simple in his manner of living, drinking only water, and in his dress and manner was always modest and unassuming. He was fortunate in his domestic life, his wife being a frugal manager who so conducted the affairs of her household as to justify her husband in generosity to his friends and hospitality to strangers. In regard to church government Mr. Eliot was attached to the Congregational order. He believed in frequent synods or councils, and in one of his treatises he proposed four orders of councils—the Congregational, Provincial, National and Œcumenical. Meanwhile, with all his excellent qualities, Mr. Eliot possessed some singular eccentricities. He had a deep-rooted prejudice against wigs. He attributed to the custom of wearing them whatever evils afflicted the country, and he preached and prayed against it as an enormous sin. His prejudice against tobacco was as strong as his aversion to wigs. He was so free in his charity that the treasurer of the parish, when he paid him the money due him for his salary, tied it up in his pocket-handkerchief with as many hard knots as he could make, in order to prevent him from giving it away before he reached home. This precaution, however, defeated itself, for, on one occasion, being in the presence of suffering, and finding himself unable to untie the knot, he gave the handkerchief, with all the money in it, saying, "I believe the Lord designs it all for you." Mr. Eliot's wife was Hannah Mumford, and they were married Sept. 4, 1632. Eliot said of her that she was a "dear, faithful, pious, prudent, prayerful wife." Of their six children — a daughter and five sons—only one, the Rev. Joseph, of Guilford, Conn., survived his parents; and from him have descended all the apostle's posterity bearing his surname. The first book printed in the British colonies in America, at Cambridge, Mass., in 1640, was the "Bay Psalm-Book," the Psalms of David, which were translated by Mr. Eliot with the Rev. Thomas Weld and the Rev. Richard Mather, into the Indian language. This book is so rare that a copy has been sold for $1,200, and Eliot's "Indian New Testament" has sold for $700. The largest and most important collection of all these Indian works, with a number of tracts by Eliot, in the same language, is in the Lenox library, in New York. Some of these tracts are entitled: "The Clear Sunshine of the Gospel," "The Glorious Progress of the Gospel," "The Light Appearing More and More Toward the Perfect Day," "Strength out of Weakness," "Tears of Repentance," "Late and Further Manifestation of the Progress of the Gospel," "A Brief Narrative." The cost of publication of Eliot's works, and others of a missionary character, for the benefit of the Indians, was borne by a society, called "A Corporation for Promoting and Propagating the Gospel of Jesus Christ in New England," which was established in London in 1649. Of some of these works a number of editions were published, but very few of the earlier ones are known to be in existence. Mr. Eliot wrote "The Christian Commonwealth" (London, 1659) in English, and a work which was suppressed by the government on the charge of being "full of seditious principles and notions in relation to all established governments in the Christian world, especially against the government established in their native country." He also wrote: "The Communion of Churches" (Cambridge, 1665); "Indian Dialogues" (Cambridge, 1671); "Indian Logick Primer" (Cambridge, 1672); "The Harmony of the Gospels" (Boston, 1678); "Brief Answer to a Book by John Norcot Against Infant Baptism" (Boston, 1679); "Dying Speeches of Several Indians" (Cambridge, about 1680). Eliot's translation of the Bible is entitled, "Mamusse Wunneetupanatamwe Up-Biblum God nanceeswe Nukkone Testament kah wonk Wusku Testament." Mr. Eliot also published a work, entitled "Jews of America" (1669), to prove that the Indians were descended from the Jews. A number of his letters and other writings are to be found in the volumes of the Massachusetts Historical Collections. His remains were interred in the parish tomb in the old burying-ground at Roxbury, bearing his name upon a monument which surmounts the tomb, in company with those of his successors in the ministry in Roxbury. There is also a monument to his memory in the Indian burying-ground at South Natick; there is, at Canton, Mass., a granite watering-trough, erected in similar commemoration; and at Newton another memorial structure shows the site of ancient Nonantum, where Eliot first preached to the Indians. Eliot left four sons who were educated at Harvard, and were all preachers—John, of Newton; Joseph, of Guilford; Samuel and Benjamin. Eliot died in Roxbury, Mass., May 21, 1690.

FROTHINGHAM, Octavius Brooks, clergyman and author, was born in Boston Nov. 26, 1822, the son of Dr. N. L. Frothingham. He was graduated from Harvard in 1843, and from the Cambridge Divinity School in 1846, entered the Unitarian ministry, and became pastor at Salem, Mass., 1847; Jersey City, 1855, and New York, 1860. He was a leader in the movement of advanced rationalism, the first president of the Free Religious Association, 1867, and a thorn in the side of the more orthodox and evangelical Unitarians. For a time he was art critic of the New York "Tribune." In 1879 he resigned his charge and went abroad. Returning in 1881 he told a reporter that he had seen in the lives of certain hard-working priests indications of a power which he could not account for; that he had perhaps gone too far in opposing supernaturalism; and that he proposed to suspend his opinion, and abstain from further negations. This manly statement was construed to imply a conversion, which he denied. Abandoning pulpit work he devoted himself to literature. His earlier publications are largely sermons and polemics: "Stories from the Lips of the Teacher" (1863); "Stories of the Patriarchs" (1864); a "Child's Book of Religion" (1866); "The Religion of Humanity" (1872); "Life of Theodore Parker" (1874); "Safest Creed, and Twelve Other Discourses of Reason" (1874); "Knowledge and Faith," etc. (1876); "A History of Transcendentalism in New England" (1876); "The Cradle of the Christ" (1877); "Creed and Conduct," etc. (1877); "Spirit of the New Faith" (1877); "Gerrit Smith, a Biography" (1878); "The Rising and the Setting Faith," etc. (1878); "Visions of the Future," etc. (1879). Since his return from Europe he has put forth: lives of George Ripley (1882) and W. H. Channing (1886); "Essays of D. A. Wasson, with a Memoir" (1889), and "Boston Unitarianism" (1890). His aim has been, in his own recent words, "First, the indication of the universality of the cardinal religious ideas—man's spiritual nature, God, the reality of an eternal life. Second, the discovery of the spirit behind the letter of the creeds. Third, the illustration of the rationalistic system in theology, as contrasted with those of tradition and dogmatism."

BRIDGMAN, Laura Dewey, deaf, dumb and blind, was born in Hanover, N. H., Dec. 21, 1829. As an infant she was bright and intelligent, but at the age of two years was seized with a violent fever, from which, although she recovered, she experienced a complete loss of sight and hearing which was in time followed by that of speech. This deprivation for a while completely shattered her system, so that it did not appear that she would ever entirely recover her health even if she lived; but at length she rallied, and as she grew older began slowly to find her way about the house and neighborhood and even learned to sew and knit a little. There also appeared in her a strong passion for imitation, and by carefully and constantly cultivating this, her life of darkness and silence grew to be a little illuminated, and somewhat of the true application and value of her missing senses was restored to her. When she was eight years old Laura was sent to the Perkins Institution for the Blind, which had been established in Boston on the foundation of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, who had begun in 1832 to teach a few blind pupils in his own house, thus originating the school of which he afterward became superintendent. To Laura Bridgman, in fact, Dr. Howe owed the most of his reputation as a teacher of those who were afflicted by the loss of one or more of their senses. Her case was unusual, as, while deaf-mutes are not uncommon, those who have lost also their sight are seldom met. When Laura first attended the Perkins School, her instruction began with giving her an acquaintance with arbitrary signs by which she could interchange thoughts with others. She next learned to read embossed letters by the touch. Dr. Howe, who had visited Scotland and received from Mr. James Gall, their inventor, specimens of type made for the blind, on his return to America, set up a printing press in the Perkins Institution. In 1834 he published the Acts of the Apostles and completed the New Testament in 1836, the whole being printed with type made for the blind. Afterward Dr. Howe modified the alphabet in use and printed the whole Bible, besides a large number of educational and other books for the use of the blind. Having learned to read letters by the touch, Laura was next taught embossed words, and these being attached to different articles, she easily learned to associate each word with the object attached to it. She was remarkably precocious and very ambitious, and learned with greater facility than any others of the children in the institution. It is stated that when Laura first discovered the fact, or rather when the great truth flashed upon her mind that by the means which were being given her she could communicate to others what was passing in her own mind, her whole spirit became infused with delight and her entire being seemed changed. Indeed, this was a revelation, and on being supplied with a set of metal types and a board with square holes into which they were to be inserted, she speedily learned to read and spell words by the touch. In six months she could thus write down the names of most of the common objects, while she had also learned the manual alphabet, and when her teacher spelled out a word on his hands, she quickly set the same on her board with type. In the meantime, as her mind expanded, she improved in bodily health and vigor, and her disposition became joyous and happy, while she made a real pastime of her studies. After a time she was able to write with a lead pencil, and to study geography by means of globes and maps having the different physical and political divisions of the world raised or embossed upon them. Learning to sew and to attend to the usual household duties of a young woman was mere amusement to this intelligent, industrious and enthusiastic girl. Her sense of touch grew to be remarkable, so that she could readily recognize those persons whom she knew, or detect a stranger by this means alone. It is not true, however, as has been stated, that she learned to play on the piano. As she grew older her brain became unusually active, and at night she dreamed incessantly, and during her dreams talked much to herself on her fingers. Even when awake she held imaginary dialogues with herself. By carefully watching and understanding her mental conduct, Dr. Howe, who was certainly one of the most wonderful instructors the world has ever seen, was able to guide her thoughts, and gradually to give her something of a religious education. Eventually she learned to think deeply and to reason with good sense and discrimination; she also learned to write a fair legible hand and to read with great dexterity. She became a very successful teacher in the Perkins Institution, which she continued to make her home, while the school was in session, during many years. Practically, she was saved by Dr. Howe from a life of hopeless, helpless darkness; educated and trained to take an important position in the world; until as a teacher of the blind, or the deaf and dumb, a profession in which she became wonderfully skillful, she was able to confer on others the blessings which she had herself received. (A life of Miss Bridgman, by Mary S. Lamson, was published in Boston in 1878.) She died May 24, 1889.

GREENE, Samuel Harrison, clergyman, was born in Enosburg, Franklin Co., Vt., Dec. 25, 1845, a descendant of Capt. John Parker of Lexington, Mass. His father, Columbus Greene, was a well-known and highly respected clergyman of Vermont. During his boyhood he attended the seminaries at Fairfax, Brandon, and Norwich University. At the age of twenty-one he was elected superintendent of public schools in Montgomery, Vt., where he then resided. During the same year he united with the Baptist church at Montgomery Center, Vt., and a year later was licensed to preach. In 1868 he finally abandoned mercantile pursuits, in which he had been engaged, and entered upon preparatory work for the ministry at Hamilton, N. Y., graduating from Madison (now Colgate) University in 1873, and from Hamilton Theological Seminary in 1875. In June, 1875, Mr. Greene was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church, Cazenovia, N. Y. Here great prosperity attended his ministry, more than two hundred persons being added to membership, and the church becoming one of the most influential in central New York. In 1879 he resigned to accept the unanimous call of the Calvary Baptist church at Washington, D. C. Here in a pastorate of more than twelve years he has won wide recognition both as a preacher and pastor. More than 1,200 persons have united with Calvary church during his ministry, and it has become one of the most thoroughly organized, aggressive and benevolent churches of the city. In 1875 Mr. Greene received the degree of A.M.; and in 1882 that of D.D. He was one of the speakers at the Baptist autumnal conference in Philadelphia in 1874, and the national Baptist anniversaries in Cincinnati in 1891, and has lectured before the students

of Crozer and Hamilton Theological Seminaries at the request of the faculties; he is a vice-president of the New York Baptist Education Society, and a member of the board of trustees of Columbian University.

ADAIR, George Washington, real estate operator, was born in Morgan county, Ga., March 1, 1823. His ancestor, John Adair, came from Ireland to Laurens, S. C., in 1711. His father, John F., was a wheelwright, and his mother, Mary Slavin, of a Virginia family of French descent. Her father moved in 1825 to a farm in De Kalb county. His eduction was limited. He was put in G. B. Butler's store in Decatur, Ga., in 1835, sent to the Decatur Academy by friends in 1840 for two years, read law in 1842 in Covington under Floyd & Williamson, and was admitted to the bar in 1844 several hundred dollars in debt. He was conductor on the Georgia Railroad for four years, having charge, in 1845, of the first train that entered Atlanta. He clerked again in Covington in 1848; was wholesale salesman in Charleston, S. C., until 1854, when he located in Atlanta, and for two years ran the firm of Adair & Ezzard, after which he made a fortune alone in the general trading and real estate business. As a whig, he opposed secession, and was defeated for the secession convention. He established the "Southern Confederacy," a daily journal, and the last year of the war fought as a volunteer aide on the staff of the Southern cavalry leader, Gen. N. B. Forrest. After the war he became partner in the commission firm of Clayton, Adair & Purse for one year, and then became the leader of the real estate business in Atlanta. He introduced subdivision and sale of lots at auction, and has conducted large sales in Alabama and Tennessee. He has been one of the builders of every Atlanta enterprise: promoter of the Atlanta cotton factory; vice-president and superintendent of the Atlanta street railroad; president of the Georgia Western, now the Georgia Pacific, Railroad; president of the Tallapoosa Land Co'; director of the Piedmont Fair, and the Atlanta Cotton Exposition; also, director of Mrs. Ballard's Female Seminary, and vice-president of the Kimball House Co. He was in the constitutional convention of 1865, and has been city councilman, water commissioner and county commissioner. He is a member of the Methodist church and a trustee and builder of Trinity church. He married, in 1854, Mary Jane, daughter of Judge Josiah Perry and cousin of Com. Perry. He made an assignment in 1878 that did him honor, and has since rebuilt his fortune. His native gift of oratory, ready wit, clear analysis, genial nature and public spirit qualify him for public life. Energetic, administrative, discerning and with broad views, he has been a progressive and influential citizen and a powerful factor of public growth.

KEITH, Eliza D., authoress, was born in San Francisco, Cal., in 1854. She was a very bright child, and at the age of six could read and write with ease. Her grandfather, Joseph F. Atwill, had been a music publisher in New York city, but went to California in 1849. Two of his brothers were editors, and her father was a well-known chemist of San Francisco, who had been tester of coinage in the California mint, and also deputy collector of the port. Miss Keith's parents early detected her literary talents and determined to give her as good an education as the Pacific coast could at that time afford. Before she was seven years old she had made up her mind to make literature her profession, and after graduating from the San Francisco Girls' High School she became a contributor to the daily and weekly press. While in school she had already written some clever verses, and she continued to send occasional poems to the papers while teaching school in San Francisco, which she did for a time after completing her education. One of these poems, entitled "Our Flag," written during the war, shows her great poetical talents. She became connected with the "Alta California," the "Chronicle," the "Examiner," and the "Call," of San Francisco, both as a space writer and a contributor of special articles, usually without signature. As this method of impersonal journalism made her but little known except in a limited circle, she adopted the *nom de plume* of "Erie Douglas," contributing poetical charades to the puzzle columns of the weekly papers and winning prizes in contests for the best essays. She wrote poems of humor for the "Wasp," and edited the "Snap Shots" for the San Francisco "News Letter." Most of her later work has appeared over the signature of "Di Vernon," by which name she is known all over the Pacific coast. She has also contributed to Eastern periodicals, as her fame extended, such as "Demorest's Monthly Magazine," "Kate Field's Washington," "Good Housekeeping," and other publications devoted to the interests of women. She has also written many short stories. Miss Keith is of a deeply religious nature, and is a teacher in a mission Sunday-school, besides being an earnest supporter of the cause of temperance. She is also a member of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Her style is bright and sparkling, full of satire without bitterness, and she is a brilliant conversationalist, and a witty speaker at the gatherings of the Woman's Press Association.

BRICE, Calvin Stewart, senator, was born at Denmark, O., Sept. 17, 1845. He is descended from the Brices of Maryland, who came to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century, and who trace their lineage from the Bruces of Kinnaird, Scotland (who spelled the name Bryce), a scion of the great northern house of Bruce of Airth, deriving from Robert Bruce of Kinnaird, a Presbyterian minister, who was second son of Sir Alexander Bruce of Airth, by Janet, his wife, daughter of Alexander, fifth Lord Livingston, who died about 1553. Mr. Brice's father was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman who removed from Maryland to Ohio in 1812. Mr. Brice's mother was Elizabeth Stewart, of Carrollton, Md., a descendant of the famous house of "Stuart." Mr. Brice's primary education was acquired in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen he entered the preparatory department of Miami University, at Oxford, O., and at the end of the first year entered the freshman class. At the breaking out of the war, being then but fifteen years of age, he enlisted in Capt. Dodd's university company of three months' men. He returned to Miami to complete his college course, and in April, 1862, enlisted again in company A, 86th Ohio Inf., in Capt. McFarland's university company, and served in the Virginia campaign. He returned to college and was graduated with distinction in June, 1863. In 1864 he organized company E, 180th Regt. Ohio Vols., and served to the close of the war with the 23d Army Corps in Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas. He was promoted to be lieutenant-

colonel, but not mustered in on account of the close of the war. On his return home he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1866 was admitted to practice at Cincinnati, O. He took a leading position at the bar, made corporation law a specialty, and attained distinction as a corporation lawyer. In the winter of 1870–71 he went to Europe in the interests of the Lake Erie and Louisville railroad, and procured a foreign loan which secured its construction to the town of Lima. This, the first railroad in which he had a personal interest, afterward became the Lake Erie and Western, a line of 725 miles in length, of which he became president in 1887, and he is now (1892) recognized as one of the ablest and most successful railroad managers in the United States. The conception, building and sale of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, better known as the Nickel Plate, between Chicago and Buffalo, was in a great measure due to him. He is connected with various other railroad enterprises, among which are the Chicago and Atlantic; the Ohio Central; the Richmond and Danville; the Richmond and West Point Terminal; the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia; the Memphis and Charleston; the Mobile and Birmingham; the Kentucky Central; the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, and the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon. In all his official relations with various railroads and other corporate properties he has never accepted a dollar of salary for his services. A contemporary says of him: "In that field where money and brain concentrate, he is universally announced a leader. . . By an instantaneous mental process he strips a proposition of every incumbrance and lays it bare for inspection." Notwithstanding his extensive business interests he has found time to engage in political affairs, and for years past has been recognized as one of the ablest workers and most capable leaders in the ranks of the democratic party. Elected a member of the national democratic committee, he served as chairman of the campaign committee during the presidential campaign of 1888, and on the death of W. H. Barnum in 1889, he was elected to the chairmanship of the national committee, holding that of chairman of the executive committee as well. In January, 1890, he was elected U. S senator from Ohio, to succeed Henry B. Payne, his term beginning March 4, 1891.

HARLOW, William Burt, author, was born at Portland, Me., Apr. 4, 1856, the son of William Harlow of Maine, native of that place, his grandfather having come to Portland from Plymouth, Mass., where Sergt. William Harlow, the pioneer of the family in America, settled in 1637. The Harlows were originally from the village of Harlow, in Essex Co., Eng. William's mother, Julia L. Burt of Longmeadow, Mass., was a direct descendant of Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel C. Burt. His father removed to Syracuse in 1861, where William received his early education in the public schools. He then entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1879. The following year he was appointed professor of English literature, composition and rhetoric in the Syracuse High School. Mr. Harlow has devoted much of his time to literature and travel. In 1884 he published a volume, called "Early English Literature from the Day of Beowulf to Edmund Spenser." The same year he went abroad, traveling through Great Britain and on the continent. He is quite as familiar with his own country, having extended his travels to the Pacific coast. In 1885 the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. were conferred upon him by Syracuse University. In 1890 he published "Songs of Syracuse, and Other Poems." He has contributed articles to the "Science Education," New York "Tribune," "Christian Register," the "Academy," "New England Journal of Education," and leading Syracuse papers, while a number of choice works are the result of his literary labors. Prof. Harlow is a man of sterling moral character. His ideals of true manhood are very high, and he constantly aspires after these ideals. His writings and his private life are colored by his keen sense of the beautiful, the good and the true.

Wm. Burt Harlow.

CODDINGTON, Wellesley Perry, educator, was born at Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson Oct. 23, 1840, the son of David Cook and Hannah (Perry) Coddington. Mr. Coddington is of English descent, and the earliest representatives of the family in America were Gov. Wm. Coddington, of Rhode Island, who came to this country in 1630, and John Coddington, of Boston, Mass. John Coddington, born in 1654, great-great-grandfather of Wellesley, purchased land in Woodbridge, N. J., in 1683, and the old homestead there is still occupied by one of his descendants. Wellesley was educated at the Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., graduating from the latter with high honors in 1860. He was teacher of mathematics in Poultney (Vt.) Seminary in 1860; of ancient languages in Amenia Seminary, and acting principal of the same in 1864–65, in the latter year succeeding to the principalship on the retirement of Dr. E. G. Andrews who subsequently became bishop. In 1863 Mr. Coddington joined the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was elected to the chair of modern languages in Genesee College, Lima, N. Y., in 1865, and in 1866 was made professor of modern languages in the same college. In 1871 he was elected to the chair of Greek in the Syracuse (N. Y.) University; in 1873 he was appointed professor of Greek and ethics, and during 1878–79 he traveled and studied in Europe. In 1891 he was elected to the chair of philosophy and pedagogy in Syracuse University, which position he at present holds (1892). Mr. Coddington received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1880, and in 1883 was elected to a chair in the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., which he declined. Mr. Coddington was married July 23, 1863, to Louisa Guibord, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., and has three children—a son, Herbert, who was graduated from Syracuse University in 1886, and two daughters, one of whom is an A.B. of Wellesley College.

W. P. Coddington.

LYON, Matthew, member of congress, was born in county Wicklow, Ireland, in 1746. He emigrated to America at the age of thirteen, and was bound for a number of years to a farmer in Connecticut who had advanced his passage money. He then settled in Vermont, and at the outbreak of the war was made lieutenant of a company of "Green Mountain Boys," but was cashiered the same year for deserting his post. He subsequently held rank as colonel, while serving as commissary-general. In 1778 he was appointed deputy secretary to the governor, and later, clerk of the court of confiscations. After the war he served four years in the state legislature. In 1783 he founded Fair Haven,

Vt., and rapidly developed its business enterprises by establishing grist and saw-mills, an iron foundry, and a manufactory for making paper from bass-wood. He also established, and edited with great ability, the first newspaper in democratic interests, entitled "The Scourge of Aristocracy and Repository of Important Political Truth." He represented this town for ten years in the legislature, and in 1786 was made assistant judge of Rutland county court. His connection with Gov. Thomas Chittenden, whose daughter he married, increased his political influence, and in 1797 he was elected by the democrats to congress, serving until 1801. His strong opposition to the administration culminated in a libellous letter upon President Adams, for which he was imprisoned four months and fined $1,000, which his friends paid. In consequence, also, of a rough attack upon Connecticut, he had a personal encounter with Roger Griswold, its representative, noted as the first upon the floor of the house, when an unsuccessful effort was made to expel him. When it was known that his casting vote made Jefferson president, it is said he felt amply repaid for his wrongs. At the end of his imprisonment he served another term in congress, and removed to Kentucky; in 1801 established the first printing office in the state, and served two years in the state legislature. He passed to congress from Kentucky in 1803 and served until 1811, when he withdrew and entered into a contract to build gunboats for the war of 1812, in which he was financially ruined. In 1820 he removed to Arkansas to fill the post of factor among the Cherokee Indians, and was made its first territorial delegate to congress, but did not live to take his seat. In 1840 congress refunded to his heirs the amount of his fine with interest. Mr. Lyon had the quick, irascible temper of his nation, an imperious manner, but was a very able debater. His son, Chittenden, was a representative from Kentucky as a Jackson democrat in 1827–35. A sketch of his life was published in 1858 by Pliny H. White. He died in Spadra Bluff, Ark., Aug. 1, 1822.

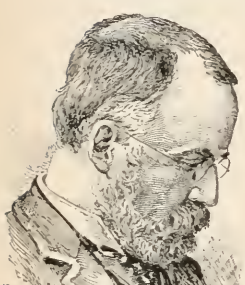
ALLEN, John, dental inventor, was born in Broome county, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1810. He removed with his father, in early childhood, to Ohio, and at the age of nineteen became a student of dental surgery. After completing his studies he removed to Cincinnati, and commenced practice, and at the same time attended the medical college of that city. He sought and obtained a practical knowledge of the manufacture of mineral teeth. Single and block teeth, when well mounted upon gold plate, were then considered the highest style of artificial dentistry. In many instances, however, there was a failure to restore the natural form and expression to the mouth. After numerous experiments he succeeded, by artificial means, in restoring the sunken portion of the face to its original position. In 1843 he demonstrated the practicability of his system before the American Society of Dental Surgeons, and was awarded a gold medal therefor. He next gave his attention to the improvement of plates, and succeeded in producing an enameled plate on platina, with all the tints and shades peculiar to nature. For his many improvements, and for his skill in dentistry, he has been awarded numerous gold medals at public expositions in this country and Europe, and he is recognized as one of the most skilful dental scientists. Dr. Allen was largely instrumental in organizing the Ohio Dental College. The first charter being defective, a new one prepared by him was passed by the state legislature. He was a professor in this college for many years, but in 1853 he removed to New York city. He has made many valuable contributions to dental literature. The code of ethics which he prepared and brought before the American Dental Association in Chicago, Ill., at the fifth annual meeting of that body, was the first of the kind in the dental profession. He died March 12, 1892.

John Allen

ALLEN, Edward Chauncey, farmer, was born in Meriden, Conn., May 26, 1823, third son of Levi and Electa (Hall) Allen, grandson of Archelaus and Prudence (Merriman) Allen, and of Aaron and Elizabeth (Cook) Hall of Wallingford, Conn. Mr. Allen was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Roger Allen, who in 1639 came from England to Quinnipiac, now New Haven, was made treasurer of the jurisdiction in 1661, and deacon in the first church in 1669. From Roger Allen the descent is traced through "Sargeant" Samuel Allen, Daniel Allen, Timothy Allen, Archelaus Allen, Levi Allen, to Edward Chauncey. Archelaus was a soldier of the revolution, enlisting at the time of the Lexington alarm, and serving with the Connecticut troops in the Boston expedition under Gen. Putnam. Aaron Hall, the maternal grandfather, enlisted in 1777, at the age of sixteen, in Capt. Stephen Hall's company of Col. Heman Swift's 7th regiment "Connecticut Line," and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service in 1780. He served under Gen. Washington in the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth, Germantown and Stony Point, and was at Valley Forge. On his return from the war he lived in Wallingford, where he occupied an influential position, was a justice of the peace, an arbitrator in controversies and engaged in settling estates, until his death in his seventy-ninth year. Levi Allen was born March 30, 1777, in that part of Wallingford known as North Farms. He removed to Meriden with his parents in 1793, and purchased a homestead of Giles Collins, where he died Aug. 27, 1861. Edward Chauncey received a good public-school and academic education, and with his first earnings, which were obtained by teaching, he bought land adjoining his father's farm and built a home. For many years his farm was regarded as one of the model farms of the state, and as an officer of the State Agricultural Society he took special pride in everything pertaining to progressive farming. Mr. Allen was also prominent in the advancement of the musical interests of the church and community with which he was connected, and was one of the directors of the Worcester Festival Association, which gave the first of these now famous New England musical events. In July, 1840, he became a member of the First Congregational church in Meriden, and in 1857 was chosen deacon in that church for life. He never sought political office, but was an earnest republican, doing all in his power to advance the principles that he believed his party represented. Mr. Allen's first wife was Temperance Jerusha, a daughter of Joseph Platt, of Deep River, Conn., and granddaughter of Capt. Daniel Platt, a soldier of the revolution in the 4th regiment of the "Connecticut Line," by whom he had four children. His second wife was Sarah Hillard Linsley, daughter of Randolph Linsley, of Meriden. By this marriage there were two children. Mr. Allen died July 13, 1887.

E. C. Allen

ROWELL, George Presbury, promoter, was born in Concord, Vt., July 4, 1838. His early education was in the common schools, and in Lancaster (N. H.) Academy, whence he was graduated with the highest honors. On his mother's side he is descended from Hannah Dustin, of revolutionary fame. In early boyhood he determined to abandon the slow life incident to a farming community, and at the age of seventeen left home, and became a resident of Boston, Mass., where for a time he passed through a season of experiences such as are sometimes incident to country boys beginning their fortunes in a large city without friends or influence. His energy knew no bounds, and he soon became connected in a clerical capacity with the Boston "Post," where he remained for over seven years. In 1864 he made his first effort in the establishment of the advertising agency which afterward became a life-work with him. Various efforts had been made in this line, and large capital invested, but, like Columbus discovering America, Mr. Rowell was the first one to make a permanent success. His first work was the preparation of a theatrical programme for the holiday season of 1864. His publication was continued daily for three weeks, the last one being on the last day of the year. His venture netted him $600 as the result of his untiring energy, while at the same time he fulfilled all his duties as an employee of the "Post," receiving his usual salary of $18 a week from that paper, without a suggestion of fault on his part. Realizing that his genius would not permit his spending the remainder of his days in an $18-a-week clerical position, he set up an office for himself in Congress street, invested $6 in a sign and a few circulars, and began operations in the business of advertising. The times were crude for such an undertaking, and for awhile his patrons were few. In the midst of the dullness there came an inquiry from a prominent Hartford publishing house as to the cost of advertising in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Mr. Rowell knew nothing about it, but began immediately to search among the printing-offices for compositors and printers who might have come from those localities. He succeeded in making out a list of papers; skillfully compiled it, and sent it to the Hartford house with his terms. The terms were accepted, and he had on his hands an order to advertise in a round of journals of whose existence he knew nothing but the merest hearsay. By tact and energy he filled the order satisfactorily, although to his surprise he discovered that some of the journals named on his list had gone out of existence. He succeeded in finding proper substitutes who proved eminently satisfactory to the Hartford house, and his contract was kept. His success emboldened him, and he soon after evolved a scheme which proved a stroke of genius. He organized a system of special contracts by which he could offer to his customers an inch of space in each of one hundred New England papers for $100 a month. There was at the time no complete list of the journals of the United States, but as a first effort Mr. Rowell succeeded in getting together the names of about 3,000. His first venture in buying an inch of space from a hundred newspapers, and selling it to advertisers caused him to negotiate for a column in sections of a hundred publishers at a time in various cities and states for a whole year. He sold the space so purchased to his advertising clientele so advantageously that at the end of the year he had a clear profit of $10,000. Not being satisfied with this success, he enlarged his work, and in 1867 took up his residence in New York, and began the publication of a "Newspaper Directory." It proved valuable from the beginning. It grew steadily, year by year, until it embraced every newspaper and periodical in the United States and Canadas, and finally reached the point when, by the system devised by himself, he was enabled to give the standing, the circulation, the politics, the style, and the general worth of every paper and periodical in the country. The Rowell "Newspaper Directory" has increased in size year by year, and in worth, so that it is regarded as the highest authority in reference to the status of the newspaper world. Although issued but once a year, the labor connected with it does not stop at any time during any of the twelve months constituting the year. One of his later business ventures is the establishment of a journal known as "Printers' Ink." Its success is a practical exemplification of Mr. Rowell's business ability, and the advertising rates it commands have become the envy of papers long established. Over 50,000 copies weekly are issued. Its success has been phenomenal. As a result, in less than four years after its advent, at least a dozen papers of a similar character were established with varying success.



McLAURY, William M., physician, was born at North Kortright, Delaware Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1830, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He received an academic education, afterward taught school, and studied medicine with his elder brother, Dr. James S. McLaury, at Walton, in 1848. Removed to New York city in August, 1853, attended the Normal School, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York in March, 1860. He was for three years associate teacher with Prof. H. W. Dunshee in the school of the Protestant Reformed Dutch church, which was established in 1633. In 1860 he married Margaret Helen, daughter of John King, and has a daughter and two sons. He was placed in charge of classes in the Eastern and Northern Dispensary, also in the Northwestern, holding charge from time to time of nearly every class and district in its domain, also consulting physician to that institution for several years. From the staff of medical men in this institution sprang the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, of which Dr. McLaury was one of the founders, and its president in 1884. He was for several years contributor, visitor and almoner to the New York City Aid Society. He is a member of the New York State and County Medical Societies, New York Academy of Medicine, member and trustee of the New York Academy of Anthropology, of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York, and a member of the board of censors of the latter. He has been trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank since 1871. He has written numerous papers and essays, some of which have received marked attention and evoked much discussion. A paper on "Social Ethics," treating especially of the "social evil" of the day, had a wide circulation, and elicited favorable comments from ministers, lawyers, doctors and others. The following are among the important papers contributed by him to the medical world: "An Essay on the Mind," "Light as an Organic Stimulant," "Insanity and Hallucination as Superinduced by Disease and Other Organs Than the Brain." The following papers were read before various societies: "Symbols, Emblems and Sacred Numbers," "Menstruation in Relation to the Sexual Functions," "Cremation," "The Senses, Five or Seven," "The Bertillon System of Identifying Criminals," a "Critique on the Punishment of Criminals," and several other papers on medical and ethical subjects.

DUN, Robert Graham, mercantile credit expert, was born at Chillicothe, O., Aug. 7, 1826. He is of Scotch descent. His grandfather was Rev. James Dun, minister for twenty years of the Free Church of Scotland in Glasgow. His father, Robert Dun, was educated for the ministry, but emigrating to this country about 1815, settled in Virginia, where he married Lucy Worthum Angus, who was also of Scottish parentage. The subject of this sketch received a thorough academical education and at the age of sixteen entered, at a salary of $2 per week, a business house, in which, by reason of his energy, he soon became a partner As early as 1850, he went to New York city to find for himself a wider field, and entering the mercantile agency, then conducted by Tappan & Douglass, soon found thorough appreciation. He was constantly advanced until, on the retirement of Mr. Tappan, he became a partner with Mr. Douglass, under the firm name of B. Douglass & Co. In 1859 Mr. Dun succeeded to the interest of Mr. Douglass, and has continued the business in connection with various partners, under the style of R. G. Dun & Co. In New York, where he is well known, he is universally respected for his high integrity, broad and liberal views, exceeding amiability, good judgment and his love of art. His special attribute, however, has been his insight into character, and his ability to secure and retain the services of men of a high degree of capacity and energy, so that he has continually augmented the army of capable and reliable people about him. The men of high ability whom this agency employs in every city, and the excellent local standing of its representatives everywhere are evidences of this. Few names are more prominent in commercial circles than that of Robert Graham Dun, while as the head of a great instrumentality of commerce in especial relation to the granting of credits, Mr Dun has attracted the attention of the people at large. The mercantile agency of which this firm is a representative has had greater influence in moulding the credits of the country than any other organization, the constancy and frequency of its employment by the mercantile, manufacturing and banking community of the country being the best test of its merits. In no other country is there any commercial institution to equal this in the scope of its influence. The necessity for credits in the early history of the United States, the vast distances between localities, the infrequency of communication and the absence of capital made credit an essential element of progress, but information was essential to credit. Therefore, to have effected a mission so important as to procure and render available information that could be relied upon to distribute merchandise and grant discounts, practically making credit take the place of capital, is a contribution to the growth of the country impossible to overestimate. The personality which has shaped the destiny of an organization so important for so a long a period, and imparted to it so high a degree of integrity, business capacity and efficiency, possesses more than ordinary interest. Mr. Dun has for forty-one years been connected with the mercantile agency, and since 1859 has been its responsible head. His career has been one of the most successful in the country, not only in the shaping a great business facility, but in winning the confidence and regard of the entire community, so that in no less than 140 cities of this continent and Europe, there are establishments in successful operation under this firm name, which have the patronage and support of a large majority of the best men in each of these numerous communities. In addition to this, an army of men distributed in every town and county are actively pursuing the business of the institution. The revenues derived from merchants, bankers and manufacturers who consult the agency run into the millions, though the tax upon these business men individually is very slight in proportion to the facility they secure from the investment.

TORRENCE, Joseph Thatcher, soldier, was born in Pennsylvania March 15, 1843, the son of Joseph and Rebecca Torrence, natives of Pennsylvania. At the age of nine years he left home, and resided in the immediate vicinity with a distant relative for three years. Since that time he has made his own way in the world. Leaving this place he engaged in learning the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for three years, spending his leisure time in studying engineering. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the 105th regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He was made a non-commissioned officer on account of his height and size, although a stranger to every one in the regiment. He remained with his regiment through the West until at the battle of Perryville, Ky., where he was wounded four times; after he had sufficiently recovered from his wounds to be discharged from the service, he was in command of a number of troops in pursuit of John Morgan when he made his famous raid into Ohio. He afterward became engaged with Reid, Brown & Berger, of New Castle, having charge of the rolling mills, brass furnaces, firebrick works, and coal mines, being promoted from time to time until he resigned his position. He then engaged to go through the southern states as an expert, rebuilding and handling iron works. He arrived in Chicago, December, 1869, in that capacity, being engaged to rebuild a blast furnace at Chicago, known as the Chicago Iron Company. He has, since that time, made Chicago his home. Mr. Torrence was induced to accept the colonelship of the 2d regiment of volunteers of Chicago, and a short time after that he was requested by Gov. Cullom, of Illinois, to accept the command of the brigade as brigadier-general. A few days later the riots of 1877 broke out in Chicago. Gen. Torrence was equal to the emergencies of this trying position, and having been given full command of the city by the mayor, and county by the sheriff, he became both military and civil commander. He placed his troops with the wisdom of an experienced general, and, keeping himself thoroughly informed as to the details and responsibilities of the position, soon inspired the confidence of the citizens, and by vigorous and timely efforts, succeeded in restoring order in the city without any damage to life or property. Gen. Torrence resigned his command in 1881, and was subsequently one of the organizers of the Joseph H. Brown Iron and Steel Company, later becoming interested in the South Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad, of which he was elected president. In addition to his large rolling mill interests in Indiana, in 1886 he organized the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Co., and in May of the following year organized the Calumet Canal and Improvement Co. with a capital of $2,000,000, under the laws of Indiana, and the Standard Steel and Iron Co., under the laws

of Illinois. The Chicago Elevated Terminal Co., which Mr. Torrence organized in 1890, is regarded as one of the greatest engineering achievements of the nineteenth century. Gen. Torrence was born to be a leader of men, and has taken a foremost place in every enterprise with which he has been connected, either as a soldier, business man, or politician; although he has uniformly declined to hold office he is prominently identified with the republican party, and has taken an active interest in securing government assistance for the improvement of the Calumet river and harbor, being a member of the committee on river and harbor for the Calumet District. He is a man of commanding presence, of wonderful executive ability and fine mind, as has been attested by the number of colossal enterprises with which he has been connected, and which he has engineered to a successful issue. Gen. Torrence was married Sept. 11, 1872, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Jesse O. Norton, of Chicago, Ill.

GOODE, Samuel Watkins, attorney and real estate operator, was born in Stewart county, Ga., June 11, 1847, the son of Dr. Samuel W. and Martha E. (Kirkpatrick) Goode. His English ancestor in the fourteenth century was Richard Gode. The name became Goode in 1560, Richard wedding Isabel Penkevil, a descendant of William the Conqueror. John Goode, about 1660, settled below Richmond, Va., building the first house, calling it "Whitby," from the English home. John's son, Samuel, married Martha Jones, of Welsh descent. Mr. Goode is the third Samuel Watkins Goode. His grandfather, who married Eliza Hamilton, of Athens, Ga., settled in Washington, Ga., in 1790, became a lawyer and planter, and circuit judge. His father died when the boy was twelve, and his mother raised him. When sixteen, in 1864, he was at the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, and entered the service and was the first cadet wounded at Atlanta. He served at Macon in the engineer department to the close of the war. He managed his mother's large farm in 1865; was assistant teacher in Brundidge, Ala., in 1866, of Greek and Latin and higher mathematics; declined to be principal in 1867; taught private school four years in Bibb and Houston counties, Ga., making $10,000, spending vacations in the North and in Canada; studying beyond the college curriculum; paying the homestead debts and helping educate his brothers and sisters. He was graduated in 1871 from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and was speaker of the Parliamentary Law Training School. He located in Savannah, Ga., in 1872, but went that year to Eufaula, Ala., where he married Jennie W. Kendall, who died in 1875. He practiced law successfully there until 1881, when he began the real estate business in Atlanta, Ga., conjointly with law. Mr. Goode is a finished scholar, an accomplished lawyer, and from extensive travel in America and Europe has had a wide range of observation. He is a remarkable business man; was elected first president of the Atlanta Real Estate Board, and vice-president for Georgia of the National Real Estate Association, and has led in the real estate calling in Georgia, in which his strong, original and brilliant methods have vitalized the business and made him a phenomenal factor in Atlanta's growth. He is an orator of power, making ornate and eloquent literary addresses. He has a beautiful home on Atlanta's most fashionable street. He married Lizzie E. Stone in 1882. Devoted to his family and friends, and fond of music and books, his home life is most pleasant.

Saml W Goode

BARBER, Ohio C., manufacturer, was born at Middlebury, O., Apr. 20, 1841, the son of George and Eliza Barber. On the paternal side the family is of English descent, and came to America in 1630. In 1828 George Barber settled in Middlebury, O., and there began the manufacture of matches in 1847, being one of the pioneers of that industry in the West. The enterprise was then in its infancy; the mechanical appliances for the production of matches were poor, and there was no mode of transporting the goods except by wagons in those times. Young Barber was educated at the common schools, and at the age of sixteen began work in his father's manufactory. In 1860 he was taken into partnership with his father and through his activity and industry established a high reputation throughout Ohio and the adjoining states for the Barber match. In 1862, when he assumed management of the concern, a new era in its prosperity dawned, and two years later a stock company was formed with George Barber as its president and O. C. Barber as secretary and treasurer. New methods of business and new machinery were adopted, and the industry from its beginning in a barn has grown to immense proportions. O. C. Barber has been the leading spirit in this vast enterprise, suggesting improvements in machinery, and noting and adopting the best methods used by others. A consolidation of 31 different match companies of the United States was accomplished under the name of The Diamond Match Company, in 1881, of which Mr. Barber is president. The company has a capital of $7,500,000, and employs 6,000 men and women, and its annual product, amounting to from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, is shipped to all parts of the world. In 1872 Mr. Barber became engaged in the manufacture of straw board and is now president of the American Straw Board Co. of Chicago, which owns 26 different straw board mills with a capital of $6,000,000, and a capacity for 400 tons of straw board per day, and employs about 3,000 people. He is also president of the following companies: The Paige Tube Co., of Warren, O., The Neracher & Hill Sprinkler Co., Warren, O., manufacturers of automatic sprinklers (for fire extinguishing); The National Sewer Pipe Co., The Barberton Belt Line R. R., The American Alumina Co., The Barberton Savings Bank, and The Kirkham Art, Tile, and Pottery Co. of Barberton, O. Barberton is now a place of 3,000 inhabitants, which was established in 1891 by Mr. Barber, after whom it was named; it is already a wonderful industrial centre. He is also director of the Union National Bank of Chicago, and of the First, Second and City National Banks of Akron. He has always identified himself with the republican party. Mr. Barber has taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the growth of his native town, which has been incorporated with the city of Akron. He has given liberally of his fortune to all charitable and philanthropic enterprises. Through his influence the Akron city hospital was established, with a property valued at $50,000, and an endowment fund of the same amount, Mr. Barber being the largest contributor and the moving spirit in the enterprise. Mr. Barber is a man of fine mental attainments—a profound thinker and reasoner, and has distinguished himself as a business man and as a public-spirited citizen. On Oct. 10, 1866, he married Laura L., daughter of Daniel and Minerva Brown of Akron, O. Mrs.

O. C. Barber

Barber is a lineal descendant of Cotton Mather, and with her husband is one of the prominent members of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Akron.

WILSON, James H., soldier and railroad manager, was born in Illinois in 1838 and was graduated from West Point in 1860. He took part in the Port Royal expedition and for his services in the capture of Fort Pulaski was made major Apr. 11, 1862. He was on McClellan's staff at South Mountain and Antietam and was inspector-general of the army of the Tennessee in the Vicksburg campaign of 1863. After the battle of Chattanooga he was made lieutenant-colonel. From May to August, 1864, he commanded the 3d cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac, and was promoted to the rank of colonel for his services in the Wilderness. He was commander of the cavalry division of the Mississippi from October, 1864, to July, 1865, and took part in all the engagements of Gen. Thomas's campaign, being made a brevet brigadier-general U. S. A., after the battle of Nashville. He led a cavalry expedition into Alabama and Georgia in March and April, 1865, capturing Selma, Montgomery, Columbus and Macon, and on May 10, 1865, taking prisoner Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy. He was made major-general of volunteers on Apr. 20, 1865, and lieutenant-colonel of the 35th infantry July 28, 1866. He was one of the most gallant and dashing cavalry leaders produced on the Union side during the civil war. He retired from the army on Dec. 31, 1870, and engaged successfully in railroad management in the United States and China.

REYNOLDS, Edwin, mechanical engineer and inventor, was born at Mansfield, Tolland Co., Conn., March 23, 1831, a direct descendant from William Reynolds, who located in Providence in 1637, and on the maternal side from the old Huntington family, who were among the first settlers of Norwich, Conn. He was apprenticed to a machinist in 1847, and from 1850 worked at his trade in various places, being superintendent of the shops of Stedman & Co. at Aurora, Ind., 1857–61. In 1867 he entered the employ of the Corliss Steam Engine Co. at Providence, R. I., and in 1871 became their general superintendent. In July, 1877, he accepted a similar position with the Edward P. Allis Co. of Milwaukee. The Reynolds-Corliss engine was the first engine of this type to win favor at the West, and is now used in hundreds of mills and factories in all parts of the country. Mr. Reynolds has patented a large number of inventions in the various branches of mechanics, and has been a leader in the introduction of compound and triple-expansion engines for manufacturing purposes.

Edwin Reynolds

He designed and built the first triple expansion pumping engine, and the building of this class of machine is now a large branch of the Allis Co.'s business, and its general features are being largely copied by other builders. He designed the great pumping engine used in flushing the sewerage from the Milwaukee river, which throws a stream twelve feet in diameter at the velocity of six feet per second. He also designed and built the 2,000 horse-power quadruple-expansion engine, at Warren, R. I., and erected for the Chapin Mining Co. the largest mine pumping engine in the world. One of his recent inventions is an ore-stamp, used in the Lake Superior mining region, in which he replaced the spring timbers with a solid iron bed, and thereby increased the capacity of the ordinary stamp nearly fifty per cent. The success of this method was demonstrated against the judgment of mining experts. The phenomenal success of the Allis Co. since Mr. Reynolds took charge of their works is sufficient evidence of his ability as an engineer and shop manager. His inventions, appliances and constructions give Mr. Reynolds a high place in the history of steam engineering in America.

CALL, Wilkeson, senator, was born at Russellville, Logan Co., Ky., Jan. 9, 1834. He received an academic education, gained admission to the bar and soon became a leader both in law and politics. He was elected U. S. senator from Florida in 1866, before he had reached the constitutional age, and was therefore not permitted to take his seat. In 1874, having been again nominated for senator by the democratic legislative caucus, he was defeated by a coalition of republicans, independents and democratic bolters. In 1879, however, he was elected senator to succeed Simon B. Conover, and took his seat in the senate on March 18th. He was re-elected senator in 1885, and again on May 26, 1891, on the second occasion, after a bitter party struggle that lasted many weeks. He is a man of virile and active intellect, broad views and wide information, a fine orator and a vigilant and laborious legislator. As a senator he has always been at the front when party measures were under discussion, and has served upon many important committees. He resides in Jacksonville.

Wilkeson Call

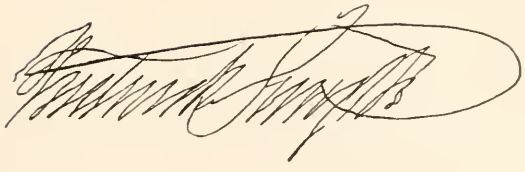
GORHAM, Nathaniel, statesman, was born at Charlestown, Mass., May 27, 1738. He settled with a common-school education in his native town, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. From 1771 to 1775 he was a member of the colonial legislature. In 1774–75 he was a delegate to the Massachusetts provincial congress, and then again a member of the Massachusetts legislature. From 1778 until its dissolution, he was a member of the state board of war. In 1779 he served in the state constitutional convention. From 1782 to 1783, and from 1785 to 1787 he was a member of the continental congress from Massachusetts, and in June, 1786, served as its president. He was a judge of the Massachusetts court of common pleas for several years, and in 1787 was chosen from his state to the convention which framed the Federal constitution. Washington called him to the chair when that body went into committee of the whole, and he occupied it for three months. He was also a powerful advocate for the adoption of the constitution by the state of Massachusetts. In 1786, with Oliver Phelps, he purchased a large tract of land on the Genesee river, in the state of New York. Here his eldest son, Nathaniel, settled as a pioneer. The venture was not entirely successful from a pecuniary point of view, and Phelps and Gorham compromised by the surrender of that part of the land which remained under the Indian title. He died at Canandaigua, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1826.

Nathaniel Gorham

SMYTH, Frederick, governor of New Hampshire (1865–67), was born in Candia, Rockingham Co., N. H., March 9, 1819. Little is known concerning the more remote ancestry of Ex-Gov. Smyth. His great-grandfather, Chase Smyth, went from Brentwood to Candia, N. H., about 1771; he had a son, Joseph Chase, who married Elizabeth Gilman, related to John Taylor Gilman, one time governor of the state. They had six children, of whom Stephen,

born July 6, 1785, married Dolly, daughter of Isaiah Rowe, a veteran of the French and revolutionary wars. Stephen and his wife had five children, of whom Frederick was the third. His ancestors, so far as is known, were farmers, and he followed the customs of the family in early training and devotion to the hardest kind of manual labor. It was a religious, God-fearing race, patriotic also, and devoted to country. There were good common schools in the town, and every autumn a so-called high school. He faithfully attended them, and at about sixteen years of age pushed out for Lowell, Mass., in search of employment. For a brief time he entered into trade with a partner in his native town, and soon after paid his own expenses for a term at Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass. This experience apparently was a pleasant one, and profitable. In 1839 Mr. Smyth found employment in the general merchandise establishment of John Porter, in Manchester, N. H. For about ten years he followed mercantile pursuits, as sole or joint proprietor, and was then chosen city clerk. In 1852 followed his election as mayor, an office which he held for three successive terms, and in 1864, under circumstances of peculiar importance, was prevailed on to take the office again. In 1855 he was appointed by the governor and council chairman of a board of commissioners to locate and build a home of reformation for juveniie offenders. This work was admirably done, and the institution, now known as the State Industrial School, has since received his earnest support. In 1857–58 Mr. Smyth represented his ward in the house of representatives at Concord. In these years he was actively interested in the state and United States agricultural societies. In 1860, when president of the state republican convention, he was made one of the agents to obtain subscriptions to the national loan by the secretary, S. P. Chase. In 1861, having been appointed one of the agents on the part of the United States to the international exhibition at London, he went abroad, and after the faithful discharge of his duties, visited a good part of the continent. On his return home he was occupied in the care of the First National Bank and of the Minnewah New Savings Bank, both of which had been established through his efforts, and their credit has been uniformly high throughout the state. In 1865 he was elected governor of his native state, and re-elected to the same position in 1866. His administration of affairs during this critical period was such as to elicit unqualified commendation from men of all parties. Financial matters were established on a firm basis, and the credit of the state, which felt the severe strain of war time, was made equal to that of the best. In 1866, by vote of congress, he was made one of the board of managers of the National Homes for Disabled Soldiers. At the organization of the board Gov. Smyth was chosen one of the vice-presidents. This important place he held for nearly fourteen years, giving to it the most faithful and assiduous service. In all that concerned the welfare of New Hampshire, Gov. Smyth was especially interested. He delivered numerous agricultural addresses, sought to stimulate and encourage home industry and enterprise by all legitimate means, and was particularly emphatic in his advice to young men to devote their energies to the development of the resources of New Hampshire, which he believed would amply repay enterprise and investment. In 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes as one of the commissioners on the part of New Hampshire to the international exhibition at Paris. He took occasion at this time, accompanied by his wife, to visit Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey and Greece, visiting also the principal places of interest on the continent on his return to Paris. It was the good fortune of the ex-governor and his wife to be the recipients of many flattering attentions. While in Paris they were among the invited guests of the Stanley Club at the dinner to Gen. Grant, and were also present at the reception tendered Gen. and Mrs. Grant by the American legation. Gov. Smyth's active political life has thrown him into the company and acquaintance of many of the public men of the time. Six months prior to the nomination of President Lincoln, Mr. Smyth introduced him from the platform in Smyth's hall in Manchester, as our next president, and with him, and in after days with Secretaries Stanton and Chase he was on most intimate and friendly terms. The latter, Mrs. Grant, President Hayes and cabinet, and Mrs. Hayes, have been entertained at his hospitable mansion. Vice-President Hamlin, Chief Justice Waite, and the present secretary of state, James G. Blaine, have also found welcome at the "Willows," his beautiful home near the Amoskeag Falls, on the Merrimac. Ex-Gov. Smyth is president of the Concord and Montreal Railroad, trustee and treasurer of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, president of the Franklin street Congregational Society, president of the First National Bank of Manchester, treasurer of Merrimack River Savings Bank, besides other minor offices of trust, too numerous to mention here. In 1866 the faculty of Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of B. A. Mr. Smyth married Emily, daughter of the late John Lane, of Candia, N. H., in 1844. She was a lady of many accomplishments, rare personal attractions and refined manners, who, after a happy married life of forty years, died greatly lamented at the Willows in 1884. He married, as his second wife, Marion Hamilton Cossar, in Scotland, Feb. 22, 1885.

TRUXTUN, Thomas, U. S. navy, was born at Jamaica, L. I., Feb. 17, 1755. He went to sea as an apprentice in 1767, was impressed in England, and served for a short time on a man-of-war. Declining a midshipman's post, he remained in the merchant service until 1775, when his vessel was seized and condemned off St. Kitt's; he then became lieutenant of the Congress, the first privateer sent out by the Americans. In command of the Independence, 1777, the Mars, Commerce and St. James, he displayed great daring and skill, taking many prizes, frequently attacking ships larger than his own, and always with success. He also brought to Philadelphia several cargoes of stores for the army, and carried the U. S. consul-general to France in 1781. After the war he



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had command of vessels in the East India trade. When the U. S. navy was organized he was made a captain, and placed in command of the frigate Constellation, with which, Feb. 9, 1799, he took, off St. Kitt's, L'Insurgente, a frigate of fifty guns, and the swiftest of the French fleet. In an hour's fight she was almost destroyed, and had seventy-three men killed and wounded, while the American loss was but three. For this service the merchants at Lloyd's presented Truxtun with a service of plate costing £630. Feb. 1, 1800, he engaged off Guadeloupe another fifty-gun frigate, La Vengeance, which was disabled, but escaped in consequence of Truxtun's mainmast falling. He now received a gold medal and a vote of thanks from congress. Within the year he was transferred to the President, with command of the West India squadron, and the rank of commodore. In 1802 his invaluable services were lost to the navy through Jeffersonian jealousy of supposed official aristocracy. He was designated for the command of the expedition against Tripoli, but desired a captain for his flagship; his remonstrance was taken to mean a resignation, which he by no means intended, and his name was dropped from the navy list. On this he retired to a farm in New Jersey, but afterward removed to Philadelphia, where he was high sheriff, 1816–19. He published a book on "Latitude and Longitude" (1794), and one on naval tactics (1806). Eight of his grandsons were in the Naval Academy. He died in Philadelphia May 5, 1822.

WARNER, Horatio Gates, regent of the University of the State of New York, was born in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., March 12, 1801. He

was graduated a Phi Beta Kappa from Union College in 1826, was admitted to the bar in Madison county, where he practiced law and was appointed by the governor judge of the court of common pleas. In 1831 he married Sarah Warner, whose father, Maj. Asahel Warner, was one of the early pioneers of Livingston county, and a prominent man there, and whose mother was a sister of Jesse Ketchum of Buffalo. Judge Warner made his home in Madison county until 1840, when he removed with his family to Rochester, where he continued the practice of his profession in partnership with Delos Wentworth. He erected a fine stone mansion on Mount Hope avenue, which was noted in the guide-books of that time as one of the finest private residences in western New York. In 1850 he went to California as administrator of the estate of his brother, Lieut. William H. Warner, of the United States Topographical Corps, who had been killed by the Indians in the mountains while out with a small surveying party. During the fifties he made the voyage to San Francisco three times, being in one of the great fires there, and witnessing the wonderful changes that took place in the city in that decade. At one time he edited and published the Rochester "Daily Courier," and at another the "Daily Advertiser," afterward consolidated with the "Union." He was for several years president of the old bank at Rochester, and trustee of the East Side Savings Bank, of which latter institution he was for a long time attorney. In 1860 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and he shortly afterward created the "Warner Prize," to be given each year to the student of that college distinguished for the most thorough progress and exemplary conduct, exclusive of those indulging in the use of spirituous liquors and tobacco. He was appointed a regent of the University of the State of New York in 1869, Horace Greeley being the opposing candidate for the position. At the close of the war, Judge Warner went South and purchased the large plantation of Joel Early, at Greenesboro, Ga., which his son and family made their home for twenty years. He was a ready and eloquent

speaker, a close student, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science almost from its organization, possessed a character of sterling and unimpeachable integrity, and his life was one of the utmost purity and honesty of purpose. He, with the rest of his family, spent his winters in Georgia, and died there Feb. 11, 1876.

PHELPS, Elizabeth Stuart, author, was born Aug. 31, 1844, in Boston, Mass. When four years old her father was made professor in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., and there Miss Phelps resided until her marriage in 1888. During the civil war she devoted herself to philanthropic work. In 1863 she wrote for "Harper's Magazine" a war story, called "A Sacrifice Consumed," and from that time became a frequent contributor. In 1868 she published "Gates Ajar," which remains the best known of her books. It has had a large sale in England, and about 100,000 copies have been sold in this country. It has been translated into French, German, Dutch and Italian. She has also published a collection of short stories, "Men, Women and Ghosts," which, like "Gates Ajar," are filled with speculations concerning a future life. In 1877 she delivered a course of lectures before the Boston University on "Representative Modern Fiction," which were considered admirable in manner and matter. "The Story of Avis" followed later, and then came a volume of verse called "Poetic Studies." She wrote of the evils of factory life in "A Silent Partner," and drew a picture of the medical profession for women in "Dr. Zay." Since her marriage to the Rev. Herbert Ward, Oct. 12, 1888, at East Gloucester, Mass., she has written in conjunction with him "The Master of the Magicians," "Come Forth" and "The Lost Hero." In "The Struggle for Immortality" Miss Phelps deals in an earnest and untrammeled manner with momentous questions which have exercised the human mind for centuries. Of her own writings it has been written: "She excels in stories of kindly and lonely women, for the most part single, warped into an eccentricity that is quaint and amiable by a narrow life."

COLES, Abraham, scholar, author, poet, physician and surgeon, was born in Scotch Plains, N. J., Dec. 26, 1813, youngest son of Dennis and Catherine (Van Doursen) Coles. His father, Dennis Coles, was a man of sterling integrity, sound judgment and rare literary ability, and possessed a well-selected library. He had learned the printer's trade with Shepard Kollock of revolutionary fame, and had for several years owned and published the "Recorder of the Times" in Newburgh, N. Y., which at the request of his aged father he had sold and returned to Scotch Plains to assist in the management of his large ancestral farm whose title-deed antedated the revolution. Abraham inherited his father's literary tastes, and when not busy on the farm, was engaged in diligent study. At fifteen he was a clerk in a dry-goods store in New York city, which he left at seventeen to accept the position of teacher of Latin and mathematics in a private school in Plainfield, N. J. At eighteen he became a student of law in the office of Chief Justice Hornblower in Newark, N. J., under whose instruction he laid the foundation of that legal knowledge that subsequently secured for him the respect and friendship of Daniel Webster and other great lights in the profession. In less than a year he concluded he would study medicine, and to the regret of his preceptor left his office to attend lectures at the University and College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and at Jefferson Medical College, Pa., from which latter institution he was graduated in 1835. Returning to Scotch Plains he united with the church, and in 1836 settled in Newark, N. J., for the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1842 he married Caroline E., daughter of Jonathan C. and Maria S. Ackerman of New Brunswick, N. J. His wife died in 1845 leaving a son, J. Ackerman Coles, and a daughter, Emilie S. Coles, now an esteemed and popular writer for many periodicals. In 1848 he visited Europe, spending much time in the society of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. He was in Paris during the revolution, which gave him special opportunities for surgical study. Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., LL.D., says: "When, in 1849 I entered as a student of medicine the office of Dr Abraham Coles, he was regarded as the most accomplished practitioner of Newark, and as eminent for his professional as for his literary acquirements. He was fond of clinical exactness, and was often called in consultation, especially in surgical cases." In 1854 Dr. Coles again visited Europe, and after seventeen months of extensive travel, and a careful study of the Continental languages, returned to the practice of his profession in Newark. In 1862, profiting by his foreign experience, he began the laying out as a park a large portion of the ancestral farm at Scotch Plains, N. J., selecting for his groupings and plantings the choicest varieties of trees and shrubs. "Deerhurst, the home of Dr. Coles," says the "Boston Transcript," "has always abounded in hospitality; everyone was sure of a most cordial welcome from the kind host, his son and daughter, who gracefully presided over her father's establishment. The mansion is substantial and beautiful, and is replete with articles rich and rare. Back from the house a short distance is the deer park. Farther on is the Labyrinth, a fac-simile of the famous one at Hampton Court, near London." In 1847 Dr Coles published in the Newark Daily "Advertiser" his first translation of the "Dies Irae." It was extensively copied and won him fame on both sides of the Atlantic, being pronounced by critics the best that had been made into English. In 1859 he published a volume containing thirteen of his original versions of the "Dies Irae" which soon ran through five editions. He afterward made four additional versions. "These seventeen," says Dr. Philip Schaff, "show a rare fertility and versatility, and illustrate the possibilities of variation without altering the sense." He subsequently published (1865) his first translation of "Stabat Mater Dolorosa" (3d ed., 1891); "Stabat Mater Speciosa" (1867, 3d ed., 1891), "Old Gems in New Settings" (1866; 2d ed., 1891). John G. Whittier says, "Dr. Coles is a born hymn writer. No man living or dead has so rendered the *text* and *spirit* of the old and wonderful Latin hymns. He has left us a legacy of inestimable worth—some of the sweetest of Christian hymns. His 'All the Days' and his 'Ever with Thee' are immortal songs. It is better to have written them than the stateliest of epics." In 1866 as President of the Medical Society of N. J., at its Centennial meeting, in addition to his address he read his physiological poem entitled "The Microcosm" (5th ed., 1892). In 1874 he published "The Evangel" (pp. 400), and in 1884 "The Light of the World" (pp. 395), constituting together "The Life and Teachings of our Lord." How this work was regarded in England may be judged from the following note written to Dr. Coles by the Rt. Hon. John Bright, M.P.: "When I began to read 'The Life and Teachings of Christ in Verse' I thought

you had attempted to gild the refined gold and would fail—as I proceeded in my reading, that idea gradually disappeared, and I discovered that you had brought the refined gold together in a manner convenient and useful and deeply interesting. I have read the volume with all its notes, many of which seem to me of great value. I could envy you the learning and the industry that have enabled you to produce this remarkable work. I hope it may have many readers in all countries where our language is spoken." In 1887 he published "A New Rendering of the Hebrew Psalms into English Verse with Notes, Critical, Historical and Biographical, including an Historical Sketch of the French, English and Scotch Metrical Versions." Of this work the N. Y. "Tribune" says: "Dr. Coles's name on the title page is a sufficient indication of the excellence and thoroughness of the work done." Dr. Coles possessed a wonderful vocabulary, to which his knowledge of the languages enabled him to make additions of his own creation. Rarely did the right word—the very word which he sought—fail to present itself at first; but, if an important word, it must be subjected to a thorough examination; it must convey all that he wanted to say and nothing more; it must harmonize with all its companions. But even when all these conditions were complied with he would still take time to render judgment, and the distrusted word must stand perhaps for days like a culprit awaiting sentence. On one occasion he kept

the press idle for nearly half a day on account of his indecision as to a choice between two words, one or the other of which he must necessarily use. To this exceedingly nice use of words is to be attributed the perfection of those seventeen translations of the "Dies Irae," with which Dr. Coles astonished the literary world. Had he done nothing more these would have given him immortality. From Rutgers College he received the degree of A.M.; from Lewisburg University that of Ph.D. (1860) and that of LL.D. (1871) from the College of New Jersey, Princeton. Dr. Coles's death was extensively noticed by the religious and secular press. "Dr. Abraham Coles," said the N. Y. "Tribune," "was widely known as a scholar, author, linguist and poet. . . . For more than fifty years he pursued his literary studies and work and became proficient in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Sanskrit and the modern languages." "As one of the founders of the Newark Library and the N. J. Historical Society," says the Newark "Daily Advertiser," "and on account of his active efforts in the promotion of the religious educational and scientific development of the city of Newark his memory will be cherished with lasting affection and respect." Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancellor of the Chautauqua University, writes: "Dr. Coles was a magnificent man physically, intellectually and spiritually; he was one among ten thousand. Who can doubt the great doctrine of immortality in the presence of such a life?" The Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusets, says: "All that concerns Dr. Coles is of great interest to me, for I have long known his work and valued it." Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes speaks thus: "I have always considered it a great privilege to enjoy the friendship of so pure and lofty a spirit. There was no line in his writings which the purest of God's angels, looking over his shoulder, would not have looked upon approvingly." The Rt. Rev. John Williams, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut, writes concerning Dr. Coles: "I honored and revereneed him; I always read his delightful writings with pleasure and profit; there was always an aroma of purity and godly grace about them that was particularly attractive." Pretenee to him was an impossibility. He was the soul of truth and honor. He died suddenly, at the Hotel del Monte, near Monterey, Cal., May 3, 1891, from heart complication, following an attack of la grippe.

COLES, Jonathan Ackerman, physician, only son of Abraham and Caroline (Ackerman) Coles, was born in Newark, N. J., May 6, 1843. Having received thorough preparatory instruction he entered Columbia College, New York, and was thenee graduated in 1864, receiving in course his degree of A.M. During his senior year he won the Philolexian prize for best essay, the judges being Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. C. M. Nairne, and Prof. Wm. G. Peek. After graduation he entered as a student of medicine the office of Prof. T. G. Thomas, New York, and in 1868 was graduated with honor from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. At the annual commencement in 1867 he received the Harzen prize for the best written clinical report of cases in the medical and surgical wards of the New York Hospital. Beginning the practice of his profession in the city of New York he became a member of the N. Y. County Medical Society, and the N. Y. Academy of Medicine. Most of the years 1877 and 1878 he spent in Europe, frequenting the medical schools and hospitals of London, Paris, Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna. After visiting Norway, Sweden, Russia, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, Spain, etc., he returned, and becoming associated with his father as partner has continued the practice of his profession since 1879, living at Deerhurst on the ancestral estate at Scotch Plains, and having his office in the old Homestead building on Market Street, Newark, N. J. In 1891 he was elected president of the Union County Medical Society, and has filled various offices of responsibility and trust both in and out of his profession. He has written more or less on different subjects, and is at present actively engaged in preparing and editing new editions of his father's writings, some of which have hitherto been unpublished.

MERCER, George Anderson, lawyer and soldier, was born at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 9, 1835, the son of Hugh Mercer, and grandson of Gen. Hugh Mercer of revolutionary fame, who was killed in the battle of Princeton. His paternal grandmother was the daughter of Cyrus Griffin, of Virginia, the president of the Continental congress. His mother, Mary Anderson, was a daughter of a prominent merchant of Savannah. Young Mercer was educated in his native city under the tutelage of William F. Feay, subsequently attended the school of Mr. Russell at New Haven, Conn., and in 1853 entered the sophomore class at Princeton, from which in 1856 he was graduated, attending later the law school of the University of Virginia. In 1858 he visited Europe, and returning to America the following year was admitted to the bar in Savannah, and began practice in 1860 with George A. Gordon. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Mercer entered the Confederate service as corporal in the "Republican Blues" of Savannah. Early in the war he received an appointment in the adjutant-general's department, and was first assigned to the staff of his father, Brig.-Gen. Mercer. He served with the western army, and in the battles around Atlanta in the divisions of Gen. W. H. T. Walker and Gen. Patrick Clebourne. In 1865, after having been captured and paroled, Col. Mercer returned to Savannah, and as soon as the civil courts were opened resumed the practice of his profession which soon became large and lucrative. From 1872 until 1874 he served in the Georgia legislature, which was his one political venture. Col. Mercer has always taken an active interest in the local affairs of his native city and in the development of her educational system. He is president of the board of education for the city of Savannah and the county of Chatham. He is also one of the trustees of the Chatham Academy, a director of the Georgia Historical Society, and curator of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences. Col Mercer was president of the board of trustees of the Savannah Medical College, and has at various times been connected with almost every public institution in the city. Although they differed in politics he was a warm personal friend of President Arthur who tendered him the position of United States district judge for the southern district of Georgia when Judge Erskine retired. The engrossing demands of Col. Mercer's large practice compelled him to decline the honor. He has always been a warm advocate of volunteer military organizations, and Dec. 27, 1886, was appointed colonel of the first volunteer regiment of Georgia located in Savannah, and is the ranking line

officer in the state. He was married during the civil war to Nannie Maury Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Va. She died in June, 1884, leaving four sons and one daughter.

SETON, Elizabeth Ann, philanthropist, and founder of the order of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul in America, was born in New York city, Aug. 23, 1774, the daughter of Dr. Richard and Catharine (Charlton) Bayley, both Episcopalians. The Bayleys were of good family in Norfolk county, England. Dr. Bayley's father came to America on a traveling tour, and met and married Miss Leconte, of French Huguenot descent, at New Rochelle, N. Y. The Setons were descended from the Lords Seton, now represented by the Earl of Winton. Mr. Seton, whose son married Miss Bayley, was chosen first cashier of the Bank of New York, which was considered a high compliment on account of his known English proclivities, and was on terms of friendship with Talleyrand, and other eminent men of that day. He remained loyal to the English cause, and was the last public notary for the city and province of New York during the war.

E. A. Seton

His seal is still in possession of the Seton family. He subsequently founded the house of Seton, Maitland & Co. In her twentieth year, Miss Bayley married William Seton, a merchant in good standing in New York city, who failed in 1800. Mrs. Seton early manifested a deep religious feeling, and although going much into society after her marriage, she devoted a great deal of her time to good works, visited the poor, was a member of the "Widows' Society of New York," and was frequently called a Protestant sister of charity. In 1803, her husband's health failing, she accompanied him with her oldest daughter to Italy, where he died a few weeks after their arrival. As soon as she could make arrangements to do so Mrs. Seton returned to America, where it was not long before she became a member of the Roman Catholic church. Having little or no property, in order to support herself and her five children, she opened a school in New York city, but met with small success. She was considering the advisability of removing to Canada, when Dr. William Louis Dubourg, president of St. Mary's College, suggested that she should open a school for girls in Baltimore. Acting upon this suggestion, with encouragement from Bishop Carroll, she removed to Baltimore in 1808, taking her three daughters with her, where she was warmly welcomed, and received considerable attention. She opened a boarding-school for girls, receiving only the daughters of Roman Catholic families. In the autumn a young lady from Europe joined her as assistant teacher, but having a desire to serve the poor, in 1809, with four others, she founded a school on a farm at Emmittsburg, Md., where they were soon joined by six more women. The members of the community were called "Sisters of St. Joseph," after the "daughters of charity" founded by St. Vincent de Paul in France. They suffered much from poverty and illness during the winter, but as the spring advanced they received several boarding and day pupils, and in June the school was quite flourishing. In 1811 Mrs. Seton adopted the rules and constitution of St. Vincent de Paul, with some modifications, and the community became a religious order, with the sanction of the highest ecclesiastical authority, and has since established houses in all parts of America. In 1817 it was incorporated by an act passed by the Maryland legislature. Subsequently a number of buildings were erected, including a residence for the sisters, a novitiate, boarding-school, school for poor children, and an orphan asylum. In 1814 Mother Seton sent three sisters to take charge of the orphan asylum in Philadelphia, and in 1817, at the request of the bishop of New York, three more established themselves in Prince street, New York city, where they received orphan children. According to the constitution of the order, no one was permitted to be elected to the office of mother-superior for more than two successive terms, but an exception was made in Mother Seton's favor, and she remained in office during her life, with the privilege of taking charge of her children and of their property. At the time of her death, there had been established more than twenty communities of sisters of charity, in charge of orphan asylums, free schools, boarding-schools, and hospitals, in the middle and southern states. Mother Seton was a woman of deep feeling, of a cultivated and refined mind, and had read extensively. She was fond of books, was gifted with literary and poetic tastes, was the author of several hymns, and possessed a great command of language, and charm of manner. She had an illness, in 1818, from which she never entirely recovered, and died at Emmittsburg Jan. 4, 1821.

TOWNSEND, Amos, business man, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., in 1831, the son of Aaron Townsend, a farmer, who came from a Quaker family. His mother was a daughter of Capt. Jacob Cox, a revolutionary soldier. Amos was given a good education, and at the age of fifteen entered a mercantile house, where he received a thorough business training. He was subsequently, for some years, engaged in business in Ohio. In 1856, at the outbreak of the troubles in Kansas, he was made marshal to the committee appointed by congress to investigate and report the condition of affairs. Soon after his return to Ohio he settled in Cleveland, where he became a member of the firm of Edwards, Townsend & Co., wholesale grocers. In 1865 he was elected to the city council, on which he served ten consecutive years, seven years as its president. In 1873 he was elected to represent Cuyahoga county in the constitutional convention, and in 1876 to represent the district of Cleveland in congress, to which body he was twice re-elected. His career was one of honor and usefulness. He served on various important committees while in congress; the introduction and passage of the letter-carriers' bill, and the law regulating the salaries and defining the duties of postal railway mail clerks being largely due to his efforts. He had charge of, and secured the passage of, several measures of great value to his constituents, among which may be named: large appropriations for the breakwater at Cleveland, and important additions to the government building. Mr. Townsend was the author of an able and exhaustive report adverse to bridging the Detroit river, which received the cordial indorsement of those connected with the shipping interests of the Northwest, and introduced and promoted the passage of numerous practical laws regulating the commerce and shipping interests of the country. On account of the pressing demands of his private business he declined to be again a candidate in 1882. He

Amos Townsend

is a man of fine intelligence, energetic, industrious, and full of public spirit, and is connected with a number of financial enterprises, being a director in banks, railways, iron companies, and other corporations. He has a warm, generous heart, is charitable, genial, and as popular in his social relations as he is strong, practical and true in his public life.

MANVILLE, Marion, author, was born at La Crosse, Wis., July 13, 1860, and is the only child of Helen A. Manville, well known as a contributor to various periodicals of the day. On her mother's side she is related to the sisters Alice and Phœbe Cary, and to Stephen A. Douglas. On her father's she is descended from the Man de Ville family of France and England. She began writing for the press at an early age, and is a contributor to the leading magazines; having traveled extensively in South America, Europe, and in Africa, and also in her own country, she has been able to embody much interesting experience in her fiction. Miss Manville is expert with the brush, and is an amateur sculptor as well as a conversationalist of fine abilities. Her first work, "Over the Divide," a collection of verse, was published in 1888, and she now has two books in press. She was married in September, 1891, to Charles Alvan Pope, an Englishman, a resident of Valparaiso, Chili.

Marion Manville

GIRTY, Simon, Indian interpreter and leader, was born in Pennsylvania in 1741, not far from the present city of Harrisburg. He was the son of an Irishman who emigrated to this country in middle age, and engaged in Indian trade. In 1730, after his arrival, he married an English girl named Mary Newton. Simon was his second son. The father having been killed by an Indian in a drunken frolic, his death was avenged by John Turner, an inmate of the household, who then married the widow. He was finally burned by the Indians, and Simon, with three brothers, went into captivity. He lived several years with the Senecas. For years after his release he was an interpreter in the service of the English government. During the early part of the American revolution he was on the whig side, at one time holding a lieutenant's commission, but in 1778 he turned renegade, and became a British Indian agent. With other tories he immediately went through the Indian country as far as Detroit, stirring up the savages against the colonists. His presence, in 1782, at the torture and death of Col. William Crawford is well remembered. Crawford was the leader of an unfortunate American expedition against Sandusky, and when taken prisoner was burned at the stake. While he was suffering he called to Girty, begging the latter to shoot him. In derision Girty told Crawford that "he had no gun, at the same time turning to an Indian and laughing heartily; by all his gestures he seemed delighted at the horrid scene." In August of that year Girty invaded Kentucky, and with about six hundred Indians attacked Bryant's Station, near Lexington. The approach of Daniel Boone, with reinforcements, led him to retreat. Boone pursued, and the battle of Blue Lick, the last great Indian battle on Kentucky soil, followed, resulting in severe disaster to the Americans. Girty also co-operated, in 1782, in the expulsion of Moravian missionaries from among the Wyandotte Indians. For many years subsequent to the revolution he led Indians in frequent attacks upon the American frontier. During the war of 1812 he aided the English. Girty was five feet nine inches in height, and heavy in frame, but very agile. His face was round and full, his neck short, his hair and eyes very black. He died in 1818.

DAVENPORT, William Bates, lawyer and public administrator, was born in New York city March 10, 1847, the son of Julius and Mary A. (Bates) Davenport. He is a descendant in the eighth generation from Rev. John Davenport, one of the founders of the New Haven colony, and known as the friend and protector of the famous "regicides" Goffe and Whalley and Dixwell, who signed the death warrant of Charles I. Through this branch Mr. Davenport traces his origin to Ormus de Davenport, who was residing in Cheshire, Eng., in 1086. Mr. Davenport's great grandfather, Maj. John Davenport, served in the war of the revolution, and rose from the ranks to that of major in command of the 9th Connecticut regiment, and afterward became a member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati. Through his grandmother on the paternal side, Mr. Davenport is descended from the Benedicts, of which family Judge Chas. L. Benedict of the U. S. district court is a representative. The maternal ancestors of Mr. Davenport were the Van Alsts, one of the Holland families who settled in Flushing, L. I., about 1636. Mr. Davenport was raised in Brooklyn, his parents having removed there during his infancy. He received his preparatory education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and was a member of the Yale class of '67, receiving in 1887 the honorary degree of A.M. from that institution. After leaving Yale he accepted a clerkship in the Metropolitan Insurance Co., and was soon after made cashier. He remained with that company from 1866 to 1868, and then entered the law department of the University of the City of New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He commenced practice in Brooklyn the same year, choosing that branch of the law known as equity and real estate, for which he was eminently fitted, owing to his business training and experience. His successful trial of cases before the surrogate's court soon brought him into prominence and he was retained in some of the most celebrated will cases tried in Kings county. Mr. Davenport was appointed public administrator in Kings county, Feb. 20, 1889, a position which he has continued to fill with great honor and ability. He was married in 1874 to Charlotte C. Shepherd of Philadelphia. He is a member of several clubs and societies of Brooklyn, including the St. Nicholas and New England.

Wm B. Davenport

MAYO, Sarah Carter Edgarton, author, was born March 17, 1819, at Shirley, Mass. She began to write when very young, both prose and verse, which were distinguished by delicacy of execution and tenderness of feeling. She was the editor of "The Ladies' Repository," which was published in Boston; and also edited an annual called "The Rose of Sharon," for nine years. She published several books: "The Palfreys," "Ellen Clifford," "The Poetry of Women," a "Memoir and Poems of Mrs. Julia H. Scott," and others. In 1846 she married

Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Gloucester, Mass., and continued her literary labors until her death, which occurred July 9, 1848.

WARREN, Francis E., senator, was born at Hinsdale, Mass., June 20, 1840, and was educated in the common schools and at Hinsdale Academy. He enlisted as a private in the Federal army in 1862, serving until the close of the war. From 1865 to 1868 he was engaged in farming and cattle-raising in his native state, at the same time acting as captain in the Massachusetts militia. In the spring of 1868 he removed to Wyoming Ty., where he embarked extensively in trade and cattle-raising. As a republican he participated actively in territorial politics, was president of the Wyoming council in 1873 and a second time a member of that body in 1884. He has also been mayor of Cheyenne and treasurer of Wyoming. He attended the republican national convention of 1888 as a delegate, was appointed governor of Wyoming the same year by President Arthur and reappointed in 1889 by President Harrison. Sept. 11, 1890, after the territory was admitted as a state, he was duly elected the first governor under the new régime. Nov. 18, 1890, he was chosen to the U. S. senate, in which body he took his seat Dec. 1, 1890, for the term expiring March 3, 1893.

F. E. Warren

LANIER, Sidney, poet, was born at Macon, Ga., Feb. 3, 1842, the son of Robert S. and Mary (Anderson) Lanier. On his paternal side he was of Huguenot descent. His earliest known ancestor, Jerome Lanier, was attached to the court of Queen Elizabeth, whose son Nicholas was in high favor with James I. and Charles I., and whose grandson, Nicholas, was a favorite with Charles II. Thomas Lanier emigrated to America, with others, in 1716, and settled on a grant of land, part of which is now included in the city of Richmond, Va. Another Lanier married an aunt of George Washington. Sidney's mother was of Scotch descent, and was a talented woman, possessing the gifts of music, poetry and oratory. Sidney's first passion was for music, and as a child he learned to play on several musical instruments, particularly the flute, of which he subsequently became a master. At the age of fourteen he entered the sophomore class at Oglethorpe College, Midway, Ga., and was graduated at eighteen with honors, having lost a year as clerk in the Macon post-office. Immediately on graduation he became tutor in the college, remaining there until the outbreak of the civil war. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, with the Macon volunteers, of the 3d Georgia battalion, the first military organization to leave Georgia for Virginia, and served as a private to the close of the war, having three times refused promotion in order that he might not be separated from his younger brother, to whom he was tenderly attached. After the battle of Malvern Hill, he was transferred to the signal service, with headquarters at Petersburg, where he first felt the premonitions of the disease (consumption) that finally caused his death. In 1863 he served in Virginia and North Carolina. Later he had command of a vessel that ran the blockade, was captured, was a prisoner for five months in Point Lookout prison at Fortress Monroe, and was exchanged with his flute, near the close of the war. He had a horror of war, and in his novel, "Tiger Lilies," written two years later in the space of three weeks, he pictured war as "a strange, enormous, terrible flower," and tells how damp are its shades and how unhealthy its odors. The next two years he passed in Montgomery, Ala., as a clerk, took charge of an academy at Prattville, Ala., in September, 1867, and in December married Mary Day, daughter of Charles Day, of Macon, Ga. In the first month of the new year he suffered his first hemorrhage from the lungs, and in the spring returned to Macon, where he remained studying and practicing law with his father until 1872, when he visited Texas in search of health, and subsequently, in the autumn of 1873, settled in Baltimore, Md., under an engagement as first flute for the Peabody symphony concerts. Often, for months together, he was too ill to work, and was obliged to make extended visits to Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, hoping the change of climate would benefit his health. In 1874 "Corn" appeared in "Lippincott's Magazine," and brought him many admirers, including Bayard Taylor, at whose suggestion he was selected to write the words of the cantata for the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. In the autumn of that year he once more sought a milder climate for his health, and a year later returned to Baltimore, where he again became a member of the Peabody orchestra, and played there during three winters. He delivered a private course of lectures on Elizabethan verse, followed by a Shakespeare course, in which he received much encouragement. Finally, on his birthday, in 1879, he received notice of his appointment as lecturer in English literature at the Johns Hopkins University, which gave him the first assured income since his marriage. The previous summer he wrote, in six weeks, his "Science of English Verse," concerning which the "Nation" says: "The characteristic feature of Mr. Lanier's treatise is the application of the principles and notations of music to English verse. . . . In a learned and interesting preface Mr. Lanier gives an historical sketch of the attempts to construct a theory of the technic of English verse. He thinks this sketch justifies a new attempt. . . . The whole work shows extensive reading and a refined taste both in poetry and in music." In December he came very near death, and when too weak to raise food to his mouth he wrote "Sunrise," which ranks among his best poems. During the winter, notwithstanding continued illness, he attended rehearsals and concerts at the Peabody, and delivered ten lectures a week, those delivered at the university being subsequently published in book form with the title "The English Novel." A critic says of his "Song of the Chattahoochee" "that it deserves a place beside Tennyson's 'Brook';" that it strikes a higher key, and is scarcely less musical. E. C. Stedman has raised the question whether Lanier's "extreme conjunction" of the artistic with the poetic temperament, which he thinks no man has more clearly displayed, did not hamper and delay his power of adequate expression to a certain extent. Lanier had "a passion for the exact truth," and would be satisfied with nothing less than all of it. Of his work it has been said that "one thread of purpose runs through it all. This thread is found in his fervid love for his fellow-men, and his never-ceasing endeavors to kindle an enthusiasm for beauty, purity, nobility of life, which he held it the poet's first duty to teach and to exemplify." Concerning the English appreciation of his

Sidney Lanier.

genius, we quote from the "Spectator:" "Lanier died so early that he did not really show us more than the bud of his genius, but if he had lived ten years longer, he would, we believe, have ranked high among English poets, and probably above every American poet of the past. As it is, we think there is more of genius in this volume ("The Harlequin of Dreams") than in all Poe's poems, or all Longfellow's, or all Lowell's (the humorous poems excepted); and the poetry is, we think, of the kind that gains on us by familiarity instead of losing ground." Besides the works mentioned, Mr. Lanier wrote and published several books for boys on the early tales of chivalry, and a book about Florida. During the summer of 1881 he was advised to try camp life, and a place near Asheville, N. C., was selected. In August he removed to Lynn, Polk Co., N. C., and died there Sept. 7, 1881.

MARSH, George Perkins, diplomat, was born at Woodstock, Vt., March 15, 1801. He was educated at Dartmouth College, and having studied law, was admitted to the bar at Burlington, Vt., in 1823. He became early interested in politics, and after serving a term in the Vermont legislature was in 1842 elected to congress, in which body he served until 1849, when he was appointed minister to Turkey. In 1852 he resigned this post to go upon a special mission to Greece, and this being successfully accomplished, he returned to this country, where he held various honorable offices in his native state until 1861, when he was appointed minister to Italy. This position he held under no less than five administrations, for twenty-one years, the longest term of continuous diplomatic service ever performed by an American. He ranked high as a diplomat, and also acquired distinction as a philologist. He published several books on the Icelandic and English languages, and in addition a volume, entitled the "Earth as Modified by Human Action." He died July 23, 1882.

ST. JOHN, William Pope, banker, was born in Mobile, Ala., Feb. 19, 1849, the son of Newton St. John, banker, of the firm of St. John, Powers & Co. of Mobile, Ala., for twenty-five years agents in the South for Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. of London. His mother was a daughter of Alexander Pope of Delaware and Dorothy Bibb of Georgia, the latter a sister of Thomas Bibb, the first governor of Alabama, and for whose family Bibb county, Ga., was named. A paternal ancestor was one of the two brothers St. John, mentioned in Trumbull's "Connecticut." Young St. John began his education in Mobile, continued it in Europe, and on his return passed one year at Andover, Mass. His first business employment was in a banking-house in Wall street, New York. In the same city he subsequently filled clerkships in several different kinds of business and always with houses prominent in their line, having under his control and management during a period of four years the sales, prices and credits for the leading firm of sugar refiners in the United States, for which the yearly sales were said to exceed the sum of $50,000,000. In January, 1881, he was elected cashier of the Mercantile National Bank of New York city, and two years later was made its president, a position which he still holds (1892). During his incumbency of this office, the Mercantile National Bank's deposits increased, in ten years, from an average of $3,500,000 to more than $11,000,000, while over $1,000,000 have been accumulated from the earnings, after constant payments of semi-annual dividends; and the market price of the capital stock has advanced from eighty-five cents to $2.25 on the dollar. Mr. St. John is also a director in other banks, and trustee in several financial organizations, is a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association and of the finance committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Mr. St. John has been a frequent and valued contributor to financial newspapers, magazines and other literary publications, and has published important original pamphlets on economic topics. He has been conspicuous among bankers for his earnestness in urging the historic basis for the argument in behalf of the equally free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver in the United States, disputing as unhistoric the antagonistic statements of Senator Sherman and others. He has been called the "Apostle of free coinage for silver." Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A.

INGERSOLL, Jared, statesman, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1750. His father was agent for the colony of Connecticut in England in 1757, and in 1765 was appointed stamp-master for New England, under the obnoxious British stamp act. The indignant populace forced him to resign this office Aug. 24th of that year. In 1770 he was appointed English admiralty judge for Pennsylvania, and removed from Connecticut to Philadelphia. Jared Ingersoll was graduated from Yale College in 1766, and went to the same city in 1778 to practice law, under the encouragement of President Joseph Reed, at Philadelphia, Pa., having previously studied law in the Middle Temple, London, Eng., for five years. He remained in active practice in Philadelphia, until his death, espousing the cause of the colonies in the American revolution. In Paris, France, he made the acquaintance of Dr. Franklin. He served in the Continental congress in 1780–81, and was a delegate from Pennsylvania in the convention to frame the Federal constitution. He was the first attorney-general of the state of Pennsylvania, and filled the office a second time; but he declined the appointment of chief justice of the Federal court. In 1812 he was federal candidate for vice-president of the United States. At the time of his death he was presiding judge of the district court of Philadelphia county. He was the author of a rare pamphlet on the Stamp Act (New Haven, Conn., 1766). Judge Ingersoll was a zealous devotee of his profession and it was said of him by Horace Binney: "In his full vigor, which continued for nearly twenty years after the year 1797, I regard him as having been, without comparison, the most efficient manager of an important jury-trial among all the able men who were then of the bar of Philadelphia. He died Oct. 31, 1822.

Jared Ingersoll

MASSIE, Nathaniel, pioneer, was born in Goochland county, Va., Dec. 28, 1763. Though a mere boy at the time, he served in the revolutionary war. At twenty years of age he emigrated to Kentucky and became an expert surveyor, leading, in 1790, a party engaged in locating land warrants in the unsettled territory to the northward, and making the first settlement in the Virginia military reservation in 1791. From this point he made various surveying expeditions into the wilderness with a view of making it accessible to settlement. In the spring of 1795 he persuaded a band of about sixty Ken

tuckians who had conceived a dislike to slavery, to take up lots on a tract of land which he himself owned and had laid out for a town, and to which he gave the Indian name of Chillicothe. In this and other ways he contributed largely to the development of the state. In 1807, after having held a number of minor civil positions, he was elected governor of the state of Ohio, but declined to serve. He died at Paint Creek Falls, O., Nov. 13, 1813, being at that time one of the principal landowners in the state.

ELLIOTT, Theodore Bates, lawyer, was born in Wayne county, N. Y., July 12, 1836. His grandfather, Ezekiel Elliott, was a civil engineer and farmer, who located some time prior to 1750 in Grafton county, N. H. Ezekiel Elliott was an ardent patriot during the revolutionary struggle, and commanded a company of New Hampshire volunteers in that war. Ezekiel Elliott was the father of thirteen children, of whom the youngest was George Washington Elliott, who was the father of Theodore Bates Elliott. George W., after entering Dartmouth College, was graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary, and entered the ministry as a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. His first wife was Nancy Fisk; upon her death he married Susan Caroline Bates, daughter of David Stanhope Bates of Rochester, N. Y. By her he had three children—Caroline, who died in infancy, Eugene S. and Theodore Bates Elliott, the subject of this sketch. The Rev. Geo. W. Elliott accepted the charge of a church in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., and located there with his family in 1852. Theodore Bates Elliott received a classical education at the Milwaukee University, and was graduated at the head of his class. He afterward filled the position of tutor in the same institution, occupying his spare hours in reading law. He was admitted to the bar of Milwaukee county in 1859; in 1867 he formed a partnership with James G. Jenkins (now judge of the U. S. district court), became one of the firm of Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler when it was organized in 1874 and continued a member of that firm until his death. In 1868 he married Lillian Worcester, by whom he had one child, Caroline May Elliott. In the death of Mr. Elliott the bar of Wisconsin lost one of its brightest ornaments. He made no pretence to oratorical ability, and seldom undertook the duties of an advocate in court, preferring the more secluded but no less arduous tasks of advisory counsel, but he was peculiarly happy as a speaker, and his lucid style of reasoning made him very effective as a debater. As an office lawyer he was exceptionally successful; no member of the Wisconsin bar ever had a more numerous clientage, no lawyer was ever held in higher esteem by his clients. With a personal magnetism that attracted he combined a sympathetic nature and an integrity of purpose that won the affection while it secured the esteem of those who sought his professional aid. His judgment was singularly correct, his reading was extensive, and his devotion to the interests of his clients was untiring; he was an able lawyer and an honest man. The keynote of his character was struck in one of the closing incidents of his life. As he lay upon his death-bed with a mangled and bleeding body he saw among his attendants the nurse of his father. Forgetful of his own suffering and thinking only of his old father, he rebuked the nurse for having left him, insisted on her immediate return, and charged her to take greater care of his father's comfort. The act was characteristic and contained the secret of the universal love that was felt for him by all of his associates. He was as true to others as to himself. He died Jan. 11, 1883, from injuries received in the Newhall house fire.

Theo B Elliott

ELLIOTT, Eugene Stanhope, lawyer, was born in Vermillion county, Ill., Aug. 13, 1842. He was the son of the Rev. Geo. W. Elliott (q.v. in sketch of Theodore B. Elliott), attended the Milwaukee University and Milwaukee High School, and entered Dartmouth College in 1861. He abandoned his studies to enter the Federal army, enlisting as a private in company B of the 7th quadron, 1st regiment, of Rhode Island cavalry. Company B was composed entirely of college boys, principally from Dartmouth and Union Colleges, and Norwich Military Academy. Upon leaving the army Mr. Elliott entered the law office of D. G. Hooker in Milwaukee as a student. In 1866 he purchased a half interest in the Milwaukee "Journal of Commerce," and in 1868 assumed entire charge of that paper, which he finally sold out to resume the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Milwaukee in 1876. In 1886 was nominated for the office of city attorney of Milwaukee upon the republican ticket, and was elected. Was re-elected in 1888, and was renominated by the republican party in 1890. The election of that year was controlled by the issue as to whether the state should compel all children under the age of fourteen years to attend some school where reading, writing, arithmetic and United States history were taught in the English language. The republican party endorsed the affirmative of that issue and was beaten. In 1886 Mr. Elliott entered the law firm of Frisby, Gilson & Elliott, which was dissolved by the death of Judge Frisby and the elevation of Mr. Gilson to the bench, whereupon Mr. Elliott formed a partnership with Charles T. Hickox, under the firm name of Elliott & Hickox. Mr. Elliott was married in 1865 to Catherine E. Dousman, daughter of George D. Dousman who was one of the pioneer settlers of Milwaukee. They have had four children, Lillian, George Theodore, Katherine and Edward S., of whom the first three are now living. His daughter Lillian was married to William Jay McElroy of Milwaukee. Mr. Elliott has always taken great interest in Masonry, and held the position of grand master of Wisconsin during the years 1886–87. He is a member of the E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1 G. A. R. of Milwaukee.

Eugene S. Elliott.

GIBSON, William, surgeon, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 14, 1788. He was a fine classical scholar, a graduate of Princeton. He received his medical education at the University of Edinburgh. His graduation thesis descriptive of "Necrosis" was written in Latin, and greatly admired for its classical style, and the accuracy of its delineations. After he had completed his studies in Scotland, he further pursued them in Paris and London, where he became acquainted with the great masters in medicine and surgery, and was afforded special advantages for the study of military surgery through his acquaintance with Sir Charles Bell, of whom he was an ardent admirer. In 1819 he succeeded Dr. Physick in the chair of surgery, which he held until 1855, when, on account of age and infirmities he resigned and retired to private life. He began practicing medicine in Baltimore after his return to America and was one of the first professors of surgery in the University of Maryland. He did valu-

able service during the Baltimore riots in 1812. He went abroad in 1814 and remained in Europe for four or five years. During his stay there he participated in the battle of Waterloo on the side of the allied forces, and received a slight wound. He also traveled in the remote parts of Africa and Asia. He was the first to tie the internal iliac artery, and although the case terminated fatally, he made a precedent that other surgeons afterward successfully followed. His greatest feat, which made his name celebrated in Europe and America, was the performance of the Cæsarean section twice upon one woman, saving mother and child in both instances. In 1824 he published the "Institutes and Practice of Surgery," which was designed principally as a text-book for his pupils. It had however, a wide circulation, and reached its sixth edition. He made other contributions to literature which were well received. He was a personal friend of Lord Byron and numbered among his medical friends such surgeons as Sir Astley Cooper, Velpeau, Abernethy, Hastings and Halford. He was an able and impressive lecturer, and never failed to command the attention of his class. His prominent characteristics on the platform were clearness, accuracy and earnestness. He died at Savannah, Ga., March 2, 1868.

RYALS, Garland Mitchell, legislator and truck farmer, was born in Cumberland county, Va., May 27, 1839. His father's ancestors came from Wales, his great-grandfather settling in Westmoreland county, Va. His father, V. C. Ryals, through his mother, was from the famous Cabell family. His mother, Hardenia C. Mitchell, of Louise county, Va., was daughter of a gallant revolutionary colonel. Garland had an academic education, and was deputy sheriff of his county before twenty-one. He entered the war in the Cumberland troop of cavalry, an old organization dating from the revolution, of which his father was a member. He was color sergeant of his company in the 4th Virginia cavalry, afterward the 3d Virginia cavalry; became second sergeant; was commissioned in the fall of 1861 second lieutenant; served in the West with the 1st Kentucky cavalry; was on staff duty with Gen. Helm's brigade; returned to Virginia in the fall of 1862; was promoted to be captain and major of cavalry and served on the staffs of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, Gen. Jeb Stuart, Gen. Wade Hampton and again with Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, gallantly fighting up to Appomattox. After the war he settled in Nelson county, Va., merchandizing, railroading and farming. In 1869 he removed to Savannah, Ga., and did a drayage business for six years, and then connected with it a cotton farm in Screven county, and a truck farm in Chatham county. In 1880 he sold out all but his truck business, finding himself in debt. He has since pursued the truck farming successfully. He was in 1880 delegate to the state democratic convention and in 1890 state representative. He has been almost continuously chairman of the democratic executive committee of his congressional district for twelve years. Maj. Ryals was a distinguished and valuable officer. He was promoted from sergeant to lieutenant for "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the peninsula. He has been an active leader in political matters and a useful legislator, but his greatest achievement has been that he has made himself the leader of the great truck industry of the South by initiating business methods in it as its only means of success, earning in the business a farm of 125 acres, working twenty-five hands regularly, and 200 hands at times; shipping and selling at home as much as $25,000 worth of vegetables and farm products in a year, and paying $4,000 in freight. He is a gentleman of sterling qualities and marked influence and public spirit. He married in Virginia, in 1864, Elizabeth Kennedy, who died in 1870; and in 1871, in Greenville, S. C., Anna Ware. He has five children—four by his present estimable wife.

G. M. Ryals

GRASSE, François Joseph Paul, Count de, Marquis de Grasse-Tilly, commander of a French fleet engaged in the revolutionary war, was born in Provence, France, in 1723. He joined the naval service of the Knights of Malta in 1734, when he was only eleven years old, and served during the Turkish and Moorish wars. He was lieutenant of a frigate in 1742, and was captured by the British and imprisoned in England for some time, when he was exchanged. He served during the seven years' war, and was present at the attack on, and capture of, Minorca. He also fought in the East Indies, when he was made captain and chief of squadron. In 1781 he was placed in command of a French fleet, and ordered to America to assist the patriots in their war against the British. The Count de Grasse appeared upon the scene at a most important juncture, when Gen. Washington was confronting Cornwallis with his army at Yorktown, and when the war was practically to be decided. At this time, on Apr. 13, 1781, De Grasse sailed from the West Indies for the Chesapeake, in command of twenty-nine sail, having on board 3,000 troops, commanded by Marquis St. Simon. At the end of August the fleet arrived at Cape Henry, to which point Lafayette had sent a messenger for the purpose of informing De Grasse of the exact position of the armies in Virginia. Lord Rodney, who was at the time with his fleet in New York bay, did not leave Sandy Hook in time to prevent the French fleet from entering Chesapeake bay, although he was fully informed of the intended movements of De Grasse after leaving the West Indies. The latter accordingly blockaded the York and James rivers, and, having landed his men, cut off Cornwallis's retreat. There was an engagement, in which the French were victorious. On Sept. 17th Washington, Rochambeau, Knox and Duportail went on board the flagship of the French squadron, the Ville de Paris, when the arrangements were made for the attack on Cornwallis. In planning the battle, the Americans had the right wing and the French the left. Cornwallis, however, surrendered without fighting, and congress voted thanks to De Grasse and his troops. De Grasse soon after sailed for the West Indies, Washington having made him a present of two fine horses before he left as evidence of his personal esteem and regard for him. His success in the West Indies was unqualified. He captured St. Christopher, Nevis and Mt. Serrat, and re-established the naval power of France on those waters. On Apr. 9, 1782, in combination with the Spanish squadron, De Grasse had a slight engagement with the fleet of Lord Rodney at St. Domingue. Three days later Rodney's squadron completely defeated the French fleet, and sunk the Ville de Paris. After this misfortune De Grasse returned to France, and being out of favor with the king, the remainder of his life was very unhappy. He died Jan. 11, 1788.

GILFERT, Agnes Holman, actress, was born in England in 1793, and made her first appearance on the stage at the Haymarket theatre, London, on

Aug. 22, 1811 as Belvidera in "Venice Preserved." She came to the United States in the following year and made her American *début* at the Park theatre, New York, as Lady Townley in "The Provoked Husband." Her rise in her profession was phenomenal, and three years after she entered the professional ranks she commanded and received $200 per night for her services, the first actress who ever received that salary in this country. Beyond compare as Lady Townley, for many years she ranked as the finest interpreter of genteel comedy on the American stage, while her abilities in tragic rôles were of no mean order. In 1815 she became the wife of Charles Gilfert, long the manager of the Bowery theatre, New York. Upon the death of her husband in 1829 she retired from the stage. She died in Philadelphia in extreme poverty, in 1833.

PECK, George Washington, governor of Wisconsin, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1840. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin and settled near Whitewater, where he received his education at the public schools. When he was fifteen he entered the printing office of the Whitewater "Register," subsequently helped to start the Jefferson county "Republican," and after selling out his interest in it, he set type in the office of the "State Journal," Madison, Wis. From there he enlisted as a private in the 4th cavalry at the outbreak of the civil war, and returned home four years later, a second lieutenant. He then started the Ripon "Representative," but sold it not long afterward and removed to New York, where he was one of the editors of Pomeroy's "Democrat" for three years, after which he edited the La Crosse edition of the same paper, bought a half-interest in it in 1874, and started Peck's "Sun," removing it to Milwaukee four years later. While in La Crosse he was chief of police for a year, and was also chief clerk of the democratic assembly in 1874. It was in 1878 that Mr. Peck took his paper to Milwaukee and achieved his first permanent success, the paper soon reaching a circulation of 80,000. For ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile and entertaining writers in the country, and he has delineated every phase of country newspaper life, the army, domestic experience, travel and city adventure. In his public speaking, as well as in his newspaper writing, he bubbles over with fun. With the exception of his term as clerk of the Wisconsin assembly, Mr. Peck took no part in politics until 1890, when he was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the democratic ticket, by a majority of over 6,000 votes, a victory which secured him the nomination of that party for governor in the following August. The platform of the nominating convention vigorously denounced the "Bennett Bill," passed by the republican legislature of the preceding year. This made education in the English language compulsory for every child in the state, thereby greatly offending both the Roman Catholic and the Lutheran elements, who considered such a restriction an interference with their personal liberty, and the campaign gave rise to much ill feeling. The campaign was fought out on this issue, and resulted in a victory for the democrats, who elected Mayor Peck to the governorship by a large majority. Among his published works are: "Peck's Bad Boy and His Pa," "The Groceryman and Peek's Bad Boy: Continuation of Peck's Bad Boy." In 1860 he married Francena Rowley, of Delavan, Wis., and has two sons.

Geo. W. Peck

MARVEL, Robert, faster, was born in Sussex county, Del., Oct. 7, 1805. In early life he followed the sea for some seven years, but in 1833 removed to the West, and settled in Pike township, near Indianapolis, Ind. Nothing in his life calls for especial notice but an extraordinary fast, which he began in his eighty-fourth year, and continued for sixty-seven days, attracting the attention, not only of the general public, but of medical men throughout the country. On June 13, 1889, Mr. Marvel ate his last regular meal. For thirty-eight days he took absolutely nothing into his stomach. On the thirty-ninth day he drank a small quantity of milk, and at irregular intervals continued to do so. Altogether he drank not to exceed one gallon of milk in the sixty-seven days that elapsed after he began to fast. The effect of this abstinence was that he reduced himself to a living skeleton. He was regularly attended by a well-known physician, but he resisted all proffered food. After fasting a full month, he one day arose from his bed, and, seizing a pan of water that stood near, drank some of it. Afterward milk and water were left near him, and occasionally he would rise from bed, and drink a little. During the last week of his life he left his bed only at long intervals, when he would spring up, and wander about the house. He evidently suffered severely, though everything possible was done for his comfort. His fast is the longest on record, so far as is known The longest other case of voluntary fasting was that of Tanner, who ate nothing and drank only water during forty days. Marvel died Aug. 19, 1889.

EASTBURN, George, educator, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Nov. 25, 1838. His paternal ancestor, Robert Eastburn, came from Yorkshire, Eng., to Philadelphia in 1713. His mother is a descendant in the fourth generation of John Satcher, a friend of William Penn, who was left in charge of the domestic affairs of Pennsbury at the time of Penn's return to England. Mr. Eastburn's ancestors on both sides were prominent and influential members of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania. After attending the public schools near his home, and the Friends' Central School in Philadelphia, he engaged in teaching, and soon became so devotedly interested in the work of educating the young that he determined to make teaching his profession. In 1862 he enlisted in the 11th Pennsylvania regiment at the time of the first Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania He left the military service on account of sickness, and, after he had regained his health, entered Yale College, 1863, and was graduated with the degree of B.A., 1868; in the meantime he spent one year in teaching to furnish funds to complete his college course. The same year of his graduation he founded an English and classical school on Broad street, Philadelphia, and has since conducted it with great success, and has fitted a large number of young men for the best colleges in this country. As a teacher he is highly honored and respected by his pupils, and exerts a strong and healthful influence in moulding their future life and character. In 1880 Mr. Eastburn was solicited, both by the late President Allen and the members of the Board of City Trusts, to accept the vice-presidency of Girard Col-

Geo Eastburn

lege, with the view of being trained for the duties of the presidency, but as he had just then realized the great object of his life, he preferred to conduct a school of his own, and hence declined the proffered election. In February, 1889, he delivered an address on the "Metric System" before the National Association of Builders, at their annual meeting held in Philadelphia. Another lecture of his on the same subject was published by the American Metrological Society, of whose council Prof. Eastburn is a member. In 1871 Yale College gave him the degree of M.A., and Princeton College conferred on him the degree of Ph.D. in 1890.

INMAN, Samuel Martin, cotton merchant, was born at Dandridge, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1843. His great-grandfather, Abednego Inman, was a gallant revolutionary soldier of English descent, a farmer and Presbyterian, and his great-grandmother, Miss Thompson, a Virginia lady of Scotch-Irish family. His father is Shadrack W. Inman, a successful merchant, still living an honored old age, and his mother Mrs. Jane (Martin) Hamilton. During vacations his judicious sire disciplined him in industry and steady habits by farm and store work, and he attended Maryville and Princeton Colleges, until at eighteen his studies were interrupted by the war, through which he served in the 1st Tennessee cavalry as private and lieutenant, acting at the end on division staff duty, and doing the soldier rôle with the same completeness that has marked his whole stainless and valuable career. In 1866 he did business a year in Augusta, Ga., and in 1867 removed to Atlanta, Ga., forming with his father the cotton house of S. W. Inman & son, which upon his father's return to Tennessee in 1870 became the great firm of S. M. Inman & Co., doing the largest cotton trade of the South, and probably in the world. He married, in 1868, Rennie Dick of Rome, Ga., who after a beautiful life died in 1890. Coming from a line of sturdy ancestors, Mr. Inman is by heredity an exemplar of health and morals, and his life has been marked by rare excellence and extraordinary capacity and success. His rounded character of blameless life and mercantile genius, given to kingly Southern Cotton, the monarch of the world's trade, have made him an undisputed moral and commercial leader, and with intuitive judgment of men he has drawn to him the best partners and workers, and with consummate ability and enterprise created the most colossal cotton business of the South, amassing a fortune nobly used. Commercial genius runs in the family. His brothers, John H. and Hugh, and two kinsmen, Wm. H. and Walker Inman, have become self-made millionaires, John being president of the Richmond Terminal Co. with its 11,000 miles of railway threading the South, and large system of ocean steamships. Mr. Inman is a geniune Christian philanthropist and temperance leader, generous in charity, and public spirited. He was a chief founder and one of the commissioners of the Georgia School of Technology. He is a large stockholder in the Constitution Publishing Co., the East Atlanta Land Co., and a host of similar enterprises. He has repeatedly declined public trusts pressed upon him unsought by popular confidence. His manly strength and firmness are set off by a perennial and gentle amiability, which perhaps lies at the foundation of his remarkable success.

GIFFORD, Sandford Robinson, painter, was born at Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 10, 1823. Soon after his birth his father became the proprietor of some iron works at Hudson, N. Y., and removed there with his family. Sandford's boyhood therefore was passed within sight of the Hudson river and the Catskill mountains, in a region peculiarly calculated to develop an artistic temperament. He was carefully educated in the schools of the neighborhood, and at nineteen years of age entered Brown University, remaining until the close of his sophomore year. Then, having determined to become a painter, he went to New York city, where he found a competent teacher in John Rubens Smith. During the civil war he was twice called to do duty as a member of the famous New York 7th regiment, and from the experiences of camp life he constructed several works. He early visited the studios of Europe, traveled in Egypt, Turkey and Greece in 1868, and several years later made art tours to the lakes of the Northwest and to the Rocky Mountains. He devoted himself almost entirely to landscape and in this *genre* was one of the most successful of American artists, being made a National Academician in 1854. He excelled in the production of atmospheric effect, particularly in the rendering of sunset skies and light reflected on still water. Among his best works may be mentioned: "Mt. Mansfield" (1869); "Lake Georgio, Venice" (1870); "Near Palmero" (1876); and "Fire Island Beach" (1877). He died in New York city Aug. 29, 1880.

PENROSE, Richard Alexander Fullerton, physician, was born at Carlisle, Pa., March 24, 1827. He is a descendant of William Biddle, an intimate friend of William Penn, and the founder of the Biddle family of Philadelphia. His grandfather, Clement Biddle Penrose, was one of three commissioners for the territory ceded by France to the United States. His father, Charles Bingham Penrose, was a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, speaker of the senate of Pennsylvania for some years, solicitor of the U. S. treasury from 1841 to 1844; one of the editors of the Penrose & Watts, "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania," and, at the time of his death in 1857, a leading member of the Pennsylvania senate. He was a man of elegant manners, great energy and brilliant intellect. The subject of this sketch was educated at Dickinson College, from which he was graduated in 1846. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1849, after which he became resident physician at Pennsylvania Hospital for three years. He began practising in Philadelphia in 1853, and soon rose to eminence in his profession. The wards of the Philadelphia Hospital in 1854 were opened to medical instruction, mainly through his influence and energy. He was then elected consulting surgeon to the institution and commenced the delivery of clinical lectures on diseases of women and children. He soon gained wide popularity as a medical lecturer, and was also a very successful private instructor in his profession, encouraging students under him to aim at a high standard of medical attainments. In 1863 he became professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the University of Pennsylvania. He filled the position with distinguished ability for more than a quarter of a century, during which he greatly aided

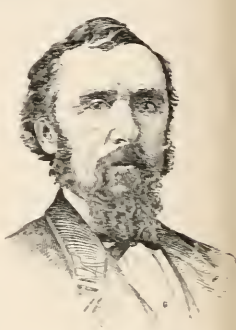
in moulding the characters and directing the future of the thousands of young men who were educated at that institution. He brought to the lecture-room a wide and successful professional experience of which much of his instruction was a clear and careful presentation. This constituted the charm of his professional instruction, and made him strong with the students under him. His contributions to medical literature are characterized by clearness and force, and are all on practical subjects. Dr. Penrose was one of the founders of the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, of the American Gynecological Society, of the Gynecian Hospital, and is a member of many learned societies. In 1872 Dickinson College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

Boies Penrose

PENROSE, Boies, lawyer and author, son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1860. On the maternal side he is a descendant of the Thomas family of Maryland, and of the Boies family of Massachusetts, whose founder assisted in constructing the breastworks on Bunker Hill the night before the memorable battle. His early education was acquired with private tutors and at the Episcopal Academy in his native city. At the age of sixteen he entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1881. He was one of five selected from a class of 250 to deliver orations on commencement day, his subject being "Martin Van Buren as a Politician." He studied law under the direction of Wayne MacVeagh (q. v.) and George Tucker Bispham, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and then associated in the practice of his profession with S. Davis Page and Edward P. Allinson, under the firm name of Page, Allinson & Penrose. He took an active interest in politics, and was elected the following year, by the republicans, a member of the state legislature. In 1885 he aided materially in securing the passage of a reform charter for Philadelphia, known as the "Bullitt Bill." His successful career as a member of the house of representatives won him promotion, and in 1886 he was elected to represent the wealthiest and most influential district of Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania senate. His devotion to the cause of legislation and to the interests, not only of his constituents, but of the entire city, secured for him a re-election to the senate of 1890, of which he was made president *pro tempore*. Mr. Penrose possesses superior mental endowments, is well versed in the legal literature and the political history of this country, is strong in debate and a good parliamentarian. He is one of the foremost representatives of Pennsylvania, and ranks high among the young class of public men in this country. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia. In 1887, at the request of Johns Hopkins University, he wrote, in connection with Edward P. Allinson, for the university studies on historical and political science, a "History of the City Government of Philadelphia," and while engaged upon this work he discovered the original charter of the city, which had been granted by William Penn in 1699. Under this charter Humphry Murray was mayor. The document had been in the possession of the Biddle family for more than a century, and its discovery is regarded as an interesting and important event in the history of Philadelphia. Under the charter of 1701, previously thought to be the original charter, Edward Shippen was first mayor. Mr. Penrose also wrote several chapters on municipal subjects for the "American and English Encyclopædia of Law."

MARTINDALE, John Henry, soldier, was born at Sandy Hill, N. Y., March 20, 1815. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1835, but resigned in 1836, and studied law. During the war he held several important commands. For gallantry at Malvern Hill he was brevetted major-general. He was attorney-general of the state of New York from 1866 to 1868, and discharged its duties with signal ability. He died Dec. 13, 1881.

MARKS, Solon, surgeon, was born in Stockbridge, Vt., July 27, 1827. His early education was procured in the common schools of his native state, and at the age of sixteen he entered the academy at Royalton, Windsor Co., Vt., for a full course of instruction. In 1848 he went to Wisconsin. Soon after his arrival he commenced the study of medicine and was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. In 1853 Dr. Marks found almost immediately a field of usefulness at Jefferson, Wis., where he remained until 1856, when he removed to Stevens Point. The cannonade of Fort Sumter was a challenge to the field which Dr. Marks could not resist, and full of patriotism he tendered his services to the government and was commissioned surgeon of the 10th Wisconsin volunteer infantry, with which regiment he left the state Nov. 9, 1861. After but one month of regimental service the doctor was detailed upon the staff of Gen. Sill as brigade surgeon, and remained in that position, actively engaged, until after the capture of Huntsville, Ala., in the spring of 1862, when he was placed in charge of the military hospitals established at that point. In the fall of that year he was assigned to duty as chief surgeon of Gen. Rousseau's division, and held that position until the army of the Cumberland was organized, when he was made surgeon-in-chief of the first division of the 14th army corps, with which command he remained until the expiration of his term of service. Being with the army in nearly every engagement, he gained thereby extensive practice and wide experience in that department of the profession to which by natural inclination he was best adapted, and to which in subsequent years he has devoted himself, making surgery a specialty. At the close of the war Dr. Marks returned to Wisconsin and settled in Milwaukee. He has been surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital since 1865, for many years general surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system of railroads, and president of the state board of health since its organization. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1870; the American Medical Association; American Surgical Association, and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. In 1873 he traveled in Europe, visiting the hospitals of London, Paris and elsewhere. Dr. Marks has contributed some valuable papers to medical literature, among them: "Treatment of Aneurism, and Report of Cases," "Treatment of Fractures of the Skull, and Report of Cases," "Treatment of Ununited Fractures with Report of Cases," "Trephining the Sternum for Removal of a Foreign Body from the Anterior Mediastinum, with the Report of the Case," and "Mechanical Treatment of Diseases of the Hip Joint," etc., etc.



S. Marks

MARCH, Alden, surgeon, was born at Sutton, Mass., Sept. 20, 1795. His childhood was spent upon a farm. He received his education at the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and after teach-

ing for a short time studied medicine with an elder brother who was an army surgeon. He subsequently entered the medical department of Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1820. He at once began the practice of his profession in Albany, N. Y., where he soon attained an eminent position, and resided there for nearly a third of a century, commanding a large and lucrative practice, and was regarded as chief in his department. He taught anatomy in several New England schools during the first ten or twelve years of his professional career, and in 1830 was elected to the chair of surgery in the Albany Medical College, of which he was one of the founders. He retained this chair until his death. He was also one of the founders of the Albany City Hospital. He was a skilful dissector, a cool and dexterous operator, an instructive, painstaking teacher. He devised, modified and improved certain surgical processes, and invented several useful surgical instruments; among the more important were an improved splint for use in hip diseases, improved hare-lip forceps, a new instrument for removing urinary calculi, instruments for the removal of dead bones, etc. In 1868 he was awarded the degree of LL.D. by Williams. He was one of the founders of the American Medical Association, and its president in 1864. In 1857 he was president of the New York State Medical Association. He wrote a number of valuable articles on medical subjects, and published "Wounds of the Abdomen and Larynx," and "Improved Forceps for Hare-Lip Operations." In 1869 he attended the meeting of the American Medical Association at New Orleans. The Albany Medical College was greatly indebted to him for its prosperity, and at his death he bequeathed to it his pathological museum and the sum of $1,000, and a like amount to the Albany City Hospital. He was an honorary member of the principal medical societies in the United States. He died at Albany, N. Y., June 17, 1869.

MILLER, Andrew Jackson, lawyer and ex-president of the Georgia senate, was born at Point Petre, near St. Mary's, Camden Co., Ga., March 21, 1806. His father was Thomas Harvey Miller, of Scotch descent, and his mother Mary Scott, formerly Jackson, of Scotch and American blood. He had an academic education until sixteen, when he spent one year at the Military Academy at West Point. He studied law twelve months at St. Mary's under Archibald Clark, and continued in Augusta under his uncle, Wm. Jackson, until in 1825 he was admitted to the bar before age, by special legislative act, and began successful practice. In 1828 he married Martha B. Olive, of Columbia county, Ga. In 1836 he was elected state representative, and in 1838 state senator, was continuously re-elected until he died, and during this long service was twice president of the senate. Before his last election he declined further legislative service, but was so pressed by public sentiment, that he consented to take another term, and died in harness. In 1853 he accepted executive appointment as judge of the superior court until an incumbent could be elected. He was president of the Medical College of Georgia, city attorney of Augusta, director of the Georgia railroad, president of the Oglethorpe Infantry Loan Association, and captain of the Oglethorpe Infantry. Mr. Miller was one of the distinguished lawyers, public leaders and statesmen of Georgia. During his twenty years of unbroken public service he was a controlling spirit in the state. He was one of those rounded and well-balanced men of great abilities and resplendent virtues, who mould the times in which they live, and are examples for posterity. He was esteemed the most learned and industrious lawyer in a galaxy of legal giants. His research of cases was absolutely exhaustive, his discrimination unerring, and his memory faultless and unfailing. No lapse of time made him forget, and once to know was always to remember and use. Connected with his supreme legal power was a crystal sense of honor and conscience. In his long practice he prosecuted murderers but three times, and then on condition that if the evidence created doubt of guilt, he would retire from the case or inform the jury. He became an oracle of law: he rose to his highest stature as a public leader. His broad grasp of political issues, sterling integrity, strong sense, immovable firmness, unchanging courtesy and clear, forcible eloquence, without metaphor or hyperbole, made him a popular guide. His public service was practical and illustrious. He was an effective pioneer in Georgia's system of railway improvements, and one of the creators of the Western and Atlantic R. R. He was the author and worked unceasingly for the just measure, now an almost universal law, the preservation and protection of the rights of married women in the distribution of their estates. He was a sagacious and trusted political leader. The whig party had no more influential or wise adviser. Through his whole life he was a counselor for individuals, city, county and state. His death was mourned by the whole state, and no citizen ever had a greater outpouring of people at his funeral. One son, Frank H. Miller, has kept up his father's law repute. Mr. Miller died at Augusta, Ga., Feb. 3, 1856.

A. J. Miller

FLICKINGER, Samuel Jacob, journalist, was born on a farm near Millville, Butler Co., O., Feb. 14, 1848. He worked on the farm not only in his early life, but during his vacation from college. He had a natural taste for journalism, however, and went to work on the Dayton "Journal" in 1876, of which he was for two years telegraph editor. In 1878 he went to Columbus, where he became a reporter on the "Ohio State Journal," on which paper he has gone through all the departments. His life-work is shown in this journal. He did not agree with the conservative policy of publishing a local paper, however, and withdrew from 1881 to 1884, working in the meantime on Cincinnati papers. On assuming charge of the paper in the latter year as managing editor, he insisted on making it a metropolitan journal, and after enlarging in other directions, the change was made in January, 1886, from the publication of the pony press report to that of the full Associated Press reports. A force of special correspondents was organized in every town in Ohio and adjoining states, a Washington bureau was established, and in 1887 a new perfecting press was secured. In 1890 a Sunday edition of sixteen pages was started, which has proved a phenomenal success in Ohio journalism, and is now never less than twenty pages and sometimes twenty-four pages. The paper is read in every county of the state, and is not surpassed by the journals of either Cincinnati or Cleveland. The "Weekly Ohio State" has also been improved until it has become a paper of national circulation, especially in the western states. Mr. Flickinger gives attention to the general management and, while he is strongly assisted, he gives his individual attention to the editorial tone of the paper, as well as

S. J. Flickinger

to its general news and make-up. He is considered an authority on Ohio politics, and renders good service to the republican committees. He never was a candidate himself, never held office, and does not believe office-holding is consistent with journalistic work.

KELLOGG, Clara Louise, singer, was born at Snmterville, S. C., Jnly 12, 1842. She is the daughter of George Kellogg, who was an inventor and mannfactnrer. When a little girl she removed with her parents to Birmingham, Conn., where she lived until fifteen years old, when New York became her home. She was educated at Ashland Seminary in the Catskills, and her musical education which followed was obtained nnder the instruction of various teachers in New York city. Later she went abroad and took lessons from Meizer and Arditi. She made her first appearance in Italian opera in Boston, where she achieved both a dramatic and lyric success in "Linda di Chamouni." Her voice was a pure sweet soprano, of a penetrating qnality, and of extraordinary flexibility. She scored another snccess in "La Sonnambula," when the civil war brought her season to an end. For the following three years she sang successfully in many operas, and in 1865 produced "Faust" for the first time in America. Her appearance as "Marguerite" established her reputation as a leading vocalist; and Berlioz, who was in the United States at the time, expressed himself as surprised and charmed by the skill with which she apprehended and made obvious those subtler *nuances* of the poet, which he had believed were beyond the reach of lyric and mimetic art. In 1867 she sang in London at Her Majesty's theatre, making her *début* in "Marguerite," when foreign critics declared she sang with "art, feeling, judgment and supreme taste." A successful season followed in "Traviata," "Linda," and many other operas, and in 1868 she returned to the United States, and during the next three years she traveled through the states, appearing in opera and concert, and charming her audiences by the correctness of her tone, and the brilliancy of her execution. In 1872 she returned to London, where she sang with Nilsson at Drury Lane, and produced a more profound impression than on her first appearance. On her coming home in 1874 she organized a company, and prepared a large repertoire of English opera, which she succeeded in making popnlar in America. Miss Kellogg has been generous in encouragement and substantial help to struggling artists, and lavish in her services for charitable and philanthropic enterprises. She was the first purely American singer to win approbation in Enrope.

Clara L. Kellogg

COLE, Ambrose N., "Father of the Republican Party," was born at Wellsville, N. Y., about 1810. His early life was passed on a farm, but he subsequently learned the printer's trade, and adopted the profession of journalism. When he became of age he engaged actively in local politics, bnilding up a reputation throughout the western and sonthern counties of New York as an active partisan. He spent many winters in Albany dnring the sessions of the legislature, and was a conspicnous fignre on the floors of the senate and assembly, when important bills were under consideration. He was frequently referred to as a lobbyist, but his connection with matters of legislation never bronght upon him any suspicion of corruption. His acquaintance with public men was large, as was also his knowledge of state legislation. He was a recognized political leader, and this fact probably gave cnrrency to the idea that he originated the republican party. This he is said to have done in 1853, when the first repnblican conference was held at Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y. The meeting took place in a bedroom, Mr. Cole and two other citizens being the only persons present. Another conference was held soon afterward, when the republican party was dnly proclaimed. These meetings were followed by a county convention at Angelica, by which candidates were nominated and resolntions adopted, setting forth the principles of the party. Mr. Cole was the leader in the meetings and the convention, and was from that time called "Father Cole," in honor of his part in giving life to the party. Mr. Cole in his snmmers devoted himself to farming, and introduced a system of hillside irrigation by which he largely increased the fertility of his farm. His theory he explained in a book which he pnblished and largely sold. While Mr. Cole and his hobby were at first laughed at and ridiculed by the conservative farmers of his section, it is a notable fact that hillside irrigation and the use of water artificially applied to growing crops has become common, not only in his neighborhood bnt of general use in the agricnltnral districts of the state. The "father of his party" was too much engrossed in politics to be a great financial snccess, although he laid by a competency for old age. He died at Wellsville, N. Y., Jnne 7, 1889.

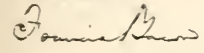
GILMAN, Nicholas, senator, was born at Exeter, N. H., Aug. 3, 1755. At twenty-one years of age he entered the American army as adjntant in Col. Scammell's regiment. From 1786 to 1788 he served in the Continental congress. He was a member of the convention that framed the federal constitution (1787), and signed that instrument. From 1789 to 1797 he was a congressman from New Hampshire. In 1805 he was chosen U. S. senator from his native state, and served nntil his death. In 1793 and in 1797 he was a presidential elector, and also a state councilor. His comment on the work of the body which framed the constitution of the United States, of which he was the youngest member, was significant. Writing to a friend Sept. 18, 1787, he said: "[The plan] is the best that conld meet the unanimons concurrence of the states in convention. It was done by bargain and compromise, yet, notwithstanding its imperfections, on the adoption of it depends, in my feeble judgment, whether we shall become a respectable nation or a people torn to pieces by intestine commotions and rendered contemptible for ages." He died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1814.

Nicholas Gilman

MAXWELL, Hugh, soldier, was born in Ireland, Apr. 27, 1733, and bronght to New England in the same year. He served against the French in 1758–63, and was wonnded and captnred at Fort Edward. In 1773 he settled at Charlemont, Franklin Co., Mass. He was wonnded at Bnnker Hill and served through the revolution, becoming a major in 1777, and later a lieutenant-colonel. He died at sea Oct. 14, 1799, on a voyage from the West Indies.

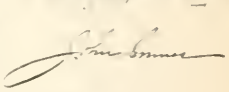
MAXWELL, Thompson, soldier, was born at New Bedford, Mass., in 1742, served in the French war, was one of the Boston "tea party" in 1773, bore arms at Bnnker Hill, and helped to frame and adopt the Massachusetts constitntion. He removed to Ohio in 1800, entered the war of 1812 at the age of seventy, was taken prisoner, and died in 1835, at the age of ninety-three.

BACON, Francis, piano manufacturer, was born in New York city Jan. 22, 1831. His American ancestor was Nathaniel, of Middletown, 1653, formerly a resident of Hartford, Conn., and a brother of Andrew, one of the original proprietors of that place. They were sons of William Bacon of the parish of Stretton, County Rutland, Eng. Nathaniel was prominent among the first settlers of Middletown, and acted as magistrate at New Haven in 1661. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Miller. By her he had a son, Nathaniel, born in 1659, whose name was changed to that of Thomas. The ancestry of Francis Bacon is traced through Nathaniel (2d) to Thomas, Maskell, Zacheus, Richard, born 1757, George, born Oct. 22, 1791, the father of Francis. Richard, the grandfather of Francis, married Anna, daughter of Ezekiel Fosdick, son of Samuel, whose mother was Mercy Pickett, daughter of Ruth Brewster, who was the granddaughter of Elder Brewster of the Mayflower. This same Richard was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and his father, Zacheus, served in the French and Indian war. In regard to the English branch, Burke says: "Various conjectures have been hazarded as to the origin of the surname of Bacon, but the antiquity of the family is beyond dispute. Besides Friar, the man of his day, Sir Nicholas Bacon, and the great Lord Bacon, there were five other extraordinary personages of the same family." The mother of Francis Bacon was Nancy Skinner, daughter of Elisha Skinner, a descendant of John, one of the original settlers of Hartford, through John, John and Daniel. Elisha, her father, served with distinction in the commissary department during the war of the revolution. Francis Bacon, the subject of this sketch, was educated at private schools and immediately entered his father's employ, who succeeded the first manufacturers and dealers in pianos in this country, the business being founded by John Jacob Astor in 1789 (see letter to Broadwood & Son, London, March 14, 1795), who was succeeded by John and Michael Paff in 1802; William Dubois, in 1815; Dubois & Bacon, 1836 (the father of Francis Bacon), Bacon & Raven, 1841, Raven & Bacon, 1856, Bacon & Karr, 1876, Francis Bacon, 1880. The latter became a member of the firm in 1854 and the name was changed the following year after the death of his father. From his first connection with the business Mr. Bacon has maintained the high standard established by his predecessors, and has never attempted to compete with low-priced instruments. Notwithstanding the strong competition he has continued to do a successful business. The business of manufacturing began in 1820 when Dubois, the successor of the Paffs made a contract with two Englishmen for ten years, and Dubois & Bacon (the elder) became the first manufacturers in this country. Medals were awarded the firm by the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania in 1856, and in competition with over one hundred instruments of the best makers in the world the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, awarded "the highest medal (bronze) and diploma" to Bacon & Karr's pianos, "for their strength and evenness of tone, pleasant touch and smooth finish." Mr. Bacon in his early days became imbued with the military spirit and served seven years in the famous 7th regt. N. Y. S. M., having joined in 1849, just after the Astor Place riot. He has been for many years an officer and active worker in the Reformed Dutch church. He married, in 1859, Annie Hawes, daughter of Will P. Hawes, a direct descendant of Edward Hawes, who came from England in 1632 and settled in Dedham, Mass., through Daniel, Daniel, Joseph, Peter and William his father, Joseph. His great-grandfather organized the first band of minutemen in Massachusetts, and took part in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and was 2d lieutenant in the "Massachusetts Line." William P. H. Bacon, the son of Francis, was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and is associated with his father in business. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.



MARSCHALL, Frederic William von, founder of Salem, N. C., was born at Stolpen, Saxony, Feb. 5, 1721. His father, an officer of rank, intended him for the army, but while a student at Leipsic, he met and was influenced by Zinzendorf, and in 1740 united with the Unitas Fratrum. After twenty years' service in Germany and England, he was sent to North Carolina, where his church had purchased a large tract of land in what is now Forsyth county. Here he built the town of Salem, which soon became the centre and headquarters of the southern district. As its financial agent and a member of the provincial board, he remained at Salem until his death, Feb. 11, 1802. He was an efficient officer, a severe disciplinarian, and a man of many and eminent virtues.

GRIMES, John, third pastor of St. Mary's Church, Syracuse, N. Y., was born in Ireland in the year 1853. He received a portion of his education at a national school and with the Jesuit fathers in his native country. Having decided to study for the priesthood, he entered in 1874 the College of St. Hyacinthe, Canada, where he remained until he had finished his classical studies. Adopted into the diocese of Albany he was sent in 1878 by the Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirney, D.D., to the Grand Seminary of Montreal. In this institution he completed his theological course, and received from the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fabre, bishop of Montreal, the several orders preparatory to the sacerdotal order. On Sunday, Feb. 19, 1882, he was ordained to the priesthood in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at Albany, by the Rt. Rev. Francis McNierney, D.D. His first appointment in the diocese of his adoption was as assistant to the late Dr. O'Hara of St. Mary's Church, Syracuse, N. Y. Dr. O'Hara at the time was building the present magnificent church, and afforded an opportunity to Father Grimes to display his ability as an ecclesiastic and as a financier. Embracing the occasion Father Grimes rendered valuable assistance toward the completion of the new edifice and the organizing of the present large and influential congregation. His services were highly appreciated by the pastor and people. So attached had they become to him that, when the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Albany removed him in 1884 to a pastoral charge in Warren county, N. Y., the priest and people petitioned the bishop to recall the appointment and return Father Grimes to St. Mary's. The bishop for the first time during his episcopal reign acceded to their demand and sent Father Grimes back to Syracuse. He remained with Dr. O'Hara in the capacity of assistant till the erection of the new see of Syracuse, and the consecration of the present bishop, Rt. Rev. P. A. Ludden, D.D. On June 26, 1887, Bishop Ludden removed him and appointed him pastor of St. Paul's



church, Whitesboro, N. Y., with the missions thereto connected: New Hartford and Holland Patent. He presided over these missions with solicitous care until the pastorate of St. Mary's became vacant by the death of Dr. O'Hara. At the month's mind services for the deceased doctor, Jan. 27, 1890, the bishop, to the great pleasure of the entire congregation, appointed Father Grimes to take charge of this important parish. Father Grimes has made many improvements in the church. There have been placed in it a beautiful marble pulpit and an elegant marble altar railing, and at a cost of $12,000 a magnificent organ. Under his wise administration the church has not only held its former position, but has increased rapidly in numbers. Its present membership exceeds that of any other church in central New York.

GILES, Henry, clergyman and lecturer, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1809. He was educated for the Catholic priesthood, but subsequently became a Unitarian, and received a license to preach from that denomination. At the age of thirty-eight he came to this country, and engaged in lecturing, soon becoming one of the most popular lecturers in the country. He also published a few volumes of essays, and was a frequent contributor to magazines. He was an outspoken anti-slavery man, but not an "agitator," and was tolerated in southern cities for this reason. His last public lecture was for a charity to aid the family of a veteran of the Mexican war. He died at Hyde Park, near Boston, Mass., July 10, 1882.

REDFIELD, Anna Maria Treadwell, third daughter of Nathaniel Hazard and Margaret Platt Treadwell, the latter a daughter of Judge Charles Platt, was born at L'Original, Upper Canada, Jan. 17, 1800, and was married to the Hon. Lewis H. Redfield, Feb. 7, 1820. The seigniory of L'Original, fifty-four square miles of territory stretching nine miles along the Ottawa river, was opened to emigrants by its owner, Mrs. Redfield's father, in 1794. When the war of 1812 broke out, Mr. Treadwell's American proclivities caused him to be a suspected person; his property was confiscated, and it was with some difficulty that he succeeded in returning to Plattsburgh with his family, where Mrs. Redfield's girlhood was passed. She was educated at Mrs. Emma Willard's Seminary at Middlebury, Vt., and took a post-graduate course of study at Clinton, N. Y., under her uncle, Rev. Dr. Davis, president of Hamilton College. She was preceptress at the academy at Onondaga Hollow, which became her home on her marriage to Mr. Redfield. In 1829 Mr. Redfield removed with his family to Syracuse, where Mrs. Redfield died June 15, 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. Twenty-five years before she died Mrs. E. F. Ellet wrote in "The Queens of American Society:" "Mrs. Redfield is not only noted for position, but is known as the author of a popular work, 'Zoological Science, or Nature in Living Forms,' a book enumerated by Prof. Agassiz as one that would do credit to a majority of college professors. Her intellectual culture was softened by natural refinement and a sympathy that went out spontaneously to all who needed it or claimed her tenderness. The mother of a numerous family, she took great pains with their education." During middle life, with her husband and daughters, Mrs. Redfield dispensed an almost lavish hospitality, never forgetting to entertain strangers and never unmindful of the calls of misfortune. She found time for general reading, to make an extensive collection of shells, minerals and botanical specimens, to prepare her work on zoölogy, and to contribute papers of historic value to Hamilton College and to the historical societies of Long Island and Chicago. For many years she took an active interest in every political, religious and educational convention held in Syracuse. Ingham University, Le Roy, N. Y., conferred upon her the degree of honor, equivalent to master of arts, which had never before been accorded to any woman in this country.

Ann M. E. Redfield

REDFIELD, Lewis Hamilton, printer and publisher, was born at Farmington, Conn., Nov. 26, 1792, the son of Peleg Redfield, a soldier of the revolutionary war. While Lewis was an infant his father removed to Suffield, where he remained for six years, when he settled near Clifton Springs, Ontario county, N. Y. That part of the country was but little settled at that time and Lewis's youth was passed in a log cabin, sharing the farm work, and attended such transient schools as were opened in the neighborhood. His health not being sufficient for this rough life, his father apprenticed him as a printer to James D. Bemis at Canandaigua, where he remained for six years. In 1814 he began the publication of the Onondaga "Register" at Onondaga Valley, then called Hollow, which was an exponent of Jeffersonian democracy and reached a large circulation during the war. Mr. Redfield, after the opening of the Erie Canal, transferred his paper to Syracuse and consolidated it with the Syracuse "Gazette." On account of ill health he disposed of his paper in 1822. In 1834 he became president of the village and did much for its adornment. For thirty years he was a director of the old Bank of Salina and later was a director of the Salt Springs National Bank. In 1872 he was the democratic presidential elector. He left two sons and four daughters: Mrs. L. G. Longstreet, Mrs. J. L. Barry, Mrs. W. H. Smith, L. W. Redfield—all residing in Syracuse—Mrs. Jane Redfield, residing at Clifton Springs, and Charles Platt Treadwell Redfield, residing in Syracuse and at Glen Haven. The latter has one son, Robert Longstreet. Mr. Redfield died July 14, 1882.

MASON, Amos Lawrence, physician, was the grandson of Jeremiah Mason, and was born at Salem, Mass., Apr. 20, 1842, his father being rector of the old St. Peter's Episcopal church in Salem. Dr. Mason was graduated from Harvard in 1863, and, after spending five years in travel and study, entered upon his profession of medicine, taking his degree at the Harvard Medical School in 1872, having passed the previous year as house physician in the Massachusetts General Hospital. After another period of European study he returned to Boston, where he has since given his constant attention to his professional duties, which, like those of most physicians, are not of a nature to attract the public eye. He is one of the directors of the Boston Dispensary, a private corporation established in 1796, which gives medical care to a large part of the poor of the city. He has spent much time, for many years, as one of the medical staff in the service of the great City Hospital of Boston, an institution which has few equals among similar municipal establishments, either from a philanthropic point of view, or as regards the educational advantages which students of medicine may there obtain. Dr. Mason is also assistant professor of clinical medicine in the medical faculty of Harvard University.

MAXWELL, Hugh, advocate, was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1787. His parents soon emigrated to New York, where he was educated at Columbia and admitted to the bar. He was assistant judge-advocate general of the army in 1814, and district attorney of New York 1819–29; in 1823 he gained much celebrity by the prosecution of certain prominent citizens who were accused and convicted of conspiracy to defraud insurance companies. (See Halleck's poem, Mac Snell.) He was long a member of St. Andrew's Society and its president in 1835, took a leading part in local whig politics, and was collector of customs in New York 1849–52. He retired from practice at about the age of seventy, and died in New York March 31, 1873.

WHITE, William J., manufacturer, was born in the year 1850. Neglected in childhood by those to whose care he had been committed, his early days were passed amid scenes and companions well calculated to debase and ruin a person of less natural strength of character; but the steadfastness of purpose, which has but increased with his mature years, enabled him to pass successfully this most trying period of his career, and to lay the foundations of a character which is the admiration of all who know him. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he began the struggle for existence, earning a precarious livelihood at such occupations as a child can find to do, drifting about from place to place—on a farm, in a city, and on the plains of the far West. It was thus that he fought the battle of life alone and unaided, passing from boyhood to manhood with untarnished character. At the age of twenty-one he drifted back to Cleveland, and in a small way began the manufacture and sale of pop-corn, confectionery, etc. In 1876 he began the manufacture of the commodity, which has become inseparably connected with his name, chewing-gum. By close application, and the same business ability that marked his earlier efforts, Mr. White has increased and enlarged his business, until to-day it is the largest of its kind in the world, and "Yucatan" is known in nearly every country. Mr. White is interested in a number of enterprises besides the manufacture of chewing-gum, such as stock-raising, vessel property, banking, etc. His factory in Cleveland is a five-story building, in which 285 persons are employed; the two-minute stock farm is in Rockport township, and is a veritable horse paradise. On Apr. 23, 1873, Mr. White married Ellen, daughter of Orange and Marietta (Howard) Mansfield, of Cleveland, by whom he has had eight children. Their beautiful home, Thornwood, is situated in a grove on the banks of Lake Erie, where they dispense bountiful hospitality, and extend a helping hand to all worthy applicants. Mr. White is a brilliant example of what perseverance, indomitable energy, and steadfastness of purpose may accomplish in the face of the most adverse circumstances.

PLATT, Charles, jurist, was born on Long Island in 1744, and was one of four brothers who were the original settlers and proprietors of Plattsburgh, N. Y. Soon after the close of the revolutionary war they purchased a number of military land warrants on the northwestern shores of Lake Champlain, and in person marked out and surveyed their patent in 1784. Judge Platt traced his ancestry back to Sir Hugh Platt, of Norfolk, Eng., where the family were in great repute as far back as 1327. The Platt coat-of-arms bears as motto, "Merit has its reward," and the crest is a crescent encircled by a chaplet of flowers. Judge Platt traveled abroad, studied medicine in Paris, and for many years after the founding of Plattsburgh was its one physician, and took an active part in the revolution. He was the first judge of Clinton county, holding this office until he was sixty years old, when his age rendered him no longer eligible, and was clerk of the county in 1808. He married Caroline Adriance, daughter of Isaac Adriance, of Poughkeepsie. He died in 1827.

CARPENTER, Esther Bernon, author, was born at Wakefield, R. I., Apr. 4 1848, and is descended from Gabriel Bernon, one of the most distinguished of the Huguenots to emigrate to America, and from Thomas Willett, a Puritan, and the first mayor of New York city. Her father was a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal church, and she was graduated at the church school, St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J. Miss Carpenter has been a member of the school committee of her native town, and has been a contributor to the Providence "Journal" for several years. She collaborated in the "History of East Greenwich, Rhode Island," and in the "Popular History of New England." She is one of the writers represented in "The Poet's Tributes to Garfield," and in Longfellow's "Poems of Places." She is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and her paper, "The Huguenot Influence in Rhode Island," was read before the society in 1855, and was published in its "Transactions." In 1887 Miss Carpenter published "South-County Neighbors" a book of short stories of village life in southern Rhode Island, which was very favorably received by the public.

TYLER, Comfort, soldier, was born at Ashford, Conn., Feb. 22, 1764, and was a lineal descendant of Wat Tyler, the revolutionist, in the reign of Richard II. Col. Tyler received a good education, and at the age of fourteen entered the American army, and served at West Point. In 1783 he removed to Caughnawaga, on the Mohawk river, where he taught school, practiced the profession of surveying, and accompanied Gen. James Clinton's expedition for the purpose of establishing a boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. On his return he joined the "Lessee Company" which had for its object the purchase, under the form of a lease for 999 years, of the Indian lands comprising a large portion of New York state. Col. Tyler was one of the pioneers of Onondaga county and of the salt mining industry, and was zealous in all enterprises for the public good. He was justice of the peace for the town of Manlius, N. Y., in 1794, and in the same year was appointed one of the coroners for Onondaga county. In 1797 he became sheriff and in 1799 clerk of the county. He was associated with Aaron Burr in his celebrated southern enterprise, in which he lost a large portion of his private means, and injured his political prospects. In 1811 he removed to Montezuma, Cayuga county, and organized a company for the manufacture of salt. He entered the American army in 1812, was commissioned assistant commissary general with the rank of colonel, and served to the close of the war. He was one of the earliest advocates of the canal policy of the state. Col. Tyler's first wife was Deborah Wemple, half-sister of Gen. Herkimer, who died soon after their marriage, leaving a daughter who married Cornelius Longstreet. His second wife was Betsy Brown. Col. Tyler died at Montezuma, Aug. 5, 1827.

BARTLETT, Homer Lyman, physician, was born in Jericho, Chittenden Co., Vt. He was the son of Elias Bartlett, an intelligent and prosperous farmer, a descendant of Dr. Josiah Bartlett, of revolutionary fame. His mother was Eliza Wheelock, descended from Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, who was one of the early missionaries to the American Indians. Young Bartlett received his preliminary education in his native village, and then went to the Academy of Bakersfield, Vt., where he became noted for his efficiency in mathematics and the natural sciences, and particularly for his facility in writing and speaking. He was considered one of the foremost champions in the debating society. Although it was the wish of his father, who was the possessor of much landed property, that his sons should become farmers like himself, only one of them, the eldest, followed his example in this particular, the other two having determined to enter the medical profession. Young Homer studied medicine in his native village with the family physician, and when the latter removed to Albany, N. Y., he accompanied him there, and remained with him one year. At the same time he attended a course of lectures in the Albany Medical College. He had also the benefit of a course in the medical college of Woodstock, Vt. Having completed this he went to New York city, where he entered the office of Prof. Willard Parker, one of the most eminent surgeons that this country has ever produced. In 1854 and 1855 he attended a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating in the latter year with such prominent physicians as Drs. Henry D. Noyes, George F. Shrady, and Edward W. Lambert. After graduating, Dr. Bartlett received the appointment of assistant physician at Kings County Hospital, Flatbush, L. I., where he remained a year. During this period, besides performing his duties in the hospital, he assisted in arranging a complete anatomical cabinet, besides preserving a large number of pathological specimens. In the autumn of 1856 he returned to New York and opened an office, where he only remained, however, one week, being urged to go to New Utrecht to take the place of two physicians who had just died of yellow fever, leaving the place without a physician. He closed his New York office, and removed to New Utrecht, where he remained until the following spring, when he settled permanently in Flatbush. He was now made consulting physician to Kings County Hospital, which position he holds (1892), as also that of physician in Kings county penitentiary. Dr. Bartlett was the originator of the health board of the town of Flatbush, and was health officer for twelve years. His devotion to the town interests was exceptional for a man of such active professional duties. He was largely instrumental in securing a police board in the town, and was its first president. Dr. Bartlett is a member of the Kings County Medical Association, which sent him to the Medical Congress held in London August, 1881, as a delegate, and is a member of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. At one period he was a very earnest member of the order of Freemasons, and master of his own lodge for three years, and gave lectures and published papers in connection with the order. Dr. Bartlett has contributed freely to medical journals, and also written a series of "Sketches of Long Island." In 1859 he married Margaret Strong Scott, daughter of Henry Scott, Esq., of Cooperstown, N. Y., who died in 1876, leaving four children. Dr. Bartlett's beautiful residence in Flatbush is named "Fenimore," from James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, who was a neighbor and life-long friend of the family of his wife. Subsequently Dr. Bartlett married Harriette Forde Moore, only surviving child of John Moore, Esq, of Belfast, Ireland.

Homer L. Bartlett

PRICE, George Washington Fergus, educator, was born in Butler county, Ala., Sept. 24, 1830. He received his elementary education in the village schools of Tuskegee, Ala. At the age of fourteen he was taken from school and placed in the office of a physician, where, being naturally fond of books and having access to the library, of his own accord he took a course of medical reading. He afterward secured a free scholarship in the University of Alabama, and matriculated at the institution Oct. 7, 1845, and was graduated with honors June 7, 1848. He subsequently taught for a term of years, and in 1852, feeling himself called to the ministry, he entered the itinerant Methodist work in the Alabama conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; in 1853, on account of the failure of his voice, he discontinued preaching and resumed his work as an educator. In 1856 he was appointed professor in the Female College of Tuskegee, Alabama, and three years later was promoted to the presidency of the institution, which office he retained until 1872. He then became president of the Methodist Female College at Huntsville, Ala., where he remained until 1880, when he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and established there the Nashville College for Young Ladies, for the higher education of women. In June, 1881, a board of trust was organized, and a subscription fund started, based upon the pledges of co-operation (in educational privileges) given by the trustees of the Vanderbilt University; ground was purchased, and a fine college building erected, which was ready for occupancy in 1882. The pupils of this institution have special lectures in chemistry, physics and natural history delivered to them in the laboratories of the Vanderbilt University, and special students lodge in the college and take courses in the university. The college opened with fifty pupils, and at the present time (1892) has an enrollment of 425, drawn from half the states of the Union, with three large buildings, eligibly located. In addition to the regular college curriculum the institution has a kindergarten school, a training class for kindergartners, an intermediate and an academic department; a gymnasium, with the best advantages for physical culture; an industrial department, including dress-cutting, fitting and making, and lessons in cookery, and is recognized as one of the leading institutions under the care of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church. It has a faculty of more than forty officers, lecturers and teachers, confers the degrees of A.B., B.S., and A.M. upon its graduates, offers an extensive post-graduate course, and under its present liberal management is destined to take its rank among the leading educational institutions of America. Dr. Price was awarded the degrees of A.B., A.M., and D.D. by the University of Alabama. He is recognized as a scholar of high attainments, of exquisite literary taste, of exceptional ability as a writer, and an orator whose command of language and power of thought are striking, apposite and felicitous.

Geo. W. F. Price

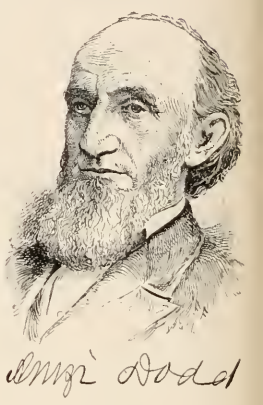
McCLELLAND, Mary Greenway, author, was born in the village of Norwood, Nelson Co., Va. On the maternal side she is a descendant of Frederic Christian Graf, who was born in the principality of Waldeck, Germany, and was for many years consul of the free city of Hamburg. Her uncle, Frederic Boller Graf, was at one time Dutch Consul, and for a number of years represented Norway and Sweden. Both were residents of Baltimore, Md., and there her mother was born and grew to womanhood. On the paternal side she is descended from William Cabell, of Union Hill, who was a conspicuous figure in Virginia prior to and during the revolutionary war. Her grandfather, Thomas Stanhope McClelland, was one of the Adams county McClellands of Pennsylvania. He settled in Virginia in the early part of the present century, and married Miss Cabell of Union Hill. Miss McClelland has passed the most of her life on a plantation among the Virginia Hills, in a very beautiful home, the land on which it is situated being part of the original tract granted Dr. William Cabell, of Warminster, Eng., a surgeon in the British navy, who settled in the James river valley in 1723. She is therefore of Scotch-English and German extraction. Having lived in a secluded spot, with the run of many books and the inestimable advantage of a cultured mother, it is but natural that the German strain should have showed itself in the imagination and the Scotch in perseverance against odds. At all events she made stories from her earliest youth because the mere process of creation was a delight, and "hammered away at the publishers" until her work was accepted, resolved that on a final trial there was a McClelland waiting to remark, "I am unco' blithe ye ha' come to my way o' thinking. Up and doing is no man's rueing." Her first work, "Oblivion," was published in 1885 and was quickly followed by "Princess." Since then she has published five novels, four novelettes, and numerous short stories, and so popular have her writings become, she is now able to "decline with thanks" the offers of rival publishers.

WAIT, William Bell, educator, was born March 25, 1839, at Amsterdam, N. Y., received his early education in the public schools and in Albany Academy, graduating from the Albany Normal School in 1859; became a teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, remaining two years, with the exception of three months' service in the 71st regiment New York volunteers, under the first call for troops, at the beginning of the civil war. He studied law in the office of Lyman Tremain, in Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. In 1863 a vacancy occurred in the office of superintendent of the institution above named, and in October of that year he was appointed to fill the place which he still retains (1892). This institution was founded in 1831, through the efforts of Samuel Ackerly and Samuel Wood, for the education of blind children. From the inauguration of the great work of educating the blind in 1784, by Valentine Hauy, to the present time, the subject of embossed writing and printing, as applied to literature and music, has occupied a most important position. The first book in raised letters was published by Valentine Hauy, in Paris, 1784–1786. The letters were made in relief by means of a dense pasty substance, which, when dry, presented the letters slightly raised above the surface of the pages. The plan proved unavailing. No further development was made until 1825, when M. Charles Barbier suggested embossing letters in twelve raised points, to be produced by various combinations within the limits of a vertical rectangle. Thus: This device, while rich in possibilities, was too cumbrous, and would have remained useless but for the important modification made by M. Louis Braille, who reduced the rectangle of points to six, thus reducing the area one-half. James Gall of Edinburgh adopted the Roman lower case form, substituting angles for curves. Alston, of Glasgow, adopted the Roman upper case. Dr. Moon advocated an alphabet the letters of which are formed of the stem lines, or principal curves of the Roman forms, and in very large size. Lucas devised a scheme on the basis of stenography, while Frere presented one on the basis of phonetics. In the United States Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, devised an angular lower case alphabet in the Roman form, while in Philadelphia the Alston Roman capital letter was adopted. This phase of the educational work was that to which Mr. Wait directed special attention on entering upon his present position in 1863. The existence of so many different forms of embossed letters indicated a radical defect somewhere. Two-thirds of the blind pupils in the United States were practically unable to read, the use of text-books was merely nominal, and tangible handwriting was little known. The general facts everywhere existing, and special experiments, showed that the assumption that the Roman forms of capital and small letters furnished the true basis of tangible alphabets for touch reading, was erroneous. At the same time, it was made equally clear that the plan originally suggested by Barbier was correct. And yet this system, as developed by Braille, was hardly known outside of the Paris school. This was chiefly due to the mistaken preference for the Roman form as used by seeing people, and to an equally mistaken opposition to what are called arbitrary forms. Having demonstrated the superior tangible power of the combinations of points, over the line letter forms, and seeing also that points furnished the means for tangible handwriting, Mr. Wait became an earnest advocate of points as furnishing the true basis of tangible printing and writing. The question arose as to whether the method as seen in the Barbier-Braille plan was the best that could be devised. The solution necessitated study and labor. The inquiry resulted in the choice of the alphabetic series of letters, coupled with the use of ten word and part-word signs. In the study of these questions the fact was disclosed that some sounds and letters are used very often, others only rarely. It was also apparent that any sound or letter might be represented by one, two, three or more points. From these facts Mr. Wait concluded that the number of points to be assigned to represent sounds or letters should be governed by the relative frequency of the sounds or letters respectively as they occured in general use. In applying the principle to the vertical rectangle or Barbier-Braille system, it became apparent that while simplicity of structure and economy as to the number of points were secured, still no saving of space was effected, inasmuch as the type body used for a letter of one point must be as large vertically as that containing six points. This led him to the adoption of four base forms—the type bodies having two points vertically and one, two, three and four horizontally, as here seen. After a great deal of experiment he arranged a system comprising

twenty-six capitals, twenty-six small letters, numerals and punctuation marks, and having procured new point type (also the outcome of his own experiments) and a printing press, and acting as compositor and printer, he arranged and printed a primer of twelve pages which contained the alphabet contractions, numerals, and three of "Æsop's Fables." As a test this primer was put in the hands of all the pupils, with the result that in eleven lessons of an hour each, the contents of the primer had been satisfactorily mastered by the entire school. The next step in the completion of the plan was the development of a system of tangible musical notation, which was brought out by Mr. Wait in 1872. It received the approval of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, and wide recognition throughout the United States. The structure of the system is set forth in "A System of Tangible Musical Notation, and Point Writing and Printing for the Use of the Blind." He is also the author of "Harmonic Notation," and "The Normal Course of Piano Technique," both of which were prepared with especial reference to the instruction of the blind, but which are entirely applicable in the instruction of others. Mr. Wait has been an active member of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind since 1871, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Society for Providing Religious Literature for the Blind.

WINANS, Edwin Baruch, governor of Michigan, was born at Avon, N. Y., May 16, 1826, the only son of John and Eliza Winans. He removed to Michigan with his parents in 1834, received a common-school education and at the age of twenty entered Albion College, where he remained two years and a half. It was his intention to enter the law department of the Michigan University, but before finishing his preparatory course, the discovery of gold in California induced him to leave college and try his fortune in the gold mines. He was in California eight years and was successful in all his enterprises. In July, 1858, having sold out his business he returned to Hamburg, Livingston Co., Mich., and settled upon a farm where he has continuously resided ever since. In 1860 he was elected to the state legislature and re-elected in 1862. In 1867 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1876 he was elected probate judge of Livingston county. He was elected as a democrat to the forty-eighth congress and served two terms. While in congress he was chairman of one of the pension committees. At the democratic convention of 1890, at Grand Rapids, he was the unanimous choice of the convention and was elected governor by 12,000 plurality. He married, Sept. 3, 1855, Elizabeth Galloway, daughter of George Galloway, one of the earliest pioneers of Livingston county. They have two sons, George Galloway and Edwin Baruch Winans. Gov. Winans and his family are members of the Episcopal church. He possesses excellent business ability and is exact and just in all his dealings. His social and business standing are of the highest order.

DODD, Amzi, jurist, was born in what is now the township of Montclair, then part of the township of Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., March 2, 1823. His father, Joseph S. Dodd, was for more than thirty years a physician of large practice, noted for his thoughtful interest in his patients and the successful methods of his treatment. He was fond of academic studies, a good Latin scholar and mathematician. The mother of Amzi was Maria, the daughter of Rev. Stephen Grover, for fifty years pastor of the Presbyterian church in Caldwell, N. J. Joseph S. Dodd was the son of Gen. John Dodd, who was a lineal descendant of Daniel Dod, who was born in England, and died in Newark, N. J., in 1665. Amzi, the second son of Joseph S., had his early schooling in the Bloomfield Academy, entered Princeton College sophomore class, half advanced, in the spring of 1839, and was graduated with the highest honor, pronouncing the Latin salutatory at commencement, in September, 1841. The subject of this sketch was engaged in teaching for four years after graduation, at the same time pursuing the study of law and its related subjects. While not engaged as a teacher he was part of the time in the law office of Miller & Whelpley in Morristown, N. J. He was licensed as an attorney in January, 1848; soon after was connected in legal practice with Mr. Frelinghuysen, later secretary of state, at that time a leading lawyer of large business of an office kind and in the courts. In the spring of 1850 he was chosen clerk of the common council of Newark, and, opening a law office, began practice alone. He soon acquired reputation and business, and in 1853 gave up the clerkship of the council. Early connection with important corporate and fiduciary affairs led him largely into legal departments calling for judicial rather than forensic powers. He took part in litigated cases in court, but was less inclined to jury trials than to arguments to the court, where his intellect and temperament found a more congenial field. He delivered occasional public addresses before lyceums; pronounced, in 1851, the oration in Newark at a general city civic celebration of the Fourth of July; later a literary address at a commencement at Princeton, and a discourse before the Essex County Bible Society, of which he was then president. He was also a speaker in political assemblies, chiefly during the heated canvasses of 1856 and 1860. He was one of the early promoters of the republican party, presiding and speaking at the first mass-meeting in Newark in the early summer of 1856, when George William Curtis, Henry J. Raymond, and the venerable Ex-Chief Justice Hornblower were speakers. The breaking up of the old whig party that summer into the American and republican parties made the election of a democratic congressman assured. Mr. Dodd, however, the more willingly consented to go on the republican ticket for congress, and received an enthusiastic support. He gave up his time to the discussion of the exciting questions of the hour in the school-houses and elsewhere throughout his district, identifying himself with the strongest opposition to the extension of slavery in the territories. Mr. Dodd was married, in 1852, to Jane, eldest daughter of William Frame, and resided in Newark until the summer of 1860, when he removed to Bloomfield, where he has since lived. He served one term from that district in the assembly of the state legislature in the session of 1863, declining to serve a second term. In the same year he was appointed mathematician of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company to succeed Joseph P. Bradley, now justice of the U. S. supreme court, who resigned. In 1871 the office of vice-chancellor was created by the New Jersey legislature to meet the increasing equity business, and Mr. Dodd was nominated by Chancellor Zabriskie and appointed by Gov. Randolph to the new office. In the next year he was nominated by Gov. Parker and appoint-



ed by the senate one of the special judges of the court of errors and appeals. In 1878 he was again nominated by Gov. McClellan and reappointed for the same place, holding it until the spring of 1882, when he resigned. In May, 1875, he resigned the vice-chancellorship. In the same year he was appointed a member of the riparian commission by the nomination of Gov. Bedle, and held that position until April, 1887. In 1876 he was appointed by the supreme court one of the managers of the New Jersey Soldiers' Home, and has been engaged in that service, a gratuitous one, ever since. In April, 1881, he again took the office of vice-chancellor, at the request of Chancellor Runyon, resigning it early in 1882 to become the president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, a position he now holds (1892). It is a noticeable circumstance that though of pronounced republican political views the public offices he has held have been by appointments of democratic administrations, and, it is to be added, unsolicited on his part. His written opinions as vice-chancellor and as a judge of the court of last resort, are contained in the equity reports from the seventh C. E. Green to the seventh Stewart inclusive, with the exception of a few on the law side of the court of errors and appeals, contained in Vroom's reports for the same period.

BOK, William John, publisher, was born in the marine town of Den Helder, near Amsterdam, Netherlands, May 11, 1861. He was christened Willem Joannes Bruno Eduard, according to the Netherlandish custom to distinguish the people in the higher classes from those of the lower classes, the former being accustomed to give their children three or four names as the royalty do. His father, William J. H. Bok, occupied diplomatic positions at the royal court of the Netherlands and was one of the richest men in Holland. He was at various times consul-general for the Netherlands to England and Russia and was a lawyer of distinction in his native land; his grandfather was a supreme court justice, and his great-grandfather was an admiral in the Dutch navy. In 1870 young Bok came to America with his parents. They settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was graduated from one of the grammar schools and has since made his home in that city. While traveling through Europe from his seventh to his ninth year, he acquired a passion for collecting autograph letters of renowned people and historical documents. His father's official position gave him opportunity to foster this taste. The senior Bok died in 1881, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was his personal friend, assisted his two sons to establish what is now known as the Bok Literary Syndicate Press of New York, which has for its object the furnishing of attractive literary features by famous writers to prominent newspapers of this country, Canada and England. Though yet in its infancy it has already conducted more distinct successes than any other press bureau. Among the popular features it has originated and managed may be mentioned: Henry Ward Beecher's renowned newspaper letters, Robert J. Burdette's weekly humorous budget, Marion Harland's notable social essays, Bok's weekly famous woman's service and a number of notable features familiar to the readers of the daily and weekly press. Prior to becoming engaged in this enterprise, Mr. Bok was secretary of the Brooklyn Magazine Co., of which his brother, Edward W., was editor-in-chief and part proprietor. In the spring of 1887 he was associated with his brother in compiling the "Beecher Memorial," which was published for the family three months after Mr. Beecher died. Nearly 150 noted writers contributed to this volume. His collection of autographs numbers over 15,000 valuable letters and documents, many of priceless value. Almost every king or queen, empress or emperor, ancient or modern, distinguished statesman, clergyman, soldier and journalist on both continents is represented. It is probably the most valuable collection of the kind in America, if not in the world.

William J. Bok

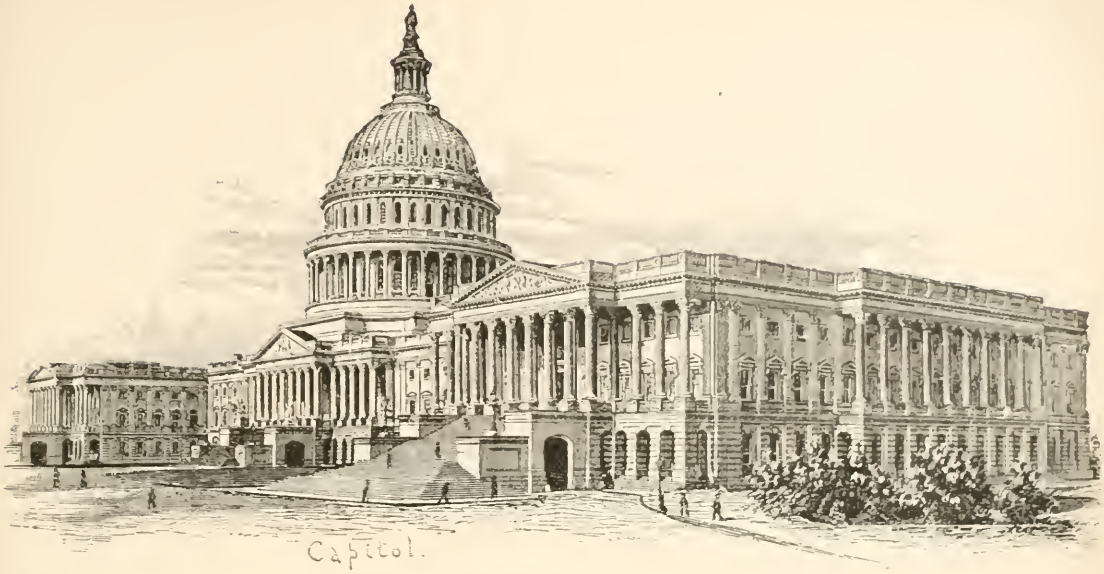
CAYVAN, Georgia Eva, actress, was born in Bath, Me., in 1860. Her father died when she was quite young and it early became incumbent upon her to aid in the support of her mother and sisters. She attended school until she was eighteen, but began to give readings and recitations in public with success when she was fourteen. She made her first appearance on the stage as Hebe in one of the earliest American productions of the opera of "Pinafore," by the Boston Ideals, but she did not at that time think seriously of becoming an actress. During the summer months at this period, she studied elocution under the tutelage of Louis B. Monroe, at Dublin, N. H., and it was there she made the acquaintance of Steele Mackaye, who was greatly impressed by the promise which she gave of a brilliant future and warmly urged her to go upon the stage. When Mr. Mackaye became manager of the Madison Square theatre, in New York city, he offered Miss Cayvan an engagement in the admirable stock company which he was assembling. This offer she at first declined, but later, at Mr. Mackaye's earnest solicitation, reconsidered her decision and made her first appearance, as a professional actress, June 7, 1880, assuming the rôle of Dolly in "Hazel Kirke." The reception she received was most cordial and enthusiastic. Some months later she was advanced to the title rôle in "Hazel Kirke," portraying it with naturalness, simplicity and pathos. She next created the part of Daisy Brown, in William Gillette's comedy of "The Professor," and she was then selected by George Riddle to sustain the principal female rôle in his ambitious production in Boston of the Greek play, "Œdipus Tyrannus." This latter performance provoked wide comment, and Miss Cayvan's excellent acting therein brought her into prominence in her profession. Following this she created, in succession, the parts of Liza in the "White Slave," Sarah in "Siberia," Hattie in "Old Shipmates," and Lena in "Romany Rye." For a time she was leading lady at the California theatre in San Francisco, under the management of John H. Haverly. Returning to New York city, she appeared in a few months at the Union Square theatre and then re-engaged at the Madison Square, where she was the principal attraction in the "Alpine Roses" of H. H. Boyesen and the "May Blossom" of David Belasco. Miss Cayvan has won her way and gained her position on the stage by good, honest, hard work. She contributed to a Brooklyn magazine an article on "Woman and the Stage," in which she gives much good advice to the stage-struck girl. She says: "The gilt will be worn off the gingerbread by its repetition night after night, by continued rehearsals, and by the incessant study necessary to improve upon the original." During the early part of 1887 she was a member of the traveling company of Dion Boucicault, but later in the year accepted an

Georgia Cayvan

offer from Daniel Frohman to become leading lady in the stock company of the Lyceum theatre in New York city, of which organization she has ever since remained a member. Miss Cayvan's career since 1887 has been identical with that of the Lyceum. She has created the principal parts in the plays produced at the Lyceum during that period, and has added constantly to her reputation and popularity. Her splendid work in "The Wife," written by Belasco and De Mille, had very much to do with making that play one of the most notable successes of recent years. As an actress, Miss Cayvan never sacrifices consistency and the demands of a carefully rounded portrayal for momentary effect. She is simple and natural, and always graceful and refined, without loss of strength.

COLGATE, James Boorman, banker, son of William Colgate, was born on John street, New York city, March 4, 1818. His grandfather, Robert, on account of his liberal political views, was forced to come to America in 1795. James Boorman inherited his father's business ability, and also his personality in the business as well as in the religious world. He was reared in the counting-room of Boorman, Johnston & Co., and, after being nine years in the wholesale dry-goods business he associated himself with John B. Trevor in the banking business, under the firm name of Trevor & Colgate, until 1873, when the firm became J. B. Colgate & Co. In the time of the country's peril, when financial distress threatened to overwhelm the republic, and but few men had faith in the ability of the nation to meet its obligations, Mr. Colgate, both by his sound advice on questions of financial import and by substantial loans to the government, strengthened the credit of the country, and by his patriotism aided to establish the finances of the Federal Union in the money markets of the world. During the suspension of specie payment, his firm controlled the largest specie and bullion business in the country. He was among the first to found the New York Gold Exchange, which served to regulate the ratio of value, and prevent the locking up of specie to the detriment of the national financial life. He served as president of the exchange, which position he held for several years. During all the changes and panics of Wall street, for the past forty years, his firm has never faltered or failed in meeting its obligations promptly and fully. Mr. Colgate is a pronounced "silver man," and was at one time almost the only advocate of free coinage on Wall street, and now (1892) confidently predicts its remonetization and assumption of its normal place as a unit of value in the currency of the world, as it has been for the past thirty-five centuries. It is especially as a philanthropist that Mr. Colgate will be known to posterity by reason of his princely gifts to the various religious and educational institutions of this country. The Baptist denomination has been benefited by his munificence, as attested by the beautiful church edifices and magnificent libraries and colleges built and endowed by his individual gifts. Colgate University (late Madison) stands above all his other benefactions, and will ever remain his greatest and most lasting monument. As trustee and president of its board of management, for over thirty years it has received his fostering care and material business counsel, not a single year having passed without some substantial gift that has lifted it to its present place among the foremost universities of America.

LOGAN, Walter Seth, lawyer, was born at Washington, Conn., Apr. 15, 1847. His ancestors on the paternal side came from Scotland and were among the earliest settlers of Litchfield county, Conn. His father, Seth S. Logan, was for several terms state senator of Connecticut, and served one term as state comptroller of Connecticut. His mother was Serena Hollister, whose progenitors came to New England in the Mayflower. Walter S. Logan received his earliest education at the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, and entered Yale College in 1866, and was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1870. He studied law, first at the Harvard Law School and afterward at the Law School of Columbia, receiving from both institutions the degree of LL.B. Mr. Logan is perhaps the only man who holds diplomas from these three institutions, earned by residence and study. After graduating from the Columbia Law School, he entered the office of Scudder & Carter, where he remained two years. He then joined the office of Charles O'Connor, and was associated with that gentleman in the trial of Bowen *vs.* Case, commonly known as the Curnel case. In 1873 he entered into partnership with Alfred E. Chapin, subsequently mayor of Brooklyn. Later he became a partner of Horace E. Deming. Mr. Logan's practice has been of a general nature, although much of his attention has been given to patent law. The leading cases in which he has been counsel are the case of Tilton *vs.* Henry Ward Beecher; Wright *vs.* Sexton, a leading case on the delivery of deeds, and the Albert H. Smith forgery cases. He was also counsel in Drummond *vs.* Van Ingen, an English case, which was finally decided by the house of lords, and which settled the law of the manufacturer and distributor of goods. All the evidence in this case was taken in the United States. He visited the West in connection with the litigation over the Vulture mines in Arizona and was retained as counsel in the water litigation in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Mr. Logan has made a study of Spanish civilization in America, and has delivered several lectures on the subject. He also made many public addresses on the subject of tariff reform. He was one of the founders of the Reform Club. He married, Apr. 13, 1875, Eliza Preston Kenyon, whose ancestors were early settlers of Rhode Island.



JOHNSON, Andrew, the seventeenth president of the United States, was born in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808. His parents were poor but respectable, and when he was only five years of age he had the misfortune to lose his father while the latter was attempting to save another from drowning. When the boy was only ten years of age, his mother was obliged to apprentice him to a tailor, on account of her extreme necessity. He learned to read while he was learning his trade, but it is a fact that he offers the exception of an American boy who never went to school a single day in his life. He completed his apprenticeship in 1824, and then went to Laurens Court House, South Carolina, where he worked as a journeyman tailor until May, 1826, when he removed to Greenville, Tenn. At this time Mr. Johnson had the good fortune to obtain for a wife Eliza McCardle, a woman whose capacity and whose devotion to him exercised a marked influence on his future life. Under her tuition, he progressed rapidly in the attainment of useful knowledge, and soon among his townspeople he began to be recognized, through his self-reliance and persistent energy, as a born leader. He identified himself with the laboring classes, a fact which they recognized by giving him their votes when he was a candidate for alderman in 1828, insuring his election to that position, which he held until 1830, when he was elected mayor. In 1834 he interested himself in the adoption of a new constitution for the state of Tennessee, guaranteeing important rights to the people, and this action resulted in fairly starting him in public life. In politics he was a democrat of the Jackson school, and as such he was elected in 1835 and again in 1839 to the legislature of the state. In 1840 he was one of the presidential electors on the Van Buren ticket and stumped the state for his candidate, proving himself very effective as a speaker. In 1841 he was elected to the state senate, where he became a useful and active member as he had previously been in the house.

His services and abilities were by this time fully appreciated, and in 1843 he was elected to congress from his district. There he remained, constantly re-elected until 1853, when he was chosen governor of Tennessee, being re-elected to that position two years later. In 1857 Mr. Johnson was elected to the United States senate, where he remained until 1862, when he was appointed the military governor of Tennessee. Andrew Johnson was recognized by this time as "a representative of the people." He never permitted any sneers at his calling, nor any attempted disparagement of the laboring classes to pass unrebuked. Once, when Jefferson Davis superciliously asked him, "What do you mean by the laboring classes?" Johnson replied "Those who earn their bread by the sweat of their face and not by fatiguing their ingenuity." While in congress, having been born and reared in a slave state he accepted slavery where it existed, but was no advocate of its extension. He denounced the John Brown raid in December, 1859, but he readily acquiesced in the election in 1860 of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. He bitterly opposed and denied the right of any state to withdraw from the Union. For himself he was one of the strongest of Union men and on July 26, 1861, introduced a resolution into the senate, which was passed, to the effect that the war had been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the southern states, that it was not prosecuted on the part of the Union in any spirit of oppression, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and laws, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity and equality and the rights of the southern states unimpaired, and that as soon as those objects were accomplished, the war ought to cease. Johnson's course in congress had brought down upon him the wrath of leading secessionists, and he was burned in effigy at Memphis, threatened with lynching on his return to Tennessee, a price being set upon his head and personal violence threatened if he remained within the state. His home was assaulted, his slaves confiscated, his sick wife and her child driven into the street and his house turned into a hospital barracks by the Confederates. This was in 1861. In the early part of 1862 Gen. Grant entered Tennessee and the secessionists left it. President Lincoln appointed Mr. Johnson military governor of the state, with the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. His course as military

governor was fearless, but cool and judicious. He did much to hold Tennessee within the Union, as he alleged that it had never been out of that condition. On June 6, 1864, Andrew Johnson was unanimously nominated by the national republican convention at Baltimore as the candidate for the vice-presidency, and soon after a mass-meeting was held at Nashville to ratify the nomination and to congratulate Mr. Johnson. In speaking to this meeting, Mr. Johnson said: "Slavery is dead, and you must pardon me if I do not mourn over its dead body. You can bury it out of sight. Now, as regards emancipation, I want to say to the blacks that liberty means liberty to work and enjoy the fruits of your labor. Idleness is not freedom." On March 4, 1865, Vice-President Johnson was duly qualified and assumed his position. On the 15th of April Abraham Lincoln fell by the hands of an assassin, and Mr. Johnson took the oath of office as president of the United States in his private apartments at the Kirkwood House, in the presence of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet officers and others. After subscribing to the oath, President Johnson spoke as follows: "Gentlemen: I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event that has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance I can give of the future, is by reference to the past. . . . I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the American people. Toil and an honest advocacy of the great principles of the government have been my lot. The duties have been mine—the consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed. I feel that in the end the government will triumph and that these great principles will be permanently established." It was during the administration of President Johnson that the territories of the United States assumed their final form. Dakota was taken from the northern part of Nebraska, Arizona from the western part of New Mexico; Idaho was organized as an independent territory, and afterward the territory of Montana was cut off from Idaho, and the territory of Wyoming from portions of Idaho, Dakota and Utah. On March 1, 1867, the territory of Nebraska was admitted into the Union as a state, and on the 30th of that month, the United States received from Russia, for the sum of $7,200,000, the cession of the territory of Alaska. Soon after his accession to the presidency a serious disagreement took place between Mr. Johnson and congress, the principal question at issue relating to the reorganization of the southern states and the relation which those states sustained to the Union during the civil war. President Johnson maintained that the seceded states had never been out of the Union and that their ordinances of secession were null and void. On the other hand, congress maintained that, while the acts of secession were unconstitutional, yet, by those acts, seceded states had actually been out of the Union and that they could not be restored to their former status without legislation. President Johnson cut this gordian knot by issuing proclamations establishing provisional governments over the seceded states. Congress answered this by passing the civil rights bill admitting the freedmen of the South to all the rights of citizenship, over his veto. In August, 1866, President Johnson, accompanied by his cabinet in part, and by Gen. Grant, Adm. Farragut and other prominent persons, made the tour of the northern states, which afterward became known as "Swinging Round the Circle." During this tour the president spoke freely in denunciation of congress and in favor of his own policy, the result being that the journey was the cause of intense excitement and partisanship. At the second session of congress in 1867, the policy of the president was severely condemned, and the affairs of the administration grew more critical. Congress passed several acts over the president's veto, and eventually the work of the reconstruction was continued under the congressional plan. In the months of June and July, 1868, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Louisiana, were admitted into the Union, but in every case such readmission was effected over the veto of the president. On Feb. 21st President Johnson dismissed Edwin M. Stanton, the secretary of war, from office. Congress held that this act was a usurpation of power and a violation of the tenure-of-office law. Therefore, in accordance with the constitutional provision to that end, on March 3, 1868, articles of impeachment were agreed to by the house of representatives against the president and remanded to the senate for trial. The trial, which was presided over by Chief Justice Chase, was conducted, on the part of the house of representatives, by Benjamin F. Butler. It commenced March 23d, and continued until May 26th, resulting in the president's acquittal. Upon leaving the presidential chair, Mr. Johnson retired to his old home at Greenville, Tenn., where he lived a somewhat secluded life until 1875, when the legislature of Tennessee chose him United States senator, and President Grant having called a special session of the senate, Mr. Johnson took his seat in that body, March 5, 1875. Later, while on a visit to his daughter, Mr. Johnson was stricken with paralysis. He lingered some days in an unconscious state and died on the last day of July, 1875.

JOHNSON, Eliza McCardle, was born in Leesburg, Washington Co., Tenn., Oct. 4, 1810, and on May 27, 1826, she married Andrew Johnson. During his term in the legislature she remained at their home in Greenville, but while he was in the senate in 1861, she passed some months in Washington. She soon returned to Greenville, however, on account of her health, and there received an order, dated Apr. 24, 1862, which required her to pass beyond the Confederate lines by the way of Nashville, within thirty-six hours. But this was impossible, as she was too ill to travel, so she remained all summer in Greenville, where rumors reached her of the murder of Mr. Johnson in Kentucky, and at Nashville. In the early autumn she obtained permission to cross the line, and started for Nashville, accompanied by her children and Mr. Stover, her son-in-law. She was detained at Murfreesboro by Gen. Forrest until permission could be obtained from the authorities at Richmond for them to go on, when she rejoined her husband at Nashville. While a resident of the White House Mrs. Johnson seldom appeared in society, on account of her health. She was last seen at a party given to her grandchildren, and was then too much of an invalid to rise from her chair, and gladly returned to their home in Greenville at the end of her husband's term. In their earlier years she was his counselor and guide,

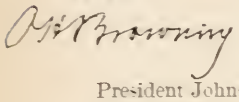
studying with him at night after the day's work was over, living quietly and economically at Greenville while he was in Washington. Always quiet and gentle, she lived for others, and was happiest when surrounded by her family. In youth she is said to have been a great beauty. Mrs. Johnson survived her husband six months, dying at the home of her eldest daughter, in Green county, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1876. Their daughter Martha was born in Greenville, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1828, was educated at Georgetown, D. C., and while yet a school-girl frequently visited the White House as a guest during President Polk's administration. In 1851 she returned to Tennessee, and on Dec. 13, 1857, married Judge David T. Patterson. During her father's administration she presided at the White House, Mrs. Johnson being an invalid, and she and her sister, Mrs. Stover, assisted at the first reception held by President Johnson, Jan. 1, 1866. In the spring of 1866 an appropriation of $30,000 was made by congress, for the purpose of refurnishing the White House, and Mrs. Patterson undertook to superintend the work herself, finding that unless she did so the funds would not go far toward accomplishing the desired object. Mrs. Patterson was a woman of great good sense, excellent judgment, remarkable executive ability, and filled her position at the White House with dignity. She, like her mother, had not fondness for display, and cared little for social gayety, preferring the quiet pleasures of home. She said: "We are plain people from the mountains of Tennessee, called here for a short time by a national calamity. I trust too much will not be expected of us." Mary, another daughter, was born in Greenville, Tenn., May 8, 1832, and in April, 1852, married Daniel Stover, of Carter county, East Tennessee. He died in 1862, leaving her with three children, and in 1869 she married William R. Bacon, of Greenville, Tenn. She lived at the White House during nearly all of her father's term, but entered very little into the gay society of the Capital, owing to extreme diffidence and a taste for simpler, more quiet pleasures. Mrs. Johnson died in Bluff City, Tenn., Apr. 19, 1883.

McCULLOUGH, Hugh. (See Index.)

HARLAN, James, secretary of the interior, was born in Clarke county, Ill., Aug. 26, 1820. He was the son of Silas Harlan, a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary Conley, was born in Maryland. These two families emigrated to Warren county, O., where the children, who were quite young, were brought up in the same neighborhood, and when they reached their majority were married, and immediately emigrated to Clarke county, Ill., where they settled on a farm. Here they had four children, of whom James was the second. When he was four years of age the family migrated to Indiana, which was at that time an Indian country, and there formed a home in the midst of a dense forest. The number of children increased meanwhile to ten, four sons and six daughters, and James, who had become an excellent farm hand, was his father's chief assistant in clearing and making the new home. In May, 1841, young Harlan was granted his freedom, with a gift of $100 from his father, and started out to make his way in the world. Up to this time he had received instruction in the district schools, and had studied diligently, evening and mornings, thus becoming what is called a good scholar for the period. He now went to Greencastle, Ind., and entered Indiana Asbury University, from which institution he was graduated in 1845, with the highest honors. During his college course he supported himself by working on a farm, teaching the common school, and meanwhile boarding himself. Soon after leaving college he was married, at Greencastle, by Rev. Dr. Simpson, president of the college, afterward Bishop Simpson, to Ann Eliza Peck. The following spring he took his wife to Iowa City, having been appointed principal of the Iowa City College, which was subsequently succeeded by the State University. In 1847 Mr. Harlan was elected superintendent of public instruction on the whig ticket. A year later he was re-elected to the same position, but was counted out by members of the returning board in favor of Thomas H. Benton, Jr., nephew of the celebrated "Old Bullion." Mr. Harlan now began to study law, was admitted to the bar, began to practice, and was progressing satisfactorily when he was offered and accepted the presidency of the Iowa Wesleyan University. During the presidential canvass of 1848 he made a number of stump speeches in favor of Gen. Taylor. In 1849 he declined an offer of candidacy for state senator, and in 1850 declined the whig nomination for governor of Iowa. He continued to practice his profession until the summer of 1853, when he entered on the duties of president of the Iowa Wesleyan University, and professor of mental and moral sciences, in which position he remained until he was elected U. S. senator in 1855. Mr. Harlan was re-elected to the senate in 1861, and resigned on May 13, 1865, to take the office of secretary of the interior, to which he had been appointed by President Lincoln about a month before the latter's assassination. Mr. Harlan had been prepared and equipped for his new position by service on the senate committees, on public lands, Indian affairs, agricultural bureau and Pacific railroad. In 1866 Mr. Harlan was elected to the senate for the third term and resigned from the interior department, taking a seat in the senate March 4, 1867, and serving until the end of his term. Mr. Harlan was highly esteemed throughout his senatorial career for his practical wisdom as a statesman, his influence and power in debate, and his captivating oratory. It is said of him, that whenever he spoke on the existing issues of the time, he always called out the ablest democratic members in reply—such senators as Stephen Douglas, Louis Cass and Mr. Benjamin. The governor of Illinois said of him, "Mr. Harlan makes the best campaign speeches of anyone in the state." Senator John P. Hale called him "the most successful passer of bills." Charles Sumner esteemed him so highly that he requested the senate who placed him on the committee on foreign relations to make Mr. Harlan chairman. Roscoe Conklin said of Mr. Harlan, "He is the strongest, most convincing debater I have ever listened to, one of the really great men who have served in the senate." His speech on the St. Domingo question, in reply to those of Sumner and Carl Schurz, was considered the greatest forensic triumph in the senate since the reply of Webster to Hayne in 1822. Altogether Mr. Harlan was considered the most powerful political speaker Iowa introduced to the country. And this description was equally accurate down so late as 1890, when, at what was known as the "Speaker Reed" meeting at Burlington, Ia., he made an address which Speaker Thomas B. Reed pronounced the best half-hour tariff speech he had ever heard. From 1882 until 1885 Mr. Harlan was presiding judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims. Since then he has lived at Mount Pleasant, Ia.

BROWNING, Orville Hickman, secretary of the interior, was born in Harrison county, Ky., in 1810. He was educated at Augusta College, Bracken coun-

ty, Ky., and while there employed his leisure hours in working in the office of the county clerk, studied law, was admitted to the bar, practiced his profession in Quincy, Ill., served in the Black Hawk war in 1832, was a member of the state senate in 1836, serving four years, and was elected to the lower branch of the legislature, where he served three years. A member of the Bloomington convention, he assisted Abraham Lincoln to form the republican party of Illinois, and was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1860 that nominated Lincoln for president. In 1861 Gov. Yates appointed him U. S. senator, to fill Stephen A. Douglas's seat, and he served in this position for two years. In the early part of his term as senator he declared himself in the senate to be in favor of the abolition of slavery, should the South force the issue, and on Feb. 25, 1862, in a debate on the confiscation bill, he earnestly opposed it. During his residence in Washington he practiced law with Jeremiah Black and Thomas G. Ewing. In 1866 he was an active member of the Union executive committee, was appointed secretary of the interior by President Johnson in the same year, and served until the end of the administration. He acted as attorney-general in 1868, and was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1869. After his term as secretary of the interior expired he returned to Quincy, Ill., where he practiced his profession until his death Aug. 10, 1881.



RANDALL, Alexander Williams, postmaster-general and eighth governor of Wisconsin, was born in Ames, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1819, the son of Phineas Randall, a native of Massachusetts, and resident of Montgomery county, N. Y., and subsequently of Waukesha, Wis. Alexander passed through college, studied law, and began the practice of his profession in 1840, in Waukesha. He was appointed postmaster at Waukesha, and in 1847 was elected a member of the convention that framed the constitution. In 1855 he was a member of the state assembly, an unsuccessful competitor for the attorney-generalship, and was chosen judge, to fill an unexpired term of the Milwaukee circuit court. In 1857 he was elected governor of Wisconsin, re-elected in 1859, occupying the gubernatorial chair at the outbreak of the war. Quick of apprehension and ready in opinion and action, he was admirably suited to the needs of the hour. He declared at once the loyalty of Wisconsin to the Union, and the purpose of her people to fight for its integrity in such a way as to draw national attention, and his prompt and efficient measures, well seconded by all, augmented the useful service of the state, and gave her character and standing. He assembled the legislature in extra session, but before it could act, he organized the 3d regiment, using for this purpose the public funds before a lawful appropriation had been made; but when the legislature convened it upheld him in what he had done. When his term as governor expired in 1861 he contemplated entering the army, but was prevailed upon by President Lincoln to accept the post of minister to Italy, where he remained for a year, and returning home became first assistant to Postmaster-Gen. Dennison, in 1866 President Johnson appointed him postmaster-general, and he served in that capacity to the end of that administration. He died July 25, 1872, in Elmira, N. Y.

STANBERY, Henry, attorney-general, was born in New York city Feb. 20, 1803, the son of Jonas Stanbery, a doctor, who removed from New York to Zanesville, O., in 1814. Henry entered Washington College, in Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1819, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He practiced his profession with Thomas Ewing, in Lancaster county, O., where he remained for many years, and became the first attorney-general of Ohio, the office being created in 1846 by the general assembly. On accepting this post he removed to Columbus, O., and made his home there for several years, where he established an extensive and important practice in the U. S. courts that were held there at that time, and also in the supreme court of Ohio. He was a member of the convention that met in 1850 and framed the present state constitution, removed to Cincinnati in 1853, and was appointed attorney-general of the United States by President Johnson in 1866. It was his devotion to his country and his desire to use his powers for her welfare at a trying period that caused him to accept this office, which he resigned, at the request of the president, in order to become one of his counsel at the time of the impeachment trial. Mr. Stanbery was in such delicate health that he was obliged to have his argument read in court. At the conclusion of the trial the president nominated him as justice of the U. S. supreme court, but the senate declined to confirm the nomination. Mr. Stanbery then returned to his home in Cincinnati, where he became president of the Law Association. Mr. Stanbery died June 26, 1881.

DAVIS, Henry Winter, member of congress, was born Aug. 16, 1817, at Annapolis, Md., where his father, Rev. H. L. Davis, was then president of St. John's College. His boyhood from the age of ten was spent on a plantation in Anne Arundel county, Md., where, from familiar contact with the negroes, he learned to hate slavery. Graduating from Kenyon College, Gambier, O., in 1837, and coming into his property on his father's death, he supported himself by teaching rather than allow his slaves to be sold. Having studied law at the University of Virginia, he practiced for some years at Alexandria, Va., and from 1850 at Baltimore, where he became prominent at the bar and in politics. Always an anti-democrat, he was first a whig, then an "American," and as such was in congress 1855–61. His adhesion to the republican party in 1859 entailed much obloquy, which he bore with defiant firmness. He declined the second place of the national ticket in 1860, and the next year offered himself as a Union candidate for congress and was defeated. He was again in the house 1863–65, and as a radical of high character and great ability from a southern state, exercised much influence. Here he steadily favored the most active measures for the support of the war, including the emancipation and enlistment of the slaves. For his relations with the administration, which were not always cordial, see Nicolay and Hay's "Life of Lincoln," and the "Century Magazine." Fearless, independent, and high-minded, a statesman rather than a politician, he was in public life somewhat haughty, uncompromising and autocratic, if not impracticable, as a scholar, an orator, and a man of innate force and deep convictions, he was respected in proportion as he was known. In 1865 he made a speech in Chicago favoring negro suffrage, which he claimed was the only way to insure his possession of his newly acquired freedom. He published a single book "The War of Ormuzd and Ahriman in the Nineteenth Century," 1852; but his speeches were collected in 1867. He died in Baltimore Dec. 30, 1865.

EVARTS, William M. (See Index.)

SHIPHERD, John J., founder of Oberlin College, was born at West Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., March 28, 1802, the son of the Hon. Zebulon R. and Elizabeth B. Shipherd. He was carefully and religiously educated, and while preparing for college at a school at Pawlet, Vt., he passed through a religious conversion, beginning in conflict and ending in joy. While on a visit to his home he was slightly indisposed, and, by mistake, swallowed a dose of poison, which greatly impaired his eyesight, compelling him to abandon his intention of entering college, and he engaged in business. In 1824 he married Esther Raymond, of Ballston, N. Y., and removed to Vergennes, Vt., and took up the marble business. But he finally entered the study of Rev. Josiah Hopkins, of New Haven, Vt., where he spent a year and a half studying theology. He had adopted a system of shorthand writing, arranging the heads and subdivisions of his discourse upon a card in stenographic characters on account of his eyes, and continued this practice throughout his life. He first had charge of the church at Shelburne, Vt., and during the next two years was engaged in general Sunday-school work, making Middlebury his headquarters, editing a Sunday-school paper, and traveling through the state organizing schools. He subsequently took a commission from the American Home Missionary Society and went out to the valley of the Mississippi, and became pastor of a church at Elyria, O., in October, 1830, where he held revivals in his own parish and in the neighboring region. He resigned his pastorate in 1832 to lay the foundations of Oberlin in connection with his friend, Philo P. Stewart. He was ardent, hopeful, sanguine; was especially interested in the establishment of a community of Christian families, which should be a centre of religious influence and power for the generation of forces which should work mightily upon the surrounding country. Two or three sites were offered for the purpose, but Mr. Shipherd finally selected a tract of 500 acres belonging to Messrs. Street & Hughes, of New Haven, Conn. It was thought best for Mr. Shipherd to go to New Haven and deal directly with the owners, and at the same time to interest New England families to emigrate. He reached New Haven and asked Street & Hughes for the gift of 500 acres for a manual-labor school, proposing to gather a colony of familes who should pay a dollar and a half an acre for 5,000 acres in addition, but they were not inclined to fall in with his proposition. He visited them several times unsuccessfully; but one morning as he left his house he remarked to his landlady, "I shall succeed today;" and he did. A plan for raising funds was the establishment of scholarships. Each donor of $150 was entitled perpetually to the privileges of the school for a single pupil, the scholarship not entitling the pupil to board or tuition, but merely to a place in the school, the money paid for the scholarship to be invested in lands, buildings tools, etc. Mr. Shipherd's tour occupied him nearly a year, and in September, 1833, he returned to Elyria and Oberlin. In September, 1834, a church was organized, called "The Congregational Church of Christ at Oberlin," now known as "The First Congregational Church at Oberlin." The confession of faith was Calvinistic in doctrine, after the New England type, and Mr. Shipherd became pastor. His letters to his flock were like the letters of St. Paul to the churches. The following quotation is from his letter urging them to pass a resolution to admit colored students to the school: "Moreover, let me exhort you, as the Lord's peculiar people, to be zealous in finding out and employing those means by which the world is to be converted. Fear not, brethren, to lead in doing right. There must be a mighty overturning before He whose right it is shall rule over all nations, and the servants of God will have to turn much upside down, as Paul did, before all will be right. . . . You know, beloved, I would not have you rash or inconsiderate in changing a single custom; but I would have you study and pray out

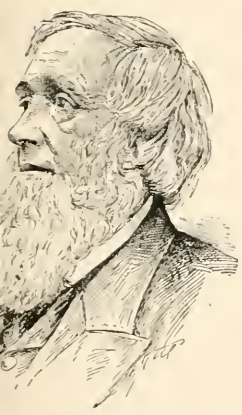
the mind of the spirit and execute it promptly without asking how the world or even the church would like it. Nothing is more impolitic as well as wicked than to substitute expediency for duty. This is now a prevalent sin of the church, which nullifies her power. . . . My fears are excited by your recent expressions of unwillingness to have youth of color educated in our institute. Those expressions were a grief to me such as I have rarely suffered. Although I knew that with some of you the doctrine of expediency was against the immediate abolition of slavery, because slaves are not qualified for freedom, I supposed you thought it expedient and a duty to elevate and educate them as fast as possible, that, therefore, you would concur in receiving those of promising talent and piety into our institution. So confident was I that this would be the prevailing sentiment of Oberlin in the colony and institute that about a year ago I informed eastern inquirers that we received students according to character, irrespective of color; and, beloved, whatever the expediency or prejudice of some may say, does not our duty require this? Most certainly. . . . God made them of one blood with us; they are our fellows. . . . Suppose, beloved, that your color were to become black, what would you claim, in this respect, to be your due as a neighbor? . . . You know, dear brethren and sisters, that it would be hard for me to leave that institution which I planted in much fasting and prayer and tribulation, sustained for a time by only one brother, and then for months by only two brethren, and for which I have prayed without ceasing, laboring night and day and watering it with my sweat and tears." Mr. Shipherd removed to Olivet in 1844, desiring to build there a new Oberlin, but he died there later in the same year.

STEWART, Philo Penfield, founder of Oberlin College, was born at Sherman, Conn., July, 1798. When he was ten years old his father died, and he was sent to live with his maternal grandfather at Pittsford, Vt., and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to his uncle at Pawlet, Vt., who was engaged in saddle and harness making. During his apprenticeship of seven years he attended the Pawlet Academy three months in every year.

During his attendance at the academy, the influence of a Christian teacher caused him to devote his life to God's service, and after completing his apprenticeship he experienced another conversion, in a conflict with his love of money. At the age of twenty-three he accepted an appointment as missionary among the Choctaw Indians in Mississippi. He made the journey on horseback, preaching the gospel on his way. He superintended the secular affairs of the mission, taught the boys' school, and with the help of an interpreter held services in the different Indian settlements. His health failing, he returned to Vermont for a time, but returned to the mission in 1827, taking as recruits one young man and three young women, and in 1828 he married Eliza Capen, one of the young women. At the end of three years her health compelled him to resign, and after a correspondence with his former schoolmate at Pawlet, Rev. J. J. Shipherd, he joined him at Elyria in 1832. During the summer these two men talked and prayed over the needs of the Mississippi Valley, Mr. Shipherd being more especially interested in the establishment of a Christian community, and Mr. Stewart attracted by the idea of a school where labor and study should be combined on such principles of thrift and economy that the students would be able to defray all their expenses. The result of their endeavors is Oberlin College and colony. While Mr. Shipherd was in the East, Mr. Stewart had the general supervision of the work of the new colony, meeting the colonists, and advising and encouraging them, and holding meetings with gentlemen of the region who were acting as trustees. He and his wife pledged themselves to Oberlin Institute for five years, with no compensation but the cost of living, and when the school opened in 1833 they took charge of the boarding hall, continuing to do so until 1836. The charge for board in the Hall was seventy-five cents a week for a purely vegetable diet, and a dollar for the addition of meat twice a day. Nearly fifty years later, in the year 1880, the building on main street opposite the northeast corner of the college square was purchased and fitted up for a boarding-hall; with an additional lot, it has cost $5,000 and has been named "Stewart Hall" in memory of the early founder, and for the maintenance of his principles of economy. Young women may have board and room at two dollars a week, and young men, board only, for the same price. During the first year Mr. Stewart was also, in the absence of Mr. Shipherd, general manager and treasurer of the college. His practice of frugality and plainness of diet were somewhat too severe and were not generally accepted, and in 1836 he resigned his position, and, feeling some disappointment, removed with his wife to Vermont, and subsequently to New York. In the latter place he completed the invention of a stove on which he had been engaged for two or three years, and in which he became very successful. In his stove works he was a philanthropist, as in his work among the Indians and at Oberlin, and his object was not so much to acquire wealth as to bring economy and comfort into the homes in the land, and although he wrote that "to prepare patterns for a cooking stove is a slow and difficult work," his efforts were crowned with success, and the Stewart cooking stove has become well known. He settled at Troy, N. Y., near the manufacturers who worked out his inventions, and where he lived as simply and frugally as in his earlier life, giving largely of his means to help in good works. Oberlin shared his

prosperity, though it did not fulfill his ideal of a college and Christian community. Mr. Stewart died Dec. 13, 1868.

MAHAN, Asa, first president of Oberlin College (1835–51) was born at Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1800. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1824, from Andover Theological Seminary in 1827, was ordained in 1829, and became pastor of the Congregational church at Pittsford, N. Y. In 1831 he accepted a call to the Sixth Presbyterian church in Cincinnati, was trustee of Lane Theological Seminary, and in 1835 accepted the presidency of Oberlin College, with the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy, and the assistant professorship of theology. Oberlin College has been called a development from the missionary and reform movements of the early quarter of the nineteenth century. Its founders were home missionaries in the West and among the Indians, and Oberlin has always kept the missionary spirit alive. It was the first college in the world to admit young women on equal terms with young men, and received colored students twenty-eight years before emancipation. In 1831 John J. Shipherd, under commission from the Home Missionary Society, entered upon his work as pastor of the church at Elyria, O., feeling keen solicitude for the future of the Mississippi valley. In the summer of 1832 he received a visit from an old school friend, Philo P. Stewart, who, on account of his wife's failing health, had retired from mission work among the Choctaws, but who was zealous in his desire to extend Christian work in the West. After prayers and consultation, these two men agreed that the needs of the country could best be supplied by the establishment of a community of Christian families and a Christian school which should be "a center of religious influence and power which should work mightily upon the surrounding country and the world—a sort of missionary institution for training laborers for the work abroad." The school was to be conducted on the manual-labor plan, and to be open to both young women and young men. There was no thought of building a college, but simply an academy for instruction in the English and useful languages, and, if it were the will of Providence, in "practical theology." The name "Oberlin Collegiate Institute" was selected, and not until 1851 was it changed to "Oberlin College." The name "Oberlin" was chosen to signify the hope that the members of the enterprise might be moved by the spirit of the self-sacrificing Swiss colporteur and pastor, John Friederich Oberlin. Mr. Shipherd resigned his pastorate in October, 1832, and with his friend, set out to accomplish their enterprise. They rejected several offers of sites because they wished to be apart from older settlements in order to have room for self-development into a peculiar Christian society, and finally accepted a tract of 500 acres, twelve miles from Lake Erie, and within the limits of the Connecticut Western Reserve. The colonists went from New England and signed "The Oberlin Covenant," a quaint document, in which they engage "to hold and manage our estates personally, but pledge a perfect community of interest as though we held a community of property," and promise "industry, economy and Christian self-denial," in order that they may appropriate what they have above their necessary expenses, "for the spread of the gospel." They also agreed to dress plainly, furnish their houses simply, to educate their children thoroughly, to "make special efforts to sustain the institutions of the gospel at home and among our neighbors," and "to maintain deep-toned and elevated personal piety." In the first report published in 1834, the object of the founders is again set forth: "Its grand object is the diffusion of useful science, sound morality, and pure religion among the growing multitudes of the Mississippi valley. It



Asa Mahan.

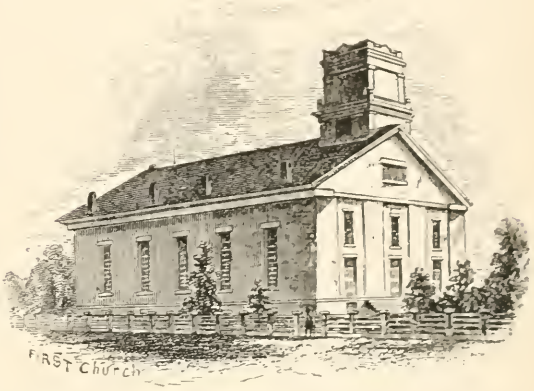
College Chapel.

aims also at bearing an important part in extending those blessings to the destitute millions which overspread the earth. For this purpose it proposes as its primary object the thorough education of ministers and pious school teachers; as a secondary object the elevation of female character. And as a third general design, the education of the common people with the higher classes in such a manner as suits the nature of republican institutions." The first settler under the Oberlin compact was Peter P. Pease, who, on Apr. 19, 1833, moved into a log house that he had built on the future college campus. A saw mill and flour mill were soon in working order, and a wooden building 35x40 feet, and 2½ stories in height, was erected, and contained the entire college for more than a year. School was first opened on Dec. 3, 1833, with forty-four students, twenty-nine young men, and fifteen young women, half of them from the East. The teachers engaged by Mr. Shipherd had not arrived, and John F. Scovill, a student from the Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., was asked to take temporary charge. In the spring of 1834 the teachers arrived—Rev. Seth Waldo, a graduate of Amherst and Andover, was professor of languages; James Dascomb, M.D., of Dartmouth Medical College, was professor of chemistry, botany, and physiology; Daniel Branch, of Amherst, became principal of the preparatory department, and Mrs. Dascomb principal of the ladies' department. After five years the manual-labor department was discontinued, it having been proved that student-labor was unable to compete with ordinary labor, and the mills were sold. In 1835 certain events decided the future character of Oberlin. By a vote of the trustees of Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, O., the students were prohibited from discussing the subject of slavery, and about four-fifths of them left the seminary. Rev. John Morgan, one of the professors, was asked to resign on account of his anti-slavery views, and at the same time, Rev. Asa Ma-

han, pastor of the sixth Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, resigned his position as trustee of the seminary. Mr. Shipherd, who was visiting in Cincinnati, proposed that the students with Mr. Mahan and Prof. Morgan should remove to Oberlin. They agreed to accept his proposition on condition "that students should be received at Oberlin, irrespective of color." He wrote to Oberlin, explaining the case, and urging the passage of a resolution to that effect. The proposition was looked upon with horror, and no action was taken until a second letter was received from Mr. Shipherd from New York. In this letter he made it known that upon the passage of such a resolution the institution would receive eight new professorships, with interest of $80,000, to be subscribed by Arthur and Lewis Tappan, and other anti-slavery men, and that the Rev. C. G. Finney, of the Broadway tabernacle could be engaged as professor of theology. The board of trustees met and the vote resulted in a tie. It was therefore decided by the president, "Father" John Keep, in favor of the negro. The "underground railroad" subsequently had a depot here, and the fugitive slave law met with decided and persistent opposition; one instance of its violation is the so-called "Oberlin-Wellington rescue" of 1858. But the fire of 1835 in New York, and the financial panic of 1837 swept away the fortunes of the subscribers, and only $6,000 was ever collected from them. In 1839 the college was $30,000 in debt. Its anti-slavery position made it impossible to collect funds in this country, and two of the trustees were commissioned to go to England, where they were so fortunate as to obtain enough money from anti-slavery people there to save the college from bankruptcy. Its poverty continued, however, until 1850, when a successful movement was made to secure an endowment of $100,000 by the sale of scholarships. The original colonists were members of the Congregational body, but the Oberlin church sought fellowship with the Presbyterians of the Western Reserve, under the "plan of union." This connection was dissolved in 1836, and the college has no connection with any ecclesiastical organization, nor is it organically denominational. There is no regulation requiring professors or instructors to have any church connections. President Mahan was an aggressive and uncompromising advocate of his advanced views, and gave a certain boldness of character to Oberlin that disappeared to a great extent after his resignation in 1850. He accepted the presidency of Cleveland University, Cleveland, O., in that year, with the professorship of moral and mental philosophy. He resumed his pastoral work in 1855, and had charge of churches at Jackson and at Adrian, Mich., until 1860, when he became president of Adrian College, holding this position until 1871, when he retired for the purpose of completing his chief work, a "Critical History of Philosophy," and removed to Eastbourne, Eng. Of this work, a critic in the "Nation" said: "Perhaps the most comprehensive history of philosophy in any language. . . . The book throughout is pervaded by such a spirit of absolute certainty and finality that, with sufficient faith in the author's infallibility, the reader will have little further doubt respecting the deepest problems which have hitherto vexed speculative minds." Hillsdale conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1858, and Adrian that of LL.D. in 1877. President Mahan was an ardent advocate of the perfectionist religious views, and wrote "Scripture Doctrine of Christian Perfection," besides many other valuable works. It should be mentioned that while trustee of Lane Seminary, Mr. Mahan opposed the gag-law, which, as originally introduced to the board, forbade the students to discuss the question of slavery "at the table and elsewhere." Mr. Mahan moved that these words be stricken out, and after considerable opposition they were. He died at Eastbourne, Eng., Apr. 4, 1889.

FINNEY, Charles Grandison, second president of Oberlin College (1851–66), was born at Warren, Conn., Aug. 29, 1792. He was a descendant of Thomas Rogers, of England, who came over with the Plymouth (New England) colony in 1622, and of Francis Curtiss, of Plymouth, or William Curtiss, of Roxbury, Mass., the latter the brother-in-law of John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians." When he was about two years old his parents removed to Oneida county, N. Y. The country was almost a wilderness; there were but few churches or ministers, and all the intellectual stimulus young Finney received came from the summer and winter district schools. In 1848 the family removed to Henderson, N. Y., on the shores of Lake Ontario, near Sackett's Harbor. In 1812 he was in Warren, Conn., studying at an academy. He desired to enter Yale College, but was dissuaded on the ground that by private study he could go over the curriculum of that institution in two years. He taught for two years in New Jersey, and then returned to his home, after four years' absence, where he began the study of law, and was duly admitted to the bar. Up to this time he had very limited opportunities for listening to Christian preaching or for coming in contact with religious services. When he was twenty-nine years old he had never been the owner of a Bible. He bought one as a law book for reference, and became interested in reading it. Previously to this he had been pronounced by his Presbyterian pastor as hopelessly hardened in sin, and that it was useless to make him the subject of prayer. In the use of his Bible he was led to "a change of heart." The record of his conversion reads like a chapter from the histories of some saints in the Roman Catholic church. Its genuineness was attested by his after life. Abandoning law books and business at once, saying that he had a retainer from the Lord Jesus to plead his cause, he began the career of an evangelist immediately in the place of his residence. He declined to enter the Princeton Theological Seminary, but was taken under the care of the St. Lawrence (N. Y.) presbytery in 1823, with a view to entering the Christian University, being placed under two clerical members of

the body, who were to guide his study. Receiving his license to preach in 1824 from the same presbytery, he continued the labors upon which he had entered, speaking then and ever afterward extempore. At first he labored under a commission from the Female Missionary Society of the western district of New York. The results of his preaching were astonishing from the very outset, overcoming violent and even truculent opposition, changing it into friendship and co-operation, arousing church members to new life, and bringing on the subscription of scores and hundreds of men and women to the claims of the gospel of Christ. Whole communities were moved. In July, 1824, he was ordained as a minister, and in October of the same year was married to Lydia Andrews, of Whitestown, N. Y. Spending two or three days with her, he went back to the place where he was preaching (Evans Mills, N. Y.) to obtain a conveyance for their household goods, and then to return for her. Revival interest deepened on his hands; he was prevailed on to remain at the Mills and preach from night to night until a week had worn away. With her full consent he decided to put off sending for her until "God seemed to open the way." The winter nearly passed before he could carry out his plan of bringing her to reside with him. Then he set out on his pleasant errand, but stopped in a neighboring town to have his horses' shoes set and sharpened. The people crowded in upon him as soon as they found that "Finney" was at the blacksmith-shop, and urged him to preach at the school-house at one o'clock. He gave way to their entreaties: the interest was so great that he waited and preached in the evening, and again and again, until, as the work spread, he sent another person for Mrs. Finney, from no indifference to her, but out of zealous devotion to his calling. His sphere of labor widening, he wrought at Rome, Utica, Auburn, Troy and New Lebanon, N. Y., in all of these places the most satisfactory issue following his exertions. A convention of Presbyterian and Congregational clergymen and revivalists, held at New Lebanon, in 1827, substantially endorsed his work and methods. Their proceedings were discussed in the newspapers, and Rev. Mr. Finney found himself in receipt of an invitation to labor for some time at Wilmington, Del. Thence he passed to Philadelphia, Pa., and spoke in all the Presbyterian churches of the city until August, 1828. To satisfy the demand at one time he was compelled to repeat his sermon on the text, "There is one God, and one mediator between God and man," for seven different evenings in succession, in as many different churches. In the winter of 1829–30 he reached New York city, and labored there as at other places, mainly by invitation of Anson G. Phelps, after mature consideration and correspondence. A vacant church in Vandewater street was hired, and then a Universalist church near Niblo's Garden was purchased, and here he preached for more than a year. Leading lawyers and prominent business men were converted. His next labor, with kindred results, was at Rochester, N. Y., and here it was said the whole character of the city was changed. It has been famous ever since for its high moral tone, its strong churches, its evangelical and earnest ministry. He next responded to an earnest invitation from Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, president of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., to preach and labor with its students. A visit to Buffalo, N. Y., and to Providence, R. I., ensued, where he gathered the same fruit as elsewhere. In the autumn of 1831 he labored in Boston, Mass., by request of the Congregational churches, the invitation headed by Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. Four years before this Beecher had said to the evangelist: "Finney, I know your plan and you know I do; you mean to come to Connecticut and carry a streak of fire to Boston; but if you attempt it, as the Lord liveth I'll meet you at the state line, and call out all the artillery men, and fight every inch of the way, and then I'll fight you there." Marked results attended his Boston preaching. He wrought again in Boston in 1842–43 and 1856–57, with extensive revival results. In 1832 Finney began again in New York city, preaching in the Chatham street theatre. The cholera attacked him, but he recovered, and in two years no less than seven churches had grown out of his movement. The old Broadway Tabernacle was built, and he became its pastor, the new church being Congregational. In the winter of 1834 he took a sea voyage for the benefit of his health to the Mediterranean and back. The New York "Evangelist" was started to represent the revival interests of the period. In 1834–35, after a great revival in New York, plans were made for establishing a course of theological lectures by him, with the design of training students for revival work; but a call to the theological professorship at the newly formed Oberlin (O.) Seminary, and his acceptance, prevented that, and with that acceptance his course as an



evangelist was practically closed, although he labored for brief periods thereafter at Cleveland and Cincinnati, O.; in Detroit and other places in Michigan; in Western Rome and Syracuse, N. Y., and in Hartford, Conn. In 1849–50 he also labored conscientiously as a revivalist in London, Eng., for a year and a half. He was in the same work in England and in Scotland in 1858. In 1860 and 1866–67 there were deep religious movements at Oberlin in connection with Mr. Finney's labor there. His educational work began in 1835 at Oberlin, where he was also pastor of the Congregational church in the village after 1837. When he went to Oberlin as professor in 1835 he took a large tent in which he held religious services on Sunday, and some of the college commencements were also held in it. The mass of Ohio people were opposed to Oberlin on account of its abolition character, many of the surrounding towns were hostile, and there were threats of tearing down the buildings. After the panic of 1837 the college was very poor, and Mr. Finney did not know how he should support his family. Mr. Finney was even obliged to sell his traveling trunk. On Thanksgiving day a check for $200 came to him from Josiah Chapin, of Providence, R. I., and he continued to send him $600 a year for several years, when Willard Sears, of Boston, Mass., took his place. Mr. Finney spent his summers at Oberlin, and his winters in New York, according to agreement, preaching and holding revivals. The Western Reserve College, at Hudson, O., was very much opposed to Oberlin College, and tried to engage Mr. Finney for a professor before he went to

Oberlin. After a year or two the charges of antinomian perfectionism were brought against Oberlin. They were so misrepresented that resolutions were passed by ecclesiastical bodies warning the churches against the influence of Oberlin theology. At a convention held at Cleveland to consider the subject of Western education, a clergyman from the neighborhood declared that "he regarded Oberlin doctrines and influences as worse than those of Roman Catholicism." From 1851 to 1866 he was president of the institution, which took its character very largely from his personality and his indefatigable exertions. In 1866 he resigned from the presidency but continued his instruction in pastoral theology. Hundreds of its pupils felt his strong influence, and went out as earnest men and women all over our western country to conserve and to extend it. Though not obtrusive or especially active, he was an outspoken abolitionist, a pronounced anti-Mason, and a strong advocate of teetotalism in regard to intoxicants. His first wife died in 1847; his second, Mrs. Elizabeth Ford Arkinson, of Rochester, N. Y., died in 1863; and his third, Rebecca Allya Rayl, survives him. Mr. Finney published largely, and his works were very widely circulated in English and in foreign languages. He established and edited the Oberlin "Evangelist" from 1839 to 1863. His "Memoirs," written by himself, were published, and appeared in 1876 at New York. He died at Oberlin, O., Aug. 16, 1875.

FAIRCHILD, James Harris, third president of Oberlin College (1866–89), was born at Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 25, 1817. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Brownhelm, Lorain Co., O., and settled on a farm about ten miles from the present site of Oberlin College. At that time this part of Ohio was pioneer ground; the district school was a primitive institution, but after several years in a high school at Elyria, James was ready to enter the freshman class at Oberlin in 1834. Here he worked his way, was graduated in 1838, and so marked were his scholarly attainments and powers of thought, that a year after graduating he was appointed tutor in the college, was ordained in 1841, and in 1842 became professor of Greek and Latin. In 1847 he was transferred to the chair of mathematics, and in 1858 to that of theology and moral philosophy, and was equally successful and admired in each, a proof of his various powers. At the age of thirty-one he became a member of the executive committee of the board of trustees and a leader of opinion in the faculty, so that, upon President Finney's resignation, he was immediately chosen to fill the vacancy. At that time the college was in a poor condition financially, had but nine professors, and was without endowment or buildings worthy of mention. At the time of his resignation in 1889, the college had twenty-three professors, a large number of instructors, tutors, and teachers, a property valued at $1,000,000, with buildings, equipment, and scholarly reputation of a high standard. Many of the old buildings are still standing, though not all of them are devoted to the uses of the college. Tappan Hall, built at a cost of $10,000, donated by Arthur Tappan, was in use for fifty years. The present chapel was built in 1855. The cornerstone of the new Ladies' Hall was laid in 1861 by Father Keep. In 1867–68 were built Freneh Hall, named for Mr. Charles French, of Cleveland, who gave $5,000 toward the building, and Society Hall, which took its name from the literary society and library rooms it contains. In 1874 the college purchased of the Oberlin school board the old Union school house, which afforded six recitation rooms, and a large room in the third story for the cabinet, hence its name, Cabinet Hall. Council Hall, the building of the department of theology, was completed in 1874. Stewart Hall was purchased in 1880 and fitted up as a boarding hall. The library has grown slowly, and was begun in the first year by such books as could be spared from the libraries of New England clergymen, with an occasional gift from a publisher, and some from England. In 1883 the college library contained about 12,000 volumes, the societies' library 5,000, and the theological library, 1,600 volumes. The colony has kept pace with the college. In 1846 the village of Oberlin was incorporated by act of the legislature, and Oberlin colony was no longer spoken of. In 1870 the Town Hall was erected at a cost of $20,000. The fire department was equipped in 1852; gas was introduced in 1858. The first hotel was built in 1834, destroyed by fire in 1865, and in 1867 the citizens subscribed $2,500 to encourage the building of a suitable hotel, which was called the Park Hotel. The First National Bank was established in 1853, and upon the expiration of its charter was reorganized as the Citizens' National Bank. The Lorain county "News" was first issued in 1860, and was afterward called the Oberlin "News." In 1868 the Rev. W. C. Freneh, rector of the Episcopal church at Oberlin, began the publication of "The Standard of the Cross," which, after five years, he removed to Cleveland. In 1870 the soldiers' monument was built. The college distributes no special honors and no prizes; it confers the usual degrees, but has done little in the way of honorary degrees. In 1883 Oberlin celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary, and during the following eight years the endowment and value of its property increased to nearly three times the amount reached during the entire preceding fifty years, and five new stone buildings were erected—Warner Hall, devoted to the conservatory of music; Peters Hall, containing recitation rooms, professors' studies, etc.; Spear Library, with room for 175,000 volumes; Talcott Hall and Baldwin Cottage, containing public reception rooms, dining-rooms, etc. Sturges Hall was erected in 1883 and contains rooms for the ladies' literary societies and an assembly room for general purposes. President Fairchild is pre-eminently a teacher, and, like all great teachers, loves young people, is quick to comprehend their questions, to feel their difficulties, and to look at things from their point of view. He is the impersonation of toleration and candor, and has been to many students the most inspiring and broadening influence of their lives. He has published "Oberlin, the College and the Colony," and a text-book on moral philosophy. He was a member of the Creed

James H. Fairchild

commission that formulated the belief of the Congregational churches of America a few years ago. In June, 1889, the trustees reluctantly accepted his resignation as president of the college, but he still occupies the chair of systematic theology.

BALLANTINE, William Gay, fourth president of Oberlin College (1889–), was born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1848. His boyhood was passed in Cincinnati, O., where his father was professor of Hebrew in Lane Theological Seminary. He was graduated from Marietta College in 1868, and for a time was a member of the staff of the Ohio Geological Survey under Professor Newberry. In 1872 he was graduated from Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and the same year entered upon a post-graduate course at the University of Leipsic, Germany, but after a year there interrupted his studies to join the first American exploration party to Palestine, with which he spent the year 1873. In 1874 he was professor of natural history and chemistry in Ripon College, Wisconsin, and in 1875 was appointed professor of Greek in the University of Indiana. In 1878 he was called to Oberlin, O., to assist Professor Morgan as professor of Greek and Hebrew exegesis. This place he held for two years, when that work was divided, and he was elected professor of Old Testament language and literature. Prof. Ballantine has taken a high rank as a practical teacher, having been for several years prominent among those whom Professor Harper has associated with himself in his summer school at Chautauqua. Marietta conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1887. Since 1884 he has been one of the editors of the "Bibliotheca Saera," and has contributed many scholarly articles to its pages. On Jan. 28, 1891, he was elected president of Oberlin College, succeeding President C. G. Fairchild.

William G. Ballantine

MORGAN, John, clergyman, was born in Ireland about 1803, and came to America when a lad of ten. He served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade, and at the age of seventeen was converted, and determined to study for the ministry. He prepared for college at Stockbridge, Mass., and was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1826, with the valedictorian's honor. Circumstances did not admit of his following a regular course of theological study in a seminary, but the diligent work of several years' private tuition in New York city gave him an ample preparation for the pulpit. At the time of the anti-slavery trouble in the Lane Theological School near Cincinnati, Mr. Morgan was an instructor in Latin in the institution, and sided with the students in their desire to discuss slavery. After such discussions were forbidden by the trustees, and the students had withdrawn, Mr. Morgan accepted the invitation to Oberlin as professor of mathematics, but finally entered upon the work of the chair of New Testament exegesis and literature, his labors beginning in June, 1835. His broad and intelligent scholarship enabled him to fill any gap in an emergency, and during the thirty-two years he was with the college, he gave at some time instruction in every branch. His influence was conservative in the best sense, not by reason of inertia or immobility of nature. His enthusiasm in any movement which satisfied his judgment was always prompt, but he considered all sides of a question, and could not enjoy extreme action, although he patiently tolerated the extravagances of others. He retired from active work in 1881, and resided in Cleveland until his death. He published no books, his writings being restricted to a few essays in the "Oberlin Review." An article on the "Atonement" can be found in "Bibliotheca Sacra" (1877–78). Prof. Morgan died Sept. 27, 1884.

KEEP, John, clergyman and president of the board of trustees of Oberlin College, was born in Long Meadow, Mass., Apr. 20, 1781. He was graduated from Yale in 1802, and from 1805 until 1823 was pastor of the Congregational church in Blanford, Mass. After a service of about ten years in Homer, N. Y., he removed to Cleveland, O., and became pastor of a newly organized Congregational church on the West Side. While at Homer he had been a trustee of Hamilton College and of Auburn Theological Seminary, and was naturally interested in educational ventures. In 1834 he was elected a trustee of Oberlin, and entered upon the work with an energy and zeal that never faltered. His years and experience made him a natural leader, and having been elected president of the board to succeed Judge Brown, on him fell the duty of casting the deciding vote when the question of admitting colored students was settled. This important meeting was held Feb. 9, 1835, in the house which had been erected for Mr. Shipherd. The trustees convened in the morning, nine members being present, and the discussion was long and warm. Mrs. Shipherd was engaged about her household duties, but in her anxiety she finally stood by the door, which was ajar. Mr. Keep comprehended the situation and stepped out and told her that the result was very doubtful. Mrs. Shipherd gathered her praying sisters in the neighborhood, and spent the time in earnest prayer until the decision was announced. Mr. Shipherd's straightforward resolution was: "Resolved, that students shall be received into this institution irrespective of color;" but as changed by men whose prejudices made it difficult to obey their consciences, the resolution as finally passed read: "Whereas, there does exist in our country an excitement in respect to our colored population, and fears are entertained that on the one hand they will be left unprovided for as to the means of a proper education, and on the other that they will in unsuitable numbers be introduced into our schools, and thus in effect forced into the society of the whites, and the state of public sentiment is such as to require from the board some definite expression on the subject; therefore, resolved, that the education of the people of color is a matter of great interest, and should be encouraged and sustained in this institution." This not very lucid resolution was the only action ever taken in the matter, but it served its purpose, and when a colored student presented himself he was not refused. From this time Mr. Keep took Oberlin upon his heart, and his loving care and oversight gained him the affectionate title of "Father" Keep, by which he is best known. He traversed the land to get means to support it, and crossed the ocean to save it at one time, when funds he raised in England carried it through a crisis. In 1850 he made his home in Oberlin, and although then seventy years of age, attended every meeting of the trustees, always ready to encourage the faint-hearted and doubting by his hope and faith. His last words pertained to the welfare of the college. He was the last surviving founder of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and died at Oberlin Feb. 11, 1870.

John Keep

YOUMANS, Edward Livingston, scientist and editor, was born at Coeymans, Albany Co., N. Y., June 3, 1821, the son of Catherine (Scofield) and Vincent Youmans. At the age of three years he began to attend the district school of the Presbyterian church, and early developed a taste for literature, taking particularly to the classics. Through this extreme fondness for books, he really educated himself in a most thorough and systematic manner, in spite of the fact that he was attacked with ophthalmia at the age of thirteen. His studies, though frequently interrupted by this cause, were never entirely discontinued, and along with his other studies, he dipped into science, of which he soon acquired considerable knowledge, particularly of applied science, devoting himself to all important works on scientific agriculture. From a desire to assist those whose eyesight might be afflicted as his was, he invented the chemical chart, which makes clear to the eye, and easily remembered, the most important principles and laws of chemistry, as it was then understood. It exhibited the important elements, binary compounds and salts, and the minerals of chief interest to geologists and agriculturists, together with the most important organic bodies. He was requested to write a book to accompany it, the result of which was his "Class-book of Chemistry." Brief, clear in style, and devoid of technicalities, it had an astounding and continuous sale, has been written and rewritten, the sale of its three editions being 144,000 copies. His "Chemical Atlas," which appeared a few years later, was an extension of the chart method, and also had an accompanying text-book. He, moreover, undertook the study of medicine, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Vermont. For seventeen years he lectured throughout the country, and was the first to expound, in a popular style, the doctrines of the "conservation of energy, and the mutual relation of forces." In 1856, through reading a review of Herbert Spencer's "Psychology," his interest was aroused, and led to a correspondence with the author, thus beginning an acquaintance which eventuated in the publication of Spencer's writings in America, he having foreseen the great influence they were destined to exert on the American mind. In 1861 he married Mrs. William L. Lee. In 1866 he filled the chair of chemistry in Antioch College, and delivered there a course of lectures. The "Popular Science Monthly" was started by the Appletons in 1872, at his suggestion, and the success of the journal is an evidence of his foresight and judgment. He was its editor until his health failed. He had made arrangements with Herbert Spencer to write the "Study of Sociology," which was to appear simultaneously in an American and European magazine. He made a contract with the "Galaxy" for its American publication, but through some misunderstanding the editors of this journal maintained that the first instalment came too late for publication at the time specified. Realizing the necessity of establishing a new scientific journal, the "Popular Science Monthly" was conceived, planned and started, contained the delayed article, and appeared two days before the "Galaxy," in less than two weeks from the first conception of the project. He was always deeply interested in having the works and writings of scientific men published in America. He died in New York city in March, 1887.

E. L. Youmans

YOUMANS, William Jay, editor, was born in Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1838, a younger brother of Edward Livingston Youmans. He passed his youth in farm work and in picking up such instruction as he could from the district school until about 1854, when he began serious study, devoting himself more particularly to science, and especially chemistry. His brother Edward taught him at first, and in fact prepared him for college, and he went to the Yale Scientific School and afterward passed through the medical course of the New York University, where he was graduated in 1865. In the same year he went to England and had the good fortune to complete his education in natural history under the able teaching of Prof. Huxley. Returning to America he went West and settled in Minnesota, where he passed three years in the practice of medicine. He was successful, but being devoted to natural science, on the projection of the "Popular Science Monthly" by his brother Edward, through the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. in 1872, he left Minnesota, and returning to New York joined his brother. With him Dr. Youmans shared the management of the new scientific journal, which met with the greatest success, and grew into wide popularity and appreciation. On the death of Prof. E. L. Youmans, in 1887, his brother, Dr. Youmans, became sole editor of the "Popular Science Monthly." Dr. Youmans is a writer of ability and has for many years contributed to the pages of the magazine now under his charge, besides preparing for Appleton's "Annual Cyclopædia" a number of important articles on scientific subjects for each yearly issue. He also edited Huxley's "Lessons in Elementary Physiology."

William Jay Youmans

DAVENPORT, William Francis, operating dentist, was born in New York city March 30, 1854. He is descended from William Davenport, who emigrated from England about 1660, and settled in Westchester, N. Y. Young Davenport was left entirely to his own resources at the age of fifteen, and acquired his position through his own efforts. He commenced the study of dentistry at the New York College of Dentistry, in 1877, receiving his diploma in 1880. In the spring of 1879 he was appointed assistant demonstrator in the operating department, and the following year was made demonstrator and superintendent in the same department, and clinical lecturer on operative dentistry. After three years' service he resigned, but began active practice while still holding this position as early as 1878, and soon acquired a reputation as a skillful and reliable operator. He established himself in one of the wealthiest localities in New York, and soon acquired a lucrative and select practice. He was for some years identified with the First District Dental Society, and has been called upon to give clinics at the meetings of the society—has also devised operating instruments for advanced methods, and he is a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and other organizations.

W. F. Davenport

MOORE, Alfred, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Brunswick county, N. C., May 21, 1755, the son of Judge Maurice Moore. He was sent to Boston, Mass., to be educated, and while there made many friends and was offered a commission in the royal army, which he declined, but his friendship among the officers, added to an inherited taste for arms, led him to acquire an accurate knowledge of military tactics. He subsequently returned home, and when all hopes of a reconciliation were lost, and the contest had commenced, in August, 1775, the state congress at Hilisboroorganized two regiments for the Continental establishment. Alfred was commissioned as captain in the 1st regiment, of which his uncle, James Moore, was the colonel, marched with his command to Charleston, was on duty there at the brilliant affair of Fort Moultrie, and distinguished himself to such an extent that he was ranked among the first captains of the day. The sudden deaths of his uncle, father, brother and brother-in-law compelled his resignation from the army in order that he might take care of the family, suddenly thrown upon him for support. But he raised a troop of volunteers, and so annoyed the enemy that Maj. Craig (afterward Sir James Craig, governor-general of Canada), when in possession of Wilmington, N. C., sent troops to plunder Capt. Moore's house, and left him destitute. After the battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781, he, with others, did good service in harassing Lord Cornwallis in his march from Guilford to Wilmington. In 1782 the general assembly elected him attorney-general of the state, as a recognition of his services and to alleviate his immediate wants, for it was known that he had never read a law book. But his industrious habits and acute penetration supplied all deficiencies, and he soon became eminent. He was called to the bench of North Carolina in 1798, and the following year the president appointed him one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, which position he held for six years with much credit. He resigned on account of failing health. He is described as having graceful and winning manners, a brilliant wit, and varied accomplishments, and has "handed his memory down to posterity as a finished model of a North Carolina gentleman." Judge Moore married Susan Eagles, and left several children. He died at the house of Maj. Waddell, in Bladen county, Oct. 15, 1810.

JOHNSON, William, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 27, 1771. He was named after his father, who was descended from an English Nonconformist, driven out of his country on the return of Charles II., and who settled in Holland. Here he soon learned of the emigration which was going on to America, and which was forwarded by the merchants of Amsterdam, under the protection of the Dutch government. Changing his name to Jansen, he joined one of these expeditions and settled at New Amsterdam, where he received a considerable grant of land where now is the city of New York. Had Jansen retained his Dutch name he would have retained this property, but after the cession of New Amsterdam to the English and its gift by the crown to the Duke of York, he resumed his English name of Johnson, whereupon he lost his estate. The family removed to South Carolina and settled in Charleston, where the first William Johnson did good service during the revolutionary war. His son William, the subject of this sketch, was a child during this period, and obtained such education as he could until after the declaration of peace, when he prepared for college. He was sent to Princeton, and was graduated in 1790. Returning to Charleston he entered as a law student the office of the celebrated Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and in 1793 passed his examination and was admitted to practice at the bar. Although only just past twenty-one, Mr. Johnson was sent to the state legislature, where he remained until 1798, when he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas, and after holding the office about five years was, in 1804, appointed by Thomas Jefferson an associate justice of the United States supreme court. While sustaining the political principles of Jefferson, Justice Johnson was immovable so far as his view of the law and the right of any case was concerned. This trait in his character brought him into collision with the president in the matter of the celebrated "Embargo" act; while in connection with the South Carolina nullification proceedings he was in a decided minority. So marked was the antagonism between the majority of the citizens of South Carolina and Justice Johnson with regard to this important question, that the latter, for a time, went to live in western Pennsylvania to avoid having anything to do with it. This was in 1833, and the following year he went to Brooklyn, N. Y. Justice Johnson published, in 1822, "The Life and Correspondence of Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene." In 1826 he published an eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, and he also contributed certain essays to the American Philosophical Society. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1834.

LIVINGSTON, Henry Brockholst, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in New York city Nov. 26, 1757. He was the son of William Livingston, governor of New Jersey. After due preparation he entered Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1774, and two years later was appointed captain in the American army, and soon after was promoted to be major, and attached to the staff of Gen. Philip Schuyler. He was present at the siege of Ticonderoga, and in October, 1777, took part in the attack by Benedict Arnold on Burgoyne's army at Saratoga. He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel. In 1779, when John Jay, who was his brother-in-law, was sent as minister to Spain, Mr. Livingston went with him as his private secretary. He returned in 1782, and on his way back, being captured by a British man-of-war, was taken to New York and imprisoned, but was soon after set free. Mr. Livingston now went to Albany and became a student in the law office of Peter Yates, where he remained for about a year, when he was admitted to practice at the bar. In 1802 Mr. Livingston was appointed judge of the state supreme court, in which position he remained until 1807, when he was appointed an associate justice of the United States supreme court, to succeed William Patterson. He continued to retain this position until his death. Justice Livingston was a trustee of the New York Society Library, and a vice-president of the New York Historical Society. He received from Harvard, in 1818, the degree of LL.D. It is said that Mr. Livingston in early life killed a man in a duel, and that the memory of this act embittered the remainder of his days. He possessed an acute and powerful mind, and was distinguished as a scholar and jurist. He died in Washington March 19, 1823.

TODD, Thomas, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in King and Queen's county, Va., Jan. 23, 1765. He was orphaned in childhood, gained an education with difficulty, and served in the later years of the revolutionary

war. Joining relatives at Danville, Ky., he was admitted to the bar in 1786, was clerk of several territorial conventions, then of the U. S. district court, and of the court of appeals from the admission of Kentucky as a state in 1799. Two years later he became a judge of this court; while at this post he was instrumental in the revision of the land laws, a labor which he continued in higher station. He was made chief justice of Kentucky in 1806, and in March, 1807, an associate of the U. S. supreme court. This office he held until his death, at Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7, 1826.

WASHINGTON, Bushrod, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. (See Index.)

DUVAL, Gabriel, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Maryland Dec. 6, 1752, the descendant of a Huguenot family which emigrated from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was thoroughly educated, and having chosen the profession of law, studied in a local office, and after passing his examination was admitted to practice at the bar. Just before the outbreak of the revolutionary war he was appointed clerk of the Maryland legislature, but does not appear to have been personally active in the military service during the war. From 1794 to 1796 Mr. Duval was a member of congress, but he resigned in the spring of the latter year, having been appointed a judge of the supreme court of Maryland. He was a presidential elector in 1796 and 1800. In 1802 he was comptroller of the treasury, and continued in that office until November, 1811, when President Madison appointed him one of the justices of the United States supreme court. He continued on the supreme bench until 1836, when he resigned on account of his increasing age and infirmities. He died at his home in Prince George county, Md., March 6, 1844.

STORY, Joseph, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 18, 1779. He was the son of Dr. Elisha Story, who was one of the persons who threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor, and who was afterward a surgeon attached to the army during the war of the revolution. From Marblehead, Story entered Harvard in 1795, and on his graduation in 1798, he delivered the class poem. He studied law, passed at the bar, and in 1801 settled in Salem, where he began practice. In 1805 he was elected to the state legislature, where he became a leader of the republican party, being recognized as a debater of unusual fluency and mental resource. He became speaker of the house in 1811, and in the same year was appointed by President Madison an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, an office which he held during thirty-four years, or until his death. Obliged to cover a circuit including the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the cases upon which he had to adjudicate were those complicated ones natural to a country with an extended seaboard. They covered admiralty law, the law of salvage, that of marine insurance, as well as prize law, none of which were at that time clearly understood or interpreted in American jurisprudence, and many of which came up specially for consideration and judgment in connection with the war of 1812. It is said of Justice Story that, as to these departments of jurisprudence and also in regard to patent law, he was practically their creator for the United States. Associated also with the name of Chancellor Kent, that of Justice Story stands high in its relation to the foundation of the existing system of American equity jurisprudence. In 1819, at a time when New England ports were the active centres of the African slave-trade, Judge Story was prominent in his denunciation of the traffic, especially in his charges to grand juries and wherever the question came up in court. Naturally, in proceeding in this course of conduct, he aroused the enmity of the New England people who were interested in the trade, and especially the press of the seaports from which it was conducted, but with courage rare and almost unrivaled, Judge Story never swerved from the position which he took at the beginning of his relation with this subject, branding the slave traffic not only as a moral and as an economic crime, but as a violation of the law of nations. In his politics Judge Story was a republican, and he drew upon himself not a little odium, living as he did in the midst of warm federalists. Some of his early statements in regard to sectionalism seem almost prophetic. Thus he said: "Virginia has ruled us by the old maxim, 'Divide and Conquer.'" And again: "We have foolishly suffered ourselves to be wheedled by Southern politicians until we have almost forgotten that the honors and the constitution of the Union are as much our birthright and protection as the rest of the United States." In the convention of 1820, which revised the existing constitution of Massachusetts, Story took an active part, with such men as Webster, Quincy and Prescott, and was an important factor in the decisions of that body. Many of our important mercantile statutes and bankrupt laws were drawn by him, nearly or quite in the form in which they were finally passed by congress. In 1829, when Nathan Dane founded the professorship of law at Harvard, it was stipulated that Judge Story should be elected to fill the chair. This was accordingly done, and Story settled at Cambridge, where he passed the remainder of his life, the result of his election being to attract students from all parts of the country. Meanwhile he continued to hold his position as associate justice of the supreme court, but it is questionable if the greatest service which he did to the country was not, perhaps, connected with the splendid opportunities which his teaching afforded to the students in the Harvard Law School. The profession of teaching law was, with Judge Story, an enthusiasm. He delighted in his students, whom he called "the boys," and sought in every way to instill into their minds the highest ideas of the importance of their studies in their relation to mankind and the social order. His lectures, even upon what are commonly considered the dry topics of the law, were delivered with such earnestness and so much eloquence, and so thoroughly illustrated with anecdotes and filled with episodes which were suggested to his active mind at almost every step, that they became interesting and even entertaining discourses. His knowledge of his profession was exceptional in its extent, and his ability to convey what he knew excelled that that of any other teacher of his time, if, indeed, there has ever been his equal. In 1831 Judge Story was offered the position of chief justice of the state of Massachusetts, which, however, he declined. After the death of Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Story presided over the deliberations of the supreme court until Chief Justice Taney was confirmed, and he would

have succeeded Marshall but for the fact that politically he was in opposition to the administration. In 1845 he intended to resign from his position on the supreme court bench, and to devote himself entirely to his duties in the Harvard Law School. Besides being eminent as a judge and pre-eminent as a teacher of law, Story ranks among the highest as a writer of text-books and authorities in jurisprudence. In this respect he was almost unequaled by any legal writer of his time. Beginning with his "Selection of Pleadings from Civil Actions," published in Salem in 1805, he wrote: "Commentaries on the Law of Bailments" (Cambridge, 1832); "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States" (3 vols., 1833); "Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws" (Boston, 1864); "Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence" (2 vols., 1835–36); "Equity Pleadings" (1838); "Law of Agency" (1839); "Law of Partnership" (1841); "Law of Bills of Exchange" (1843); and "Law of Promissory Notes" (1845). Besides these works, all of them authorities as well in British as in American courts, Judge Story edited: "Chitty on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes" (Boston, 1809); "Abbot on Shipping" (1810), and "Laws on Assumpsit" (1811). Thirteen octavo volumes of reports by Cranch, Wheaton, Peters and Howard contain Story's decisions as a circuit court judge from 1811 to 1845. The reports of the supreme court during his judicial experience occupy thirty-five volumes. He contributed to Wheaton's reports 184 closely printed pages; he wrote for the "Encyclopedia Americana," edited by Dr. Francis Lieber, articles which filled 120 pages; he was a frequent contributor to the "North American Review," and finally he left unpublished a "Digest of Law," which exists in the Harvard law library in three manuscript folio volumes. The "Miscellaneous Writings" and "Life and Letters" of Judge Story, edited by his son, William Wetmore Story, were published in Boston in 1851. Judge Story died in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1845.

THOMPSON, Smith, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. (See Index.)

TRIMBLE, Robert, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Berkeley county, Va., in 1777. Taken to Kentucky in 1780, he made the most of limited opportunities, taught school for a time, was admitted to the bar in 1803, settled at Paris, Ky., and was at once sent to the legislature. Declining further preferment except on the lines of his profession, he became judge of the court of appeals in 1808, chief justice of the state 1810, U. S. district attorney 1813, district judge 1816–26, and then a justice of the U. S. supreme court. He died Aug. 25, 1828. Trimble county, Ky., was named in his honor.

McLEAN, John, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court and postmaster-general, was born in Morris county, N. J., March 11, 1785. His father was a farmer in poor circumstances, who, when John was a small boy, emigrated into Virginia, and afterward to Kentucky, settling finally, about the end of the last century, in Warren county, O. Here the boy assisted his father in farming, picking up such schooling as he could in the neighborhood, and having the advantage of two years' private tuition. In 1803, having determined to study law, he went to Cincinnati, which appeared to offer the best and nearest facilities for that purpose, and there began to study, at the same time accepting a clerkship, which enabled him to support himself. He was admitted to the bar in 1807, and at once began practicing, being remarkably successful for one so young, and showing unusual talent. In 1812 the democrats nominated him for congress and he was elected, and re-elected him two years later. While in congress he was noted for the interest he took in all measures calculated to improve the condition of the poor or unfortunate. He was successful in passing a bill by which persons who had their property seized in public service were properly repaid therefor, and he also was earnest in advocating the pensioning of widows of soldiers. In 1815 he could have gone to the U. S. senate, but he declined the nomination, and in the following year was elected to the supreme court of Ohio. He held this position for six years, when he was appointed by President Monroe to the head of the general land office, and in the following year postmaster-general. His administration of this office was so satisfactory, and so unusually energetic, that he held over through the administration of President John Quincy Adams, and was invited to continue as the head of the post-office department by President Jackson. In 1829 the Jacksonian political theory, "to the victors belong the spoils," was so repugnant to Mr. McLean's ideas that he declined to serve in an administration which was being conducted on this principle. He therefore declined the war and navy portfolios offered him by President Jackson, but accepted an associate-justiceship of the U. S. supreme court. Judge McLean was soon celebrated for his opinions and his charges to grand juries while on the circuit. One of the most important of his opinions was given in the Dred Scott case, in which he dissented from the majority view presented by Chief Justice Taney, holding the position that slavery was contrary to right principle, and was only sustained by local law. In 1848, being identified with the free-soil anti-slavery party, Mr. McLean was considered as a candidate for the presidency on the free-soil ticket. In 1856 at the first republican national convention, where John C. Frémont was nominated, Judge McLean received 196 votes. In 1860, when Lincoln was nominated in Chicago, he also received a few votes. Judge McLean is the author of: "Eulogy on James Monroe" (1831). He died in Cincinnati, O., Apr. 4, 1861.

BALDWIN, Henry, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 14, 1780. He studied at the common schools of New Haven, was sent to Yale College, and was graduated in 1797. He then began the study of law, and proved himself quick to learn, and after having been admitted to practice, became a well-known and respected member of the bar of Connecticut. After practicing in New Haven some years, he removed from Connecticut and went to Pennsylvania, where he settled, opening an office in Pittsburg, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. Mr. Baldwin was a federalist in politics, and was sent to congress from Pennsylvania in 1817, where he remained until 1822, when he resigned. Returning to Pittsburg he continued to practice law until 1830, when he was appointed by President Jackson associate justice of the supreme court. Judge Baldwin published, in 1837, in Philadelphia, a volume, entitled "A General View of the Origin and Nature of the Constitution and Government of the United States." In 1830 he received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 21, 1844.

WAYNE, James Moore, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Savannah, in 1790. After having prepared for college he was sent to Princeton where he was graduated in 1808. He then went into a law office in Savannah and studied

until his examination, which he passed successfully, being admitted to practice in 1810. He interested himself in politics and was sent to the state legislature, and afterward, in 1823, was elected mayor of his native city. From 1824 to 1829 he was judge of the superior court of Savannah, and in the latter year was elected a member of congress, remaining there until 1835. He was an excellent orator and logical in argument. Having strongly supported General Jackson, the latter appointed him, in 1835, associate justice of the supreme court. Justice Wayne was a free-trader and an economist, objecting strongly to extravagance in the use of the national funds and was opposed to the United States Bank. He was particularly strong in his knowledge of maritime law and admiralty cases. In 1849 he received from Princeton College the degree of LL.D. Justice Wayne interested himself greatly in the Indian question and was very influential in having the Indians placed upon reservations. He died in Washington, D. C., July 5, 1867.

BARBOUR, Philip Pendleton, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Orange county, Va., May 25, 1783, the son of Col. Thomas Barbour. He received his early education at the schools in his native county, read law, and was sent by his father to Kentucky to settle some land claims, in which he was unsuccessful, and was thereafter left to make his own way in the world. He was admitted to the bar, practiced law, and subsequently studied at William and Mary College. From 1812 to 1814 he was a member of the legislature, and from 1814 to 1821 a member of congress from Virginia, when he became speaker of the house of representatives. In 1825 he resigned his position, and was appointed judge of the eastern district of Virginia. He was in congress again from 1827 to 1830, was president of the Virginia constitutional convention and chairman of the judiciary committee, and in 1831 was president of the Philadelphia free-trade convention. In 1836 President Jackson appointed him an associate judge of the supreme court of the United States. While in congress he opposed all appropriations for public improvements, and all import duties. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1841.

CATRON, John, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Wythe county, Va., in 1778. He was brought up in the western country and received only such meagre education as was afforded in the common schools of Kentucky and Virginia about the beginning of the present century. In 1812 he studied law in Tennessee and in 1815 commenced practice at the bar. At the same time he served in a campaign under Gen. Jackson, and upon the strength of his military exploits was elected by the legislature of Tennessee, attorney for the state. In 1818 he removed to Nashville, and in 1824 was elected judge of the supreme court of Tennessee. Judge Catron took an active part in putting down dueling, which was an ordinary pastime among western lawyers. The custom was abolished by striking a lawyer from the rolls in a case which came before the court, and in which Judge Catron delivered the opinion and set forth his circuit experience, "for which homily to my brethren," he tells us, "I was scorched with many a racy sarcasm, such as, that a sinner who had carried blank challenges in the crown of his hat, and slept with pistols under his head, was a very proper man to put down a vice he so well understood in all its bearings." In 1836 he lost his office under the amended constitution of Tennessee. In the year following (1837) he was appointed by President Jackson justice of the U. S. supreme court, and held the office until his death in Nashville, Tenn., May 30, 1865.

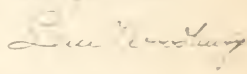
McKINLEY, John, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Virginia, May 1, 1780. He adopted the profession of the law, and after passing through the proper course of study was admitted to practice and settled at Louisville, Ky., from which place he removed to Alabama, making his residence in Huntsville. After serving as a member of the state legislature, he was elected U. S. senator from Alabama to fill a vacancy, and served from 1826 to 1831. Two years later, he took his seat in the house of representatives, where he served until 1835, and in 1837 received the appointment of associate justice of the supreme court from the hands of President Van Buren and continued in that position for the remainder of his life. Justice McKinley died in Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1852.

DANIEL, Peter Vivian, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Virginia, Apr. 24, 1784. He came of an old Virginia family highly respected and esteemed, and whose connection with public affairs was important and almost continuous. Peter V. Daniel was sent to Princeton as soon as he had been properly prepared for a college education and was graduated in 1805. He became a student in the office of Edmund Randolph, who was attorney-general in 1789 and secretary of state in 1794. Mr. Daniel married Randolph's daughter, Lucy Nelson Randolph, after being admitted to the bar, and a year later entered the privy council of Virginia, of which he continued a member until 1835. The following year he was appointed a circuit judge and in 1841 President Harrison made him an associate justice of the supreme court, of which body he continued a member until his death, which occurred in Richmond, Va., June 30, 1860.

NELSON, Samuel, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 10, 1792. His grandfather, of Scotch-Irish lineage, was one of a company of settlers who emigrated from the North of Ireland about the year 1762, accompanied by their pastor, and settled at Salem, Washington Co. His son, John Rogers Nelson, was married shortly after the end of the revolutionary war to Jean McCarter, and settled at Hebron. The old homestead, still in the possession of the family, was long occupied by John Jay Nelson, the elder brother of Samuel. The early life of the latter was spent on a farm, although he made use of such opportunities for instruction as he had, by attending the district school, from which he was sent to the classical school at Salem, and afterward to the Granville Academy, where he was fitted for college. In 1811 he was sent to Middlebury College, Vt., where he was graduated two years later. He then entered the office of a law firm, where he remained as a student during the next two years, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Nelson accompanied one of the partners to Madison county, N. Y. He was admitted to practice at the bar in January, 1817, and soon after opened an office in the village of Cortland, Cortland Co., his business for several years being in justices' courts. He established a reputation as a clear-headed and sagacious lawyer, and he soon had a large and remunerative practice. He took a deep interest in politics from the beginning of his business career, and in 1820 was chosen a presidential elector on the democratic ticket. The same year he was appointed postmaster of Cortland, and in 1821 was a delegate from his county to the constitutional convention. In the meantime, in 1819, he had married Pamilla Woods,

daughter of Judge Woods, in whose office he had studied his profession. Mrs. Nelson, unfortunately, died three years later. In 1823 Mr. Nelson was appointed by Gov. Yates circuit judge for the district comprising the counties of Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga, Tompkins, Steuben and Yates. Judge Nelson's jurisdiction embraced both civil and criminal cases, and he continued to hold this position for eight years. In 1825 he was married to Catherine A. Russell, daughter of Judge Russell of Cooperstown, to which place he soon after removed. In 1831 Judge Nelson was made associate judge of the supreme court of the state, and in 1837, upon the retirement of Judge Savage, Gov. Marcy appointed him chief justice, a position which he held for eight years. At this period the supreme court of the state of New York was a tribunal renowned for its dignity and learning, and whose decisions were cited in almost every state in the Union. After the adoption of the constitution of 1846, when the judges became elective, this reputation departed from the court. In 1845 Judge Nelson was nominated by President John Tyler to a vacant seat on the U. S. supreme court bench and was confirmed by the senate. While the experience of Justice Nelson had up to this time been mainly with common law, it was soon perceived that he was equally well-equipped in equity, maritime, admiralty and international jurisprudence. Not only did he sustain his reputation, but it was very seldom that his decisions from the bench of the circuit court of New York were appealed from. On questions of admiralty and maritime law particularly, he was considered very strong authority, and altogether he was awarded the first rank as an American jurist. In 1857 the celebrated "Dred Scott" decision was pronounced by the supreme court, and Justice Nelson concurred with Chief Justice Taney in the conclusion that congress possessed no power under the constitution to abolish or limit the institution of slavery and that a negro had no standing in court. During the civil war Justice Nelson held the entire confidence of the republican party, his loyalty never being questioned. While he disapproved of the use of what were known as "war powers" and other invasions of civil rights under military authority, yet he never in any way resisted or obstructed the acts of the government. Frequently, indeed, his counsel was sought by members of the administration upon the gravest questions of state. During all the period of the slavery agitation, from the time of the Mexican war and the admission of Texas, down to the Missouri compromise and the troubles in Kansas and Nebraska and so on through the civil war—through all this period Judge Nelson never forfeited any part of the public esteem, and many times he was consulted upon delicate questions arising out of the crises of the war. In 1871 Justice Nelson was appointed one of the American commissioners of the joint high commission, which met in Washington in that year, for the purpose of settling the Alabama claims. For his position in this important body, Justice Nelson seemed especially well equipped. He possessed remarkable diplomatic tact, the erudition and acuteness of the jurist, the sagacity of the statesman and the iron will of the executive officer. Besides his familiarity with international law, his general learning and his persuasive manners admirably fitted him for taking part in the important discussions of the commission. Unfortunately when the sessions of the commission were nearly at an end, Justice Nelson became ill and, unwilling to retain his position without performing the duties assigned to it, he offered his resignation from the supreme court, which was reluctantly received by the president and learned with deep regret by the members of the bar and the general public. Indeed this necessary act on the part of Justice Nelson was felt to be such a grave misfortune in relation to the interests of the country, that on Jan. 17, 1873, a meeting of the principal lawyers of the southern district of New York, presided over by the distinguished lawyer, Charles O'Conor, was held at the U. S. court room in that city, for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the bar of New York on this occasion. A number of prominent lawyers and judges testified to their appreciation of the character and official career of Judge Nelson. It has been said of Samuel Nelson that he was "born a judge." His decisions have stood the test of time and the searching analysis of the most able lawyers, and are referred to as authority both in England and throughout the United States. Judge Nelson bore himself always with the dignity and urbanity which befitted his position, and whether on the bench or in the social circle he inspired respect and regard from all who met him or had an opportunity of observing his impressive manner and uniform courtesy. Although always dignified, he never repelled any one, however humble in position, and perhaps no man ever assumed less, in consequence of his standing in society, than he did. Judge Nelson removed in 1829 to the estate known as "Fenimore," near Cooperstown, N. Y., which place continued to be his home until his death. While in Cooperstown, his intimate personal friend and associate was the late James Fenimore Cooper, the immortal author of "The Last of the Mohicans." Judge Nelson always took a deep interest in politics, and his name was more than once mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination for the presidency; Gov. Seymour, in particular, repeatedly tried to have this honor conferred upon him. Justice Nelson died at his home in Cooperstown Dec. 13, 1873.

WOODBURY, Levi, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Francestown, Hillsborough Co., N. H., Dec. 22, 1789. His ancestor, John Woodbury, came from Somersetshire to Cape Ann in 1624, and settled at Salem two years later. Levi was graduated from Dartmouth in 1809, studied law at Litchfield, Conn., and in 1812 began practice at home. He was made clerk of the New Hampshire senate in 1816, and the next year judge of the New Hampshire supreme court. With W. M. Richardson he prepared Vol. II. of its Reports. From 1819 his home was at Portsmouth. He was governor in 1823, and in 1825 left the legislature, in which he was speaker of the house, to enter the U. S. senate. In the debate on S. A. Foote's resolution of January, 1830, which called forth the famous speeches of Webster and Hayne, he took a prominent part, and earned from T. H. Benton the title, "Rock of the New England democracy." He was a cabinet officer for ten consecutive years under Jackson and Van Buren, as secretary of the navy 1831–34, and of the treasury 1834–41. Returning to the senate in 1841, he was active in defending the independent treasury system, which had



been introduced while he was secretary, and in procuring the defeat of the banking systems urged by Clay and by President Tyler. He declined, while in the cabinet, the New Hampshire chief-justiceship, and in 1845 the mission to England, but accepted the place in the U. S. supreme court vacated by Judge Story's death; this he held from January, 1846. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1823, and from Wesleyan University in 1843. According to his son-in-law, Montgomery Blair, he would have been the next democratic nominee for the presidency. His decisions are included in "Reports of Cases," edited by his son, C. L. Woodbury, and G. Minot (3 vols., 1847–52). His "Writings, Political, Judicial, and Literary," were collected by N. Capen, in 3 vols., 1852. He died Sept. 4, 1851.

GRIER, Robert Cooper, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., March 5, 1794. He was the eldest son of Rev. Isaac Grier, and on his mother's side grandson of Robert Cooper, both of whom were Presbyterian ministers. Isaac Grier was at the head of the academy at Northumberland, Pa., at the same time teaching a grammar school, preaching to three congregations and farming his own land. It can be judged from the variety of his labors that he was an industrious man, while as a matter of fact he was a very fine scholar. He taught his son Robert until 1811, when, having thoroughly grounded him for a university career he sent the boy to Dickinson College, where he was graduated at the end of the year, surpassing all his fellow-students in his knowledge of the ancient languages, besides excelling in chemistry. After graduating, young Grier remained at college as a teacher until a year later, when he returned to Northumberland, and, his father's health having failed, he gave his assistance in the academy. His father died in 1815, and Robert Grier succeeded him as principal, lecturing on chemistry, astronomy and mathematics, besides teaching Greek and Latin and devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. After proper preparation Mr. Grier was admitted to practice in 1817, and opened an office in Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa., but in 1818 removed to Danville in the same county. Here his practice continued to increase until 1833, when Gov. Wolf appointed him judge of the district court of Allegheny county, whereupon he settled in Pittsburg. From the time of his father's death, Mr. Grier took charge of his brothers and sisters, ten in number, and supported them, as well as his mother. He married in 1829, Isabella Rose, daughter of John Rose, a native of Scotland. On Aug. 4, 1846, Judge Grier was nominated by President Polk one of the justices of the U. S. supreme court, and was unanimously confirmed by the senate the following day. He continued to reside in Pittsburg until 1848, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he passed the remainder of his life, except while in actual service upon the bench. Judge Grier was a democrat, but during the civil war opposed secession and supported the Union. As a lawyer he was distinguished for his fidelity to his clients, and his benevolence to those of limited means. Great deference was paid to his decisions by members of the bar in general. Judge Grier died in Philadelphia Sept. 26, 1870.

CURTIS, Benjamin Robbins, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Watertown, Mass., Nov. 4, 1809, and was descended from William Curtis, who married Sarah Eliot, the sister of John Eliot, and emigrated to America in the ship Lyon in the year 1632. Mr. Curtis received his early education at the schools in his native town, and entered Harvard. He took the Bowdoin prize of $50 in his junior year, delivered an oration on "The Character of Lord Bacon," at commencement, was graduated in 1829, and was appointed proctor of the university. He entered the law school, studying under Judge Story and Prof. J. H. Ashmun, but left in 1831, without completing his course, to practice law in Northfield, Mass., where he remained for about three years; was admitted to the bar in 1832, and on May 8, 1833, married his cousin, Eliza Maria Woodward, daughter of William H. Woodward, who, through her father, was a lineal descendant of Miles Standish. In 1834 Mr. Curtis was admitted as an attorney of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts at Northampton, and removed to Boston in the same year, where he entered into a law partnership with Charles Pelham Curtis, and soon became eminent. In July, 1844, he lost his wife, and in January, 1846, he married Anna Wroe Curtis, daughter of his partner. In 1851 he was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, and in the same year President Fillmore appointed him one of the associate justices of the U. S. supreme court. In the famous Dred Scott case Justice Curtis dissented from his associates, and in a powerful argument upheld the right of congress to prohibit slavery, and disagreed with the majority of the judges in their dictum that "a person of African descent cannot be a citizen of the United States." His dissenting opinion was praised throughout the northern states. Justice Curtis resigned his position on the supreme bench in 1857, and resumed his private practice in Boston. He again became a widower in April, 1860, and in August, 1861, married Maria Malleville Allen, daughter of Jonathan Allen, of Pittsfield, Mass., and a lineal descendant of Gov. Bradford. Mr. Curtis was counsel for President Johnson in 1868 when he was impeached by congress. For many years Mr. Curtis was a Unitarian, but somewhat late in life he became an Episcopalian. He died in Newport, R. I., Sept. 15, 1874, leaving several children.

CAMPBELL, John Archibald, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Washington, Ga., June 24, 1811. He came of a family distinguished in American history, his grandfather having been on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Greene, during the revolution, and his father an Indian commissioner. John A. Campbell received a thorough education, being a student in the University of Georgia, until 1826, when he was graduated, and afterward studying law and being admitted a member of the bar before he was twenty-one years of age, by special legislative act. Having settled in Montgomery, Ala., he established himself in a good practice, and was also frequently elected a member of the state legislature. In 1853 he received from President Pierce the appointment to an associate-justiceship in the supreme court. He continued in this position until the outbreak of the civil war, when he resigned. While believing in the legality and right of secession, Judge Campbell was opposed to it as a political movement. On the organization of the Confederate government he was appointed assistant secretary of war, and in 1865 was sent to Fortress Monroe on a mission of peace, and there met President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. He was accompanied by Alexander H. Stephens, vice-president of the Confederacy, and Robert M. T. Hunter, and all these parties named held what was known as "The Hampton Roads Conference." The discussion on the side of the Confederates was in favor of an armistice, but to this Mr. Lincoln would not

consent, demanding the immediate disbandment of the Confederate armies, the deposition and dispersion of the government, the restoration of the Union, and the abolition of slavery. As the Confederate commissioners were not authorized by their government to concede these points the conference ended with no practical result. The prominence which Judge Campbell reached through this conference was probably one reason that at the close of the war he was arrested as a state prisoner and incarcerated in Fort Pulaski. It proved to be, however, merely a matter of form, as he was set free on his own parole, whereupon he settled in New Orleans, and resumed the practice of law. Justice Campbell was a man of broad views, an able lawyer and an acute and profound jurist. He was respected for the possession of a character absolutely unsusceptible to prejudice or obstinacy, and with fine discernment of the distinctions between right and wrong. He died in Baltimore March 12, 1889.

CLIFFORD, Nathan, associate justice U. S. supreme court, was born in Rumney, N. H., Aug. 18, 1803. While a boy he was sent to the Haverhill (N. H.) Academy, where he was prepared for college, and afterward went to Hampton Academy, and remained there until he was graduated, paying all his expenses by means of his own labor. After leaving college he began to study law, and in due time was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in York county, Me., when he was twenty-four years old. He continued in the law business until 1830, when he was elected a member of the legislature of the state of Maine, continuing in that position until 1834 and being speaker half the time. From 1834 to 1838 Mr. Clifford was attorney-general of Maine. In the latter year he was elected a member of congress and re-elected, serving four years. By this time Mr. Clifford had become thoroughly launched as a democrat in politics, and as he was an eloquent orator and very popular, he became important to the party. On Dec. 23, 1846, Mr. Clifford entered President Polk's cabinet as attorney-general, and at the conclusion of the Mexican war he was sent with Mr. Trist to Mexico with powers which were afterward exerted in the arrangement of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which was executed Feb. 2, 1848, Mexico being soon after evacuated by the United States troops, and California, including Utah, being acquired by the United States. Mr. Clifford retired from the attorney-generalship on the election of Gen. Taylor, but continued in the performance of his duties as commissioner until the fall of 1849, when he settled in Maine once more to his law practice, in which he continued until 1858, when he was appointed by President Buchanan an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. In 1877, under an act of congress dated Jan. 29, 1877, the "electoral commission" was formed to settle certain disputed questions in regard to the electoral votes of several states in the presidential election of 1876. This commission included five senators chosen by the senate, five members of the house of representatives chosen by that body, and five associate justices of the supreme court, four of whom were designated by the act of congress and the fifth selected by those four. This commission was constituted as follows:—Justices Clifford, Strong, Miller, Field and Bradley; Senators Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Thurman and Bayard, and Representatives Payne, Hawton, Abbott, Garfield and Hoar. Justice Clifford being the oldest member of the supreme bench was by law president of the commission. The result of the deliberations upon the conflicting certificates from Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina was a decision by a strict party vote of eight to seven in favor of Hayes and Wheeler. The senate, which was republican, concurred in this judgment in every case, while the house of representatives, which was democratic, dissented. According to the act the conclusion of the the commission was in this case binding, as it could not be overthrown except by the agreement of both houses of congress. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were accordingly found duly elected, by a majority of one electoral vote, respectively president and vice-president of the United States for the term of four years from the 4th of March, 1877. Judge Clifford was a democrat and a confirmed believer in the election of Samuel J. Tilden, but no one ever thought of charging him with anything but the most exact impartiality in conducting the commission proceedings. Judge Clifford died in Cornish, Me., July 25, 1881.

SWAYNE, Noah H., associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. (See Index.)

MILLER, Samuel Freeman, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Richmond, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1816. He came from German ancestry on his father's side, although the latter was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1812, where he married. They lived surrounded by hardships, and in the midst of toil, as at that period the place where they had made their home was still on the outskirts of civilization. Up to the time when he was twelve years of age, young Samuel passed his life on the paternal farm. It was only after that period that he could go regularly to the town schools of Richmond, and also to a very excellent high school, which had been established there, and between which institutions he laid the foundations of his future intellectual culture. For a time he acted as clerk in a drug store. This set his mind on the study of medicine, which he followed, so far as reading carefully all the medical books which fell in his way until 1836, when he was able to enter the medical department of the Transylvania University. Here he went through the regular course and was graduated in 1838. Returning to his home at Richmond, he began practicing there, but soon after removed to Barboursville, Knox Co., Ky., near the Cumberland Gap, where he pursued his profession with success for about eight years. He was now past thirty years of age, and began to notice that his ambition and his preference were both turning away from the profession he had been following. Finding at last that he experienced an absolute aversion for it, he concluded to abandon it and undertake the profession of the law. During the last three years while he was practicing at Barboursville, he gave up his leisure time to the study of legal text-books, and so prepared himself, that in 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar. He at once entered politics, and in the first presidential campaign after he began practicing, he devoted himself very earnestly to promoting the chances for election of Gen. Zachary Taylor. While his candidate was successful, Mr. Miller personally found himself unfortunately at odds with his party on the

question of introducing the emancipation laws in the constitution of the state, and, consequently, he lost many of his former friends. As he himself was very determined on this question of emancipation, he decided to abandon his state, and accordingly emigrated to Iowa, and settled in the city of Keokuk in 1850. Here he began to practice and was soon recognized as professionally very strong, while being thoroughly reliable as a man of strict integrity and honor. He soon took the position of leader both at the bar and in politics, and after the repeal of the Missouri compromise his pronounced anti-slavery convictions made him one of the pioneers and leaders of the republican party. He labored earnestly and faithfully in behalf of the new organization, until its great success in 1860 brought him into a position for which he could hardly have hoped, even as a reward of many years of labor. While in Keokuk Mr. Miller was the partner of Mr. Reeve, an able lawyer, with whom he sustained most satisfactory relations of business and friendship. On the death of Mr. Reeve Mr. Miller married his widow. In filling the vacancies in the judicial system of the country, President Lincoln appointed Mr. Miller associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, his circuit including the states of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota, to which Arkansas, Nebraska and Colorado were afterward added. Although he was personally on terms of warm friendship with Mr. Lincoln, it was not this alone that brought to him this high position. Members of the bar of the states within his circuit and a great number of the senators and representatives in congress united in recommending him for the appointment, thus showing the high appreciation in which he was held as a jurist. Justice Miller took his seat on the supreme bench in December, 1862. His commission dated from July 16th of that year. It was a period of great importance in the history of the supreme court. The civil war was just then becoming recognized as a condition of the gravest import, the end of which no man could foresee. Tremendous financial questions were springing into existence and had to be encountered, and more particularly to be recognized by the highest court of judicature in the country. The bond question created by the expansion of the railroad system, the ever-present problems of taxation, the greatly increased volume of public and private debt, besides the prominent political issues as to emancipation, reconstruction, constitutional amendment—all these questions were thrown before the supreme court, and in their discussion and decision the fine ability of Justice Miller as a jurist was soon discovered to be of the utmost importance. In the many opinions in which he pronounced the judgment of the court, as also in the cases concerning which he dissented from the majority, there are to be found a degree of precision and clearness of statement, and a strength of argument and accuracy of definition, which caused them to be frequently cited throughout the country, by both bench and bar. As to these, his exposition of the power of congress over interstate railroad traffic, his dissent in the original legal-tender decision in Hepburn *vs.* Griswold, and the review and judgment of the court on the relation of civil courts to ecclesiastical tribunals in Watson *vs.* Jones, all to be found in "Wallace's Reports," are admirable samples. One of the ablest opinions ever written by any member of the supreme court is generally considered to have been that of Justice Miller in the celebrated slaughter-house cases in 1872, in which, for the first time, a construction of certain provisions in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the federal constitution was required in connection with enabling the court to define the limits between the legislative power of the state and the inherent personal rights of the citizen. In the case of Kilbourn *vs.* Thompson, in which the former had been imprisoned for contempt by the house of representatives, for refusing to testify before one of its committees, and afterward liberated by a writ of *habeas corpus*, Justice Miller pronounced a decision establishing the restriction of congress in the matter of inflicting judgment for contempt, as no such authority was given by the constitution to either house of congress which derives all its powers from that instrument. In the matter of the electoral commission of 1876–77, Justice Miller was one of the five associate justices of the supreme court, appointed by the law designating that tribunal, and it was his motion adopted at the deliberation of the commission in the first case presented, which virtually decided the contest, by foreshadowing the final judgment of the commission, that congress possessed no authority to "go behind the returns," and that the votes of electors accredited by the authorized returning officers of the state, duly certified, must be officially counted. Through successive and rapid change in the court, Justice Miller became the senior associate justice on the supreme bench. On the occasion of the constitutional centennial celebration at Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1887, Justice Miller was the orator. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 13, 1890.

DAVIS, David, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court and U. S. senator, was born in Cecil county, Md., March 9, 1815. His family had resided in America at the time of his birth for more than a century. He began his early education at his home in Cecil county, where he remained until he was sent to an academy in Delaware for the purpose of preparing him for a regular university course. He entered Kenyon College, Gambier, O., in the latter part of 1828. In 1832 he was graduated and adopted the law for a profession. Young Davis settled upon the town of Lenox, Mass., for the prosecution of his legal studies, and there entered the office of the distinguished judge, H. W. Bishop. Here he remained for two years, after which he attended the law school at New Haven, Conn, which was under the direction of two eminent jurists, Judges Daggett and Hitchcock. Here Mr. Davis came under the influence of fine legal tuition and excellent discipline, with the result that his character was moulded into that of a lawyer of clear and accurate knowledge of legal principles and precedent. He was admitted to practice in the fall of 1835, but instead of returning to Maryland set his face toward the West, and having prospected somewhat in Illinois, settled in Pekin, Tazewell Co., in that state, a town which, on account of its geographical position upon the Illinois river, gave promise of rapid growth. As a matter of fact, Pekin became a thriving city, capital of its county, and the centre of a rich agricultural country, while six important railroads met at this point. Unfortunately for Mr. Davis, at the time when he settled in Pekin it was not the healthy city that it has since become through proper drainage, and he was obliged to leave it at the end of the year on account of the prevalence of fever and ague. He accordingly settled in the pleasant city of Bloomington, which became his home thereafter. Soon after settling at Bloomington Mr. Davis married Sarah Walker, of Pittsfield, Mass., a lady possessed of considerable fortune, and who contributed very much to the suc-

cess of her husband's career. She died in November, 1879. Mr. Davis was a Henry Clay whig of the most ardent character, but without much taste for political life. He established himself so firmly, however, in the regard of his fellow-citizens that in 1844 he was elected to the legislature of Illinois without any effort or solicitation on his part, and three years later was made a delegate to the constitutional convention, and in both these positions took a prominent part. The new constitution being adopted in 1848, it became necessary to elect a new judiciary, and although the circuit in which Mr. Davis lived was democratic in politics, it was so well understood that he was not a partisan, that he was chosen judge by common consent of the bar and the general public. It was at this time that Abraham Lincoln was in the first flood-tide of successful practice, and while visiting Judge Davis's circuit formed a friendship with him which became life-long. At this time Judge Davis's circuit extended over fourteen counties, being the largest and richest of the state. Almost every year Mr. Lincoln and the judge rode the circuit together. In 1858, when Abraham Lincoln was stumping the state of Illinois against Judge Douglas for the U. S. senate, Judge Davis did everything in his power, though without avail, to secure the honor for his friend. In 1860, in this capacity, he was chosen a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, where he became noted as a successful leader: indeed, it is said that Mr. Lincoln's nomination as candidate for the presidency was chiefly due to the strenuous and persistent efforts and the admirable skill of Judge Davis. When Mr. Lincoln made his celebrated journey from Springfield, Ill., to Washington to assume the reins of office, he was accompanied by his friend the judge. During the two following years the counsel of Judge Davis was moderate and conservative, always with the hope that civil war might be averted. After the inauguration he resumed his duties on the bench, meanwhile continuing in constant communication with the president. When Gen. Frémont was in command at St. Louis, Judge Davis, with Gen. Holt and Mr. Campbell of that city, were appointed by the president a commission to investigate Frémont's administration of his department. In the summer of 1862, a vacancy occurring upon the supreme court bench of the United States, President Lincoln appointed Judge Davis associate justice. Judge Taney was at this time chief justice of the supreme court, and there grew up a strong friendship between these two able men, which continued until Taney's death. Judge Davis remained on the bench of the supreme court until early in 1877. In 1870 he joined with the minority of the supreme court in the opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the acts of congress which made government notes a legal tender for the payment of debts. During the first four years of Gen. Grant's administration there was a great deal of dissatisfaction in the republican party, which eventually took shape in the Cincinnati convention of 1872. At this time there was a combination of a portion of both parties with the labor reform party, which offered Judge Davis the liberal nomination for the candidacy to the presidency. His name was presented at Cincinnati, but Horace Greeley received the nomination and was badly defeated. It was in answer to the letter informing him of his nomination for the presidency by the labor-reform party that Judge Davis made use of the since celebrated expression: "the chief magistracy of the republic should neither be sought nor declined by any American citizen." At the Cincinnati convention he received ninety-two and a half votes on the first ballot. In 1876 the Illinois independents united with the democrats and elected Judge Davis a member of the U. S. senate. He began his term of service March 4, 1877, and throughout the term was notable for maintaining strict independence in his votes, without regard to party distinctions. He was chosen as a member of the judiciary committee, and his speech on the Geneva award bill, reported to the senate by that committee, was highly regarded. Judge Davis was not a great orator or speech-maker, but was a very hard-working man in the committee-room and in the general business of the senate. As a rule, he had very little to say on merely political or party questions. Under President Garfield he was offered the chairmanship of the judiciary committee, but declined it. When President Garfield died, he was elected president of the senate, although this, as was the case with the other honors that had come to him, was unsolicited. In accepting it he informed the senate that "if the least party obligation had been made a condition, directly or indirectly, he would have declined the compliment." Judge Davis resigned from the senate in 1883 and retired to his home near the city of Bloomington, Ill., where he had one of the best cultivated farms in the state. Here he resided in a mansion whose adornments showed good taste and discrimination, which always formed a part of the character of the great statesman. His abilities and his learning were thoroughly appreciated, and were recognized by the conferrence upon him of the degree of LL.D. by Williams College, Beloit College and by the Wesleyan University at Bloomington. Judge Davis was a marked character at a time and among a group of statesmen when to be prominent showed unusual and peculiar powers. Independent in thought and action, although voting most frequently with the democrats, he never favored the arts of the politician nor sought an object by devious courses. "Upright and straightforward, he has always moved openly on a given line of conduct, and boldly proclaimed his convictions on public questions. Hence the universal confidence in his integrity of character." Up to a period of advanced age his mind and body were unimpaired in vigor and in elasticity; accustomed to labor, he courted it as an agreeable habit and shrank from no ordinary task. Judge Davis died in Bloomington, Ill., June 26, 1886.

HUNT, Ward, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Utica, N. Y., June 14, 1810. His father was Montgomery Hunt, for many years cashier of the Bank of Utica, and his mother a daughter of Capt. Joseph Stringham of New York city. The son studied at Hamilton College, N. Y., but was graduated from Union College, N. Y., in 1828. He attended the legal lectures of Judge Gould at Litchfield, Conn., and continued his study with Judge Hiram Denio, afterward judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York. He became Judge Denio's partner in law-practice and was his successor on the same bench. In 1838 he was chosen to the New York state assembly, and served for a single term. In 1844 he was elected mayor of Utica. In the political excitements of the time he took ground with that wing of the democratic party which opposed the annexation of Texas by the United States and the extension of slavery, and in 1848 had a leading part in the movement for free-soil which selected as the nominees of its party Van Buren and Adams. Later, with others, he broke away from old ties and became a prime mover in the formation of the republican party. In 1865 he was elected by a majority of 32,000 to succeed Judge Denio upon the bench of the New York state

court of appeals, and became chief judge of the court in 1868. This tribunal having been reconstructed under a constitutional amendment, Judge Hunt was retained as commissioner of appeals, which position he resigned Jan. 7, 1873, to accept his place as one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, to which office he had been appointed by President Grant on the 11th December next preceding. In 1883, owing to a failure in health he resigned his judgeship. He had a generous culture, and was in all relations singularly self-poised. He was faithful to his principles and devoted to his friends. He excelled in judgment and solidity of acquirements, rather than in brilliancy. Judge Hunt's accomplishments moreover, extended beyond his profession, for he kept his eyes open to the world of letters and affairs, as well as the narrower sphere of practice and politics. He was a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal church, and often sat in its conventions. As a thinker he was clear and logical; as a public speaker he was deliberate, and convinced by argument rather than captivated by sentiment or ornament. On the bench no man labored with more patience and earnest zeal for justice than he. His decisions are simple in diction, forcible in statement, and exhaustive in their treatment of the cases at issue. Both Union and Rutgers colleges gave him the degree of LL.D. He died at Washington, D. C., March 24, 1886.

WOODS, William Burnham, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Newark, O., Aug. 3, 1824. He was the son of Ezekiel S. Woods, of Kentucky, and came of original Scotch-Irish ancestry. William Woods was sent to Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., where he was graduated in 1841, and from there to Yale College, graduating in 1843 valedictorian of his class. On leaving college he returned to Ohio and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1847. He demonstrated the possession of great oratorical powers, and being also a skilled lawyer he became very popular and was elected mayor of Newark in 1855. Two years later he was sent to the Ohio legislature as a democrat, and was speaker in 1858–59, being re-elected. As democratic leader in the house in 1861, Mr. Woods succeeded in influencing legislative support of the war loan for the purpose of defending the state. In 1862 he joined the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 76th Ohio regiment, and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the rank of brigadier-general and brevet major-general. In 1866 he settled in Alabama, where he became a leading republican. Under the reconstruction act of 1868, Gen. Woods was made state chancellor for six years, but after serving in this position two years he was appointed circuit judge of the United States for the 5th district, which office he held for a number of years, making his residence in Mobile. In 1880 President Hayes appointed Gen. Woods associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. The war record of Gen. Woods was highly creditable to him. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post (in which he was slightly wounded), Resaca, Dallas, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Bentonville, and in the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson and in many minor affairs and skirmishes. He died in Washington May 14, 1887.

MATTHEWS, Stanley, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born in Cincinnati, O., July 21, 1824. He attended the common schools in his neighborhood, and then went to Kenyon College, where he was graduated in 1840. After leaving college, he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and began practising as a lawyer. In 1844 he returned to Cincinnati, and the following year was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney for Hamilton county. He now began to display strong anti-slavery views, and presently appeared as editor of an anti-slavery paper, called the Cincinnati "Herald." This paper, however, was soon abandoned, and Mr. Matthews took the position of clerk in the Ohio house of representatives in 1848 and 1849. He was assumed to be the protégé of Salmon P. Chase, who at that time was elected to the U. S. senate. In 1850 Mr. Matthews returned to Cincinnati, having gained considerable political influence by this time, and was elected a judge of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, and filled this place, showing considerable ability, until 1853, when on account of inadequacy of the salary, he resigned, and began to practice with his law partner under the firm name of Burlington & Matthews. This lasted only two years, however, for in 1855 Mr. Matthews was elected state senator. In 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan U. S. district attorney for the southern district of Ohio. This was looked upon as a remarkable appointment for a free-soiler from a democratic president, but was never explained. It is related of Judge Matthews, that while he was occupying this office he prosecuted a white man under the fugitive slave law with so much bitterness, that the act is supposed to have defeated him later on in a contest for congress. In 1861 he resigned the district-attorneyship, and joined the republican party. On the outbreak of the civil war, he received a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the 23d Ohio regiment, of which Gen. Rosecranz was colonel, and Rutherford B. Hayes, major. Soon after he was appointed colonel of the 31st regiment, in which he served in the army of the Cumberland until 1863, when he resigned, and left the army. In the same year, he was elected judge of the supreme court of Cincinnati, and only held the position a year, when he resumed the practice of the law in that city. In 1864 to 1868 he was presidential elector on the republican ticket. In 1864 he was delegate from the presbytery of Cincinnati to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church held at Newark, N. J., and reported the resolutions which were adopted by the assembly on the subject of slavery. In 1876 Judge Matthews contested the 9th district of Ohio for congress, his opponent being Henry B. Banning. The fight was desperate: Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, at that time the most popular speaker in the West, advocated the election of Mr. Matthews. His defeat, as has been already mentioned, occurred in consequence of an act of his while prosecuting attorney. A letter, published in the Cincinnati "Herald," stated that while he held that office he prosecuted W. B. Connelly, a white resident of Cincinnati, and the reporter of the "Gazette," for giving to a young runaway slave and his wife a glass of water and a piece of bread, a crime under the fugitive slave law. It was shown that the negroes were captured and the man was shut in Connelly's room, and while there they were

Stanley Matthews

furnished with bread and water. It was further shown that a letter written by Connelly, as a master Mason to Mr. Matthews, as a brother Mason, in which he confessed that he had furnished the negroes with food, was the means used by the latter for bringing out a verdict of guilty against Connelly. He was condemned to serve out a sentence of imprisonment. The publication of these facts destroyed Judge Matthews's chance for congress. In 1877 he was one of the counsel before the electoral commission, opening the discussion in behalf of the republican electors in the case, making the principal argument. In the same year he was elected U. S. senator in place of John Sherman, who had resigned. He made very little impression in the senate, his only personal act being to introduce, and carry through, what was known as the Matthews resolution, which was introduced December 6, 1877, and which declared that all bonds of the United States, issued under the various acts of congress to that end, were payable, principle and interest, at the option of the government of the United States in silver pieces of four hundred and twelve and a half grains standard silver, and that such payment was not in violation of public faith or the rights of public creditors. In 1881 President Hayes nominated Mr. Matthews to be associate justice of the U. S. supreme court in place of Mr. Swayne, who had resigned on account of disability. This nomination was bitterly opposed throughout the country, especially in the East, while it was only in the West and South that Mr. Matthews seemed to have any friends. It was alleged against Mr. Matthews that while a member of the senate, his action with regard to the Pacific railroad fund had been of a character to make it improper for him to sit on the supreme court bench. It was charged that he had openly taken sides with the railroads, and did all in his power to defeat the best interests of the government. He was also opposed because he had been one of the visiting statesmen to Louisiana in 1876; but the main objection to Mr. Matthews for supreme court justice was the fact that he had for years been recognized as an attorney for railroad and other corporations. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation memorialized the senate to the intent that the nomination should be rejected. Meanwhile the Cleveland Bar Association adopted resolutions warmly eulogizing Mr. Matthews. It was a remarkable fact that not only in this case, but in others, he was strongly supported by democrats. The nomination failed with the expiration of the term of congress. On March 15th President Garfield sent Mr. Matthews's name to the senate again. There the fight was long and bitter—Senators Edmunds and Davis leading the opposition, while Messrs. Plumb, Poor, Lamar and Jones of Nevada fought for confirmation. The result was that Mr. Matthews was confirmed on May 12th by a vote of twenty-four to twenty-three, and took the oath of office on May 17th. It is said as a matter of history that to Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster was due the fact that Mr. Hayes was made president, and the country probably saved from civil war. This statement was based on the letter, which was written as a pledge, and given to Senator Gordon and Representative John G. Brown, by Matthews and Foster, the understanding being that the democratic governors of Louisiana and South Carolina would be recognized by Mr. Hayes in case he was declared elected president. As a lawyer, Mr. Matthews took high rank. He died March 22, 1889.

SHIRAS, George, Jr., associate justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1832. He received an excellent preliminary education, and at the proper age was sent to Yale College, where he was graduated in the famous class of 1853 with honor, having for classmates Justices Brewer and Brown, and Chauncey M. Depew. He returned to Pennsylvania after he left college and studied law, and being admitted to the bar soon established a successful business. As his capacity and experience developed, Mr. Shiras became one of the most highly esteemed lawyers in his section of the country, and for many years no important law suit has been tried in western Pennsylvania without his being employed in it as one of the counsel. Among the members of a bar highly esteemed, Mr. Shiras succeeded in more than holding his own, growing constantly in ability and in repute. Devoting himself entirely to the arduous duties of his profession, Mr. Shiras never sought or held public office, although he was at one time a candidate before the Pennsylvania legislature for a U. S. senatorship from that state. Although a pronounced republican, he has never taken a very active personal interest in politics. Among those by whom he is best known Mr. Shiras has always been esteemed as an able and conscientious lawyer, a courteous and accomplished gentleman, and a man of wide general knowledge and experience. None surpass him in profound legal learning or in the ready application of familiar legal principles and the abstruse and complicated relations that characterize the large commercial transactions of the present day. While a most successful lawyer, his manner in court is like that of a disinterested friend trying to make the matter clear to the judges for the sake of the truth, rather than a pleader bent solely on securing judgment for his client. On the morning of Jan. 22, 1892, Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States supreme court, died in Washington after a protracted illness. Although frequently called upon by the public press to fill the important position thus left vacant, President Harrison took no public step in that direction until July 19, 1892, when he nominated Mr. Shiras to the United States senate for justice of the supreme court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Bradley. There was at once apparent in the senate a very strong effort on the part of the Pennsylvania senators to prevent the confirmation of Mr. Shiras. No complaint was made concerning Mr. Shiras on the ground of ability, as the testimony laid before the senate committee in his case showed him to be a man of high character and an able lawyer. It was true that Mr. Shiras had never filled a judicial position, but the answer to this objection was that experience shows that lawyers who have never had judicial experience often take the first rank when they are suddenly elevated to high judicial position. A notable illustration of this occurs in the case of Justice Gray, of the United States supreme court, who was made chief justice of the Massachusetts supreme court without having had any previous service on the bench. Another case is that of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, who never held any judicial position until he was appointed to that high office. On July 25th the senate judiciary committee decided to report the nomination to the senate without recommendation. It was so reported, and after a session of five minutes the nomination was confirmed. Throughout the country and among the press of both parties the nomination was highly commended. The appointment of Mr. Shiras gave Pennsylvania a representative in the highest court in the United States for the first time since the retirement of Judge Strong, on a pension, in 1880.

Geo. Shiras Jr

BAIRD, John Faris, clergyman, was born at Charlestown, Ind., Dec. 5, 1851. He was graduated from Hanover College in 1878, and subsequently studied law at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, O., and was ordained by the presbytery of New Albany, Ind., in July, 1883. In 1880 he was called to the professorship of Latin in Hanover College, which position he held until 1885, when he was transferred to the chair of physics and astronomy. In 1880 he was elected McKee professor of ethics and Christian evidences in Hanover College, which position he held until 1890. In 1883 Prof. Baird was appointed financial agent of the college, and served in this capacity until he severed his connection with the college in 1890. While in this office he added many thousands of dollars to the endowment, besides securing funds for needed buildings, and much of the material prosperity of the college to-day is due to his work. Prof. Baird was a very popular and able teacher, is an earnest, strong and magnetic preacher, and full of zeal and enthusiasm. Upon resigning his position at Hanover he accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Seymour, Ind.

BALSLEY, Alfred Harcourt, journalist, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 15, 1828, the son of Michael and Catherine (Miller) Balsley. His father was of Dutch descent and was a tobacconist. Alfred attended the common schools until he was twelve years old, when he entered the Miltenberger Nail Factory, working there until 1841, when the iron mills shut down until after the passage of the tariff bill in 1842. He entered a printing office and remained there until the mills reopened, when he returned to the factory, and again, during the years from 1845 to 1847, he worked in a printing office, but returned to the mills and thoroughly learned his trade as a nailer. In 1850, on account of a strike among the nailers, he was thrown out of employment, when he became a printer and subsequently an employer. Desiring to fit himself for an editorial career, he devoted his spare time to acquiring an education, taking advantage of every leisure moment.

A. H. Balsley

In 1853 he removed to Painesville, O., and purchased the Grand River "Record," which he published for six months, when he sold out to a company in Clairsville, O., and went there as its managing editor. In 1855 he purchased of D. R. Locke ("Petroleum V. Nasby") the "Plymouth Advertiser," which he published until the autumn of 1858. He was appointed postmaster at Plymouth in 1861, by President Lincoln, and served in that capacity for eight years. He subsequently purchased the "Fremont Journal" and established the "Milan Advertiser" and the "Huron Times." In 1876 he removed to Findlay, O., and bought the "Jeffersonian." He was also proprietor of the "Attica Journal" and the "Carey Times." In his journalistic career, Mr. Balsley has established a reputation for candor, winning by strict integrity the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. He has always been an advanced thinker, a leader in forming and creating public opinion, and his writings show ability of a high order. Originally a whig, he became a republican, and in 1856 in a speech he controverted the doctrine of squatter sovereignty in a line of argument that was subsequently maintained by the leading minds of the country. At the unanimous request of his audience, this speech was published, and had a large circulation. During the war he advocated its vigorous prosecution, and was a warm friend of the soldier and of the government. He has spent time and money to aid in the development of Findlay, and aided in establishing works for refining the Ohio oil which had been pronounced worthless for illuminating purposes. Through his efforts as vice-president of the Peerless Refining Co., it has become a staple article of commerce. Mr. Balsley has read extensively and keeps abreast with the times. In 1852 he married Martha, daughter of Richard Sterling, and had one child. Mrs. Balsley died in 1870, and in 1871 he married Lucy Wickham, of Fremont, O., and has several children. Mr. Balsley has a beautiful residence at Findlay, O., which shows all the evidences of the culture and refinement of its inmates.

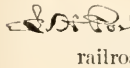
BOWLES, Thomas Henry, inventor and underwriter, was born in Fluvenna county, Va., Oct. 16, 1854. He is descended from an old family who were among the early settlers of New England and Virginia, his branch having settled in the latter state. His grandfather was a well-known Virginia planter, while his father was a mechanical engineer of some repute. Mr. Bowles's educational advantages were interrupted by the breaking out of the war. He attended the high school of his native county, but was early thrown on his own resources. After engaging temporarily in other occupations, he became a patent solicitor, and at the same time introduced inventions of his own, the most successful of which was a device for "rotary advertising" in street and railway cars, which he sold for a large sum to a stock company, but owing to the great financial crisis following the failure of Grant & Ward in New York, further operations were suspended, and he engaged temporarily in the life insurance business. In this he met with unwonted success, and discovered that he possessed special qualifications for the business, as well as a taste and inclination for the work; he therefore decided to adopt this to the exclusion of all other occupations. The character of his work commended itself to the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, in whose service he was then engaged, and he was commissioned to go to Florida to straighten out certain matters in connection with the company's interests in that state. While thus engaged he took a number of applications, startled the managers by the magnitude of his business, and was soon after made general agent for the company of the states of Mississippi and Louisiana, with headquarters at New Orleans. Beginning in 1887, with a strong opposition from companies which had occupied the field for upward of twenty years, he soon distanced his competitors, and largely exceeded them in the volume of business done. His business for the first two years reached $10,000,000, and the aggregate for four years exceeded $20,000,000, being forty-one per cent. in excess of that of any other company. His success has been due not only to his great executive ability, push and energy; but by his manly bearing and spotless integrity he won the confidence of the community, and became personally very popular. He is president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Louisiana, and a member of the Cotton Exchange, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, also of the Pickwick, Boston and other clubs. He was a delegate from Louisiana to the Trans-Mississippi congress, held at Denver, Col., in 1891, and was appointed a

T. H. Bowles

member of the committee to introduce into the next national congress measures adopted by the body looking especially to the improvement of navigation on the Mississippi river, and other matters of commercial importance. Mr. Bowles has written a number of articles and prepared leaflets on the science and practice of life insurance. He was married, in 1887, to Louisa T. Cunningham, daughter of Mayor A. T. Cunningham, who commanded the arsenal at Savannah, Ga., during the late war. She is a descendant of Norton, the colonial governor of Martha's Vineyard. Her maternal grandfather, Hon. Nathaniel Cocke, was a distinguished lawyer, and chancellor of Alabama. Her paternal grandfather, Dr. Cunningham, was a prominent physician, and president of the State Medical College of Georgia.

VAN CORTLANDT, Philip, member of congress and soldier, was born in Cortlandt Manor, Westchester Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1749, a descendant of Oloff Stevense Van Cortlandt, the first of the name in this country, who emigrated from Holland to New Netherland in 1638. His father, Pierre, was the first lieutenant-governor of the state of New York. Philip's early education was received at Coldenham Academy, and he was graduated from King's College, now Columbia, in 1758. He became a surveyor, but on the outbreak of the war of the revolution received a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the 4th battalion of New York infantry, and in 1776 was commissioned by Washington colonel of the 2d New York regiment. He was engaged in the battle of Saratoga, afterward witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne, and in 1779 accompanied Gen. John Sullivan in his campaign against the Indians on the frontier. He served through the Virginia campaign of 1781 and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He ended his services with the rank of brigadier-general. After the peace he served in both houses of the New York assembly, and in 1793 was elected a member of congress, holding that office for sixteen years. He was for many years treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati. When Lafayette visited this country in 1824 Philip Van Cortlandt accompanied him on his travels through the states. He died at the place of his birth Nov. 5, 1831.

PORTER, James Henry, manufacturer and banker, was born at Madison, Ga., Jan. 29, 1829. His father, John W. Porter, was of English descent, his grandfather, Oliver Porter, being a gallant revolutionary soldier who fought at Yorktown, and who removed, in 1774, from Prince Edward county, Va., to Georgia. His mother was Ann M. Fannin, of the noted Fannin family. His education was academic. In 1846, at seventeen, he went to merchandizing in Madison, and in 1847 he began railroading, and continued this until 1879. He enlisted in the 3d Georgia infantry and served gallantly until 1862, when he was ordered to Atlanta on railroad service, where he did this duty until Sherman took that city, when he carried all the rolling-stock out, he having charge of the road from Atlanta to Rutledge. He was for twelve years the general ticket agent for all the railroads in Atlanta. In 1865 he formed the firm of Porter & Butler, and built and ran for twenty years the Atlanta Machine Works; in 1870, in the firm of Rice, Love & Porter, he built the Concord Woolen Mills, in Cobb county, running them up to 1891, the mills paying for themselves several times over, and when burned were rebuilt and paid twenty-five per cent. dividends out of the profits. In 1872 Mr. Porter was elected a member of the Atlanta city council, and was chairman of the finance committee, and became one of the firm of Langston & Crane. In 1879 he became president of the Merchants' Bank, and in 1883 built, and was elected president of the Porter Manufacturing Co., for wool and cotton, at Cornelia, Habersham Co., Ga. Mr. Porter is one of the pillars of Atlanta's commerce. He has been a leader in everything he has tried, and conducted successfully the largest banking and manufacturing institutions. He is both an organizer and manager. Judicious and conservative, of fine temper and thorough integrity, he has impressed himself upon the business of his progressive city. He has been a successful real estate investor, carrying into that, as into all other matters, his rare judgment. Mr. Porter has done much quiet benevolence in a private way, providing for as many as a dozen poor people at a time. He married, in 1866, Fannie Talbot Lowry, daughter of Wm. M. Lowry, a leading banker, and they have one of the beautiful homes of Atlanta.

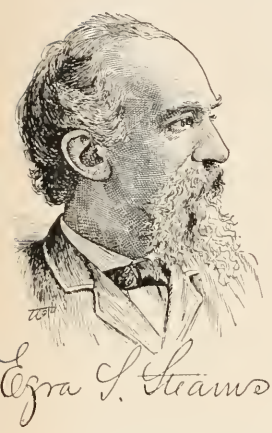


BARNETT, Edward Hammet, clergyman, was born in Montgomery county, Va., Oct. 8, 1840. His forefathers on his father's side were English people, and his mother's Scotch-Irish. His father, James Barnett, owned the Big Spring farm on the Roanoke river, and died when Edward was a child, leaving his mother and three little children in charge of her father, William Wade, a Presbyterian elder in Christiansburg, Va. He was educated in the village academy until sixteen years old, worked three years on what is now the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and entering, in 1859, Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Va., was graduated in 1861 with first honor. He entered the war as third sergeant of a students' company, and was captured in July, 1861, at the battle of Rich Mountain, northern Virginia, paroled and exchanged in 1862. He then entered the 54th Virginia infantry regiment, in which he was promoted to be captain and quartermaster, and was afterward transferred to the 21st Virginia cavalry, with which he gallantly served until he surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. In September, 1865, he entered Union Theological Seminary in Prince Edward county, Va., graduating in 1867, was licensed by the Montgomery presbytery, in Virginia, Apr. 19, 1867, and went at once to Lynchburg, Va., as assistant to Rev. Dr. Ramsey in the First Presbyterian church in that city. In 1869 he became pastor of the Abingdon (Va.) church, and was ordained by the Abingdon presbytery Jan. 14, 1870, preaching there until 1883. He married, March 8, 1870, Caroline L. Trent, of Buckingham county, Va. In July, 1873, he declined a call to the First Presbyterian church of Atlanta, Ga.; accepted a call from the same church in December, 1882, but his presbytery refused to release him from his Virginia charge, and finally upon the renewal of the call, and the consent of his presbytery, he came to Atlanta in May, 1883, gratifying the ardent desire of the First Presbyterian church of that place for his valuable ministration, and he still serves lovingly and acceptably that strong church. Dr. Barnett is one of the leading divines of Georgia, of great piety, power and Christian influence. He is both a preacher and a pastor of marked usefulness, and has been a most successful

E. H. Barnett

church administrator, building up his membership from 365 to 665. He has been for five years an editor of the "Presbyterian Quarterly," of Richmond, and is the author of scholarly contributions to the religious volume called "Life's Golden Lamp." In 1889 his devoted congregation gave him a five months' vacation and the expenses of a trip to Palestine and Egypt, of which he spent a month in the Holy Land, and on these travels he has delivered more than twenty instructive and eloquent lectures. Dr. Barnett is one of the most lovable of men, and a light in his powerful denomination. He received, in 1882, the degree of D.D. from Alfred University, New York.

STEARNS, Ezra Scollay, historian, was born at Rindge, Cheshire Co., N. H., Sept. 1, 1838. He received a common-school education in his native town, and subsequently pursued abroad a thorough course of study. From 1858 to 1862 he was an instructor in the Chester Institute, Chester, N. J. Returning to Rindge, he devoted himself to study, was connected with prominent publishing firms in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and in 1876 and 1877 was manager and editor-in-chief of the "Chronicle" at Fitchburg, Mass. Mr. Stearns came of age at about the time the republican party was organized, and he soon became prominent as one of the stanchest members. In 1864 he was elected a member of the house of representatives, and was re-elected in 1865–66–67 and in 1870, serving on the committees on judiciary, railroads, elections, and education, being chairman of the last two committees. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Gov. Smyth in 1866 for ascertaining the war expenses of every city and town in New Hampshire, and at the June session submitted a report to the governor. He was chairman of a special committee to take this report into consideration, and through his efforts the committee decided not to recommend the assumption of the town and city debt by the state, which decision the house sustained. Mr. Stearns was moderator of Rindge for twenty years and was elected republican state senator in 1886. In the senate of 1887 he was chairman of committee on revision of laws, and member of committee on judiciary elections and agriculture. He was re-elected to the senate of 1889, and was chairman of committee on revision of laws, and member of committee on banks, manufactures, claims, and on towns and parishes. In 1890 he was elected to the house of representatives, and made chairman of committee on railroads. By joint convention of the two branches of the legislature he was elected secretary of state for New Hampshire, and in March, 1891, he resigned his seat in the house and entered the office of secretary of state. Mr. Stearns took up its work with an accurate knowledge of its varied duties and familiarity with the state archives. His administration presents unqualified evidence of efficiency and popnlar approval. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1887. In 1876 Mr. Stearns published the "History of Rindge" and in 1887 the "History of Ashburnham," both of which were well received throughout New England, and justly entitled him to a foremost rank among local historians. He is a resident member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and an honorary member of several kindred societies in other states. For many years he has manifested a lively interest in genealogy and in local history, and has contributed many excellent sketches and addresses to the current literature of these subjects. His literary style is graceful and terse, and as a speaker he is both clear and persuasive. His manner is courteous and unassuming, and he has the gift of making friends and keeping them.



Ezra S. Stearns

JONES, Eli, Quaker preacher, was born at China Lake, about twelve miles from Augusta, Me., in 1807, the son of Abel and Susannah (Jepson) Jones, a descendant of Capt. Jones, who commanded the Mayflower, a trading man in the colony of the "Pilgrim Fathers" and a "convinced Friend." The genealogical table of the family of Jones would in itself fill a volume. For generations they held their position and worked among the Welsh Hills, Welsh John succeeding Welsh John and being called John's Son, until in the conrse of time the name narrowed down into that of Jones, and the first of the family, who emigrated to America, was the commander of the Mayflower in 1620, and subsequently, when the Pilgrim and Puritan colonies were in a prosperous condition, three brothers, bearing the name Jones, settled in America—one on the Androscoggin river, six miles from Brunswick, in the township of Durham, district of Maine; he was the father of Abel Jones. A large number of Friends were collected in this vicinity and a meeting-house was built near by, and great numbers of Friends from a distance attended the quarterly and monthly meetings at this place. When Abel Jones had attained manhood he resolved to settle farther north, and left his father's estates and made a home for himself at "Twelve-Mile Pond," now China Lake, which was first settled in 1774 by a family of four brothers named Clark. Two of these brothers were Friends. The first meeting of this society held in China was about 1803, in the private house where, in 1806, Abel Jones married Susannah Jepson. Eli Jones, their son, had but poor educational advantages; in China books were not to be had, and the Bible was almost the only book attainable wherewith he could gratify his thirst for knowledge, and from constant reading of the Bible at an early age he consequently became a proficient Biblical scholar. He attended a school near his home, but the terms were short, and the teachers themselves hardly proficient in the rudiments—as, for instance, one of the teachers after working two days on a problem of long division gave the result to Eli Jones, saying, "I know that is right now, but I can't explain it to you or tell you why it is done that way." In the winter of 1827 he was given the benefit of the charitable fund at the Friends' School in Providence, R. I. He had only three months there, however, as he divided the half-year with another scholar, and also lost much of his time by a serious attack of typhoid fever. Soon after this he returned home, and at the Chadwick Schoolhouse in China first began to speak in the public assemblies of the Society of Friends. He was at the time less than fourteen years of age, but was afterward often heard, and encouraged by the older Friends to deliver his message when impressed. About this time he also organized a temperance society, of which he was secretary, which organization was established two years before the Washington movement was started, and it exerted a marked influence in the state, and no doubt its force was felt in the enactment of the "Maine Law." In 1833 Eli Jones was married to Sybil Jones, and henceforth his life and works were so closely united with hers that their record in history is one. He died in 1890.

JONES, Sybil, Quaker preacher, was born in Brunswick, Me., 1808, the daughter of Ephraim and Susannah Jones. Her mother was a daughter of

Micajah Dudley, son of Samuel Dudley, a great-grandson of Samuel Dudley, of Exeter, N. H., the eldest son of Gov. Thomas Dudley, the Pilgrim of Plymouth, who laid claims to a lineal descent from the earls of Leicester. Her father, Ephraim Jones, was a man of strong character, and, like all her ancestors, was prominent in the Society of Friends. Her early life was passed in Augusta, Me., where she was for a time strongly attached to the Methodist faith, but she soon passed under the influence of the Friends, and early grew to recognize the simplicity, sincerity and spirituality of their faith. In 1824–25 she was a pupil at the Friends' School in Providence, and was subsequently engaged in teaching for a period of eight years. She wrote considerably during this time, both in prose and poetry of a high order. Unfortunately but few of her manuscripts are now extant. She was married to Eli Jones at the age of twenty-five, and they settled on a farm at South China. They attended all the meetings at the Friends' meeting-house, three miles distant from their home, and soon "their gifts were acknowledged" by the society. After residing for a few years at South China, they removed to Dirigo and settled on a farm near the Friends' meeting, where they lived until 1886. In 1840 Sybil Jones was "liberated" by the society to do religious work in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; in this, as in all her trying journeys, she was accompanied by her husband. Success attended their efforts, and they met with much consideration. They prosecuted their work throughout the North, South, East and West of America, and subsequently went on an extensive religious visit to Great Britain, Ireland, various parts of the continent of Europe, including Norway and Sweden, and also went to Sierra Leone, Liberia, and some of the islands on the coast of Africa and in the West Indies. She is probably the first person who ever spoke in England publicly on total abstinence. Eli Jones always enforced the necessity for total abstinence whenever he spoke. In 1854 he was elected by the town of China to represent it in the house of the legislature, where he was given a prominent place on the committees, especially the temperance committee. Sybil Jones did much work in the hospitals and among the soldiers during the civil war, and, besides, she addressed a large number of meetings in Washington and its vicinage, and was favorably received by many of the prominent men of the time. In 1870 Sybil and Eli Jones were liberated to carry their faith into the Holy Land, where they were the means of starting schools and doing other good work. During all her missionary labors she had to constantly contend with feeble health, and was frequently barely able to go from one point to another to address the meetings. All this she bore with her characteristic sweetness of disposition. She was a woman of rare sweetness and strength of character, and possessed great magnetism over the audiences she addressed. Her active work in the ministry began with her first visit to the provinces, and between that time and her death she went as a herald through her own land to Liberia, to England, Ireland, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, France, Scotland, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land. Few women, if any, before her had been summoned to so many widely separated places. She was well received by every nation and race. She addressed them boldly and powerfully, standing often where woman never stood before. Shortly after her return from the East her health entirely failed her, and she died at her home on Dec. 4, 1873.

JONES, Richard Mott, educator, was born near Augusta, Me., June 29, 1843, the son of Eli and Sybil Jones. He attended the district school of his native village, and subsequently was placed in several different academies to prepare for college, and finally matriculated at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with distinction. He was president of his literary society, commencement orator in his last year, and in 1876 was elected alumni orator. After completing his collegiate course at Haverford, he spent three years abroad; part of the time he remained in Cork, Ireland, as tutor to the youngest son of Mr. Pike, president of the Cork Steamship Co. Here he met many of the most prominent members and preachers in the Society of Friends, who were traveling between the Old World and the New. The remainder of his time abroad was spent on the continent, studying the German and French languages and inspecting various educational institutions. Upon his return to America, when he was still but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed principal of the Oak Grove Seminary in Maine. He proved so successful as an educator, and displayed such able management in the affairs of the school, that when the Friends of Philadelphia in 1875 were looking for a head who would raise their school, the Penn Charter, from its languishing condition to its former prosperity, the subject of this sketch was selected. By right of his ancestry he was entitled to a high place in the Society of Friends, and, bold in purpose and execution, he made new departures, and succeeded where others might have feared to tread. He opened the school with seventeen pupils, and four years later the number had risen to eighty, and new buildings had to be erected to accommodate the increased attendance. In 1884 the demand for admission to the institution so far exceeded the accommodations that still another building had to be added; and within the last few months the original building has been replaced by a commodious structure fitted with every modern appliance. The school list now comprises nearly 400 pupils, the largest boys' day-school of its class in the country. Mr. Jones has satisfied the aspirations of his early ambition to be principal of a school of the first rank in Philadelphia, the great success of which is certainly due to his indefatigable energy, executive ability, and indomitable strength of will and character. In consideration of his services to the cause of education his alma mater in 1891 conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and a few months since he was appointed an overseer.

SMITH, William, statesman, was born in North Carolina in 1762. His parents moved into the neighboring state of South Carolina while he was a boy, and as they were in poor circumstances, it was difficult for him to obtain good schooling. At last, however, he was sent to a minor collegiate institution, where he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He adopted the profession of the law and studied in an office in Charleston, being admitted to practice in 1784. From this time up to 1808, he was almost continuously in one or the other of the two houses of the South Carolina legislature. In 1789 he was elected to congress, where he remained ten years. From 1806 he was a member of the South Carolina state senate for two years, when he was chosen circuit judge, and remained on the bench until 1816, when he was elected a member of the U. S. senate, and continued there until 1824, and was again a member in 1826, and during this period was offered the appointment of associate justice of the supreme court, which he declined. In

1829 Judge Smith was a candidate for the vice-presidency, and two years later served again in the state senate. Having the misfortune to differ from John C. Calhoun in regard to the state policy of South Carolina, and as to national questions, he changed his residence to Alabama, where he became a member of the state legislature. In 1836 President Jackson offered him an associate justiceship in the supreme court, but he declined the position for the second time. In the latter part of his life Judge Smith became enormously wealthy, on account of the increase in value of extensive landed property, which he owned in Alabama and Louisiana. Judge Smith died June 10, 1840.

ANDREWS, Alexander Boyd, was born in Franklin county, N. C., July 23, 1841, the son of Virginia Hawkins and William Johnston Andrews, of Edgecombe county, and a leading merchant of Henderson, N. C. His paternal grandfather, John Andrews, was an Englishman, and his paternal great-grandfather, Col. Jonas Johnston, commanded a regiment in the revolutionary war. His maternal grandmother was Jane Boyd Hawkins, daughter of Alexander Boyd. On the maternal side his ancestry is easily traced to Sir John Hawkins, who was born at Plymouth, Eng., and founded a hospital at Chatham, Eng., for disabled and infirm seamen. The parents of young Andrews dying in his early childhood, he was reared by his maternal grandparents, Col. and Mrs. J. D. Hawkins. He showed himself an apt student, particularly expert in mathematics, and in 1859 was made general superintendent of a large railroad contract in South Carolina. Though filling such a responsible position at the age of eighteen, with the wisdom of superior years he applied himself diligently to acquiring an intimate knowledge of all the details of railroad construction. He enlisted as a private in company E of the famous 1st North Carolina cavalry regiment, at the earliest call for volunteers when the civil war broke out, and in a short time was promoted to be captain of company B. In all the campaigns of the celebrated brigades of Stuart and Hampton, he was noted as a courageous and sagacious officer, serving until he was wounded at the battle of Jack's Shop, Va. Though he twice endeavored to return to what he deemed his duty in the field, his wound prevented further active participation in the war, and he surrendered with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C. Capt. Andrews, like many others, lost his fortune by the civil war, but at once, with others of like spirit, went to work to regain it, and to rebuild the devastated Southern country. He began with $100 borrowed capital, with which he leased, equipped and personally managed a ferry across the Roanoke river at Weldon, N. C., thus re-establishing the communication between the North and the South, which had been interrupted by the burning of the bridge at this place. In 1867 he was elected superintendent of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and retained this position until 1875, when he was appointed superintendent of the North Carolina railroad, one of the leased lines of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co. In 1876 he was appointed by Gov. Zebulon B. Vance a member of his gubernatorial staff with rank of colonel, in which office he was continued by Lieut-Gov. Jarvis when he succeeded Gov. Vance in 1879, and also during Gov. Jarvis's entire administration. Col. Andrews was in 1879 made assistant to the president of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co., was still continued as superintendent of the North Carolina railroad, and in 1886 became third vice-president of the former corporation. The Western North Carolina Railroad, covering 308 miles, completed and splendidly equipped from Salisbury westward through great mountain ranges, was, up to 1880, finished only 135 miles from Salisbury, and for generations had so burdened the people with taxation for its construction that its completion seemed hopeless. The general assembly of North Carolina, at a special session on the 29th of March, 1880, sold this road and its franchises to W. J. Best and his associates of New York. This syndicate failed to comply with its contract. The democratic party, under the guidance of Gov. Jarvis, had effected this sale, and the responsibility of Mr. Best's failure was thrown upon the governor and his party in 1880, in the midst of that exciting campaign, with imminent danger of defeating it. In this fearful crisis Col. Andrews came to the relief of the state, the party and this great work. By his presentation of the question to the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co., and by advancing a large sum of money from his private fortune, that company was induced to purchase the Best contract. It reorganized the Western North Carolina Railroad, elected Col. Andrews its president, and entrusted him with the immense undertaking of completing this road, in which all other men and the state itself had failed to succeed. The hour and the right man had met. The state was relieved of a burden which cost the people over $100,000 a year. The road is now completed to Paint Rock and to Murphy, N. C., and is one of the grandest and most useful thoroughfares on the continent, connecting, as it does at these points, with other great through routes to Cincinnati and the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Col. Andrews is now second vice-president of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co., and president of a dozen other roads in North and South Carolina constituting this great railroad system. He has never sought, and has no desire for, political honors. He was elected by the state legislature a trustee of the University of North Carolina; for several years served as an alderman in the city board of Raleigh, N. C.; is a director and vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank of that place, and a director in numerous corporations. In 1888 he was appointed by President Cleveland one of the inspectors, for the United States government, of the Northern Pacific Railroad; is a commissioner for North Carolina of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and at its organization was elected one of the vice-presidents of this commission. Col. Andrews was one of the most active workers in establishing a home for disabled Confederate soldiers at Raleigh, N. C. He is a man of strong convictions, bold in conceiving enterprises, and quick and fearless in putting them into execution. He has never been faithless to any trust reposed in him. The responsible positions to which he has been elected show the honor and confidence with which he is regarded by those who know him best. When it could possibly be avoided, he has never failed to favor, nor disappointed, a friend. He is affable and courteous to all, and every man who has ever served in any capacity under him respects him and bears him good will. Col. Andrews married Julia M., daughter of Col. William Johnston, of Charlotte, N. C., on Sept. 1, 1869. They have five children, and a beautiful home at the capital city of his native state.

GIFFORD, Robert Swain, painter, was born at Naushon, Mass., Dec. 23, 1840. His father removed to New Bedford while he was still a mere boy, and among its wharves and whalers he developed both a love for everything associated with the sea and a desire to express this love on canvas. He took lessons

in drawing and painting in the New Bedford studio of the Dutch artist, Van Beest, who employed him—owing to his own ignorance of the rig and build of American craft—to draw the ships for his marine views. They went together to New York and co-operated in this way until 1864, when young Gifford, feeling competent to work alone, tried his fortune in Boston, and achieved considerable success as a marine painter. In 1866, however, he returned to New York, where he still has his studio. He took a trip through Oregon and California in 1869, which seems to have determined him to devote himself principally to landscape, and he has since made extended tours in the Old World, acquiring thereby a broader treatment and a bolder method of using colors. New England furnishes him with the most congenial themes: "New England Cedars" (1877); "Near the Coast," the $2,500 prize picture of the American Art Association in 1885, and "Autumn in New England" (1886). He is a member of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors, the New York Etching Club, the British Society of Painter Etchers, and the Society of American Artists. He has been a National Academician since 1878, and for a number of years professor at the art school at the Cooper Institute.

DANE, John, Jr., lawyer, was born in Westford, Middlesex Co., Mass., Sept. 22, 1835. His father was born in Lowell, Mass., April, 1799, who descended from Dr. John Dane, a physician and surgeon of considerable note, who, with his brother, Rev. Francis Dane, emigrated from England to this country in 1636, and settled at Agawam (now Ipswich), Mass. Francis was the second minister of Andover, that state, was there ordained in 1648; he took the lead against the persecution of the alleged witches with so much vigor as to effectually terminate the proceedings waged so mercilessly against them. Hon. Nathan Dane, LL.D., the founder of the "Dane Law School" of Harvard University, and the Hon. Joseph Dane, of Maine, were sons of Dr. John Dane. John Dane, Jr., the subject of this sketch, resides in Orange, N. J., with law offices in New York city. He is counsel for a large number of extensive corporations, some of which he has served continuously and successfully for upwards of twenty years, and for many years past the demand for his services has been far beyond what was possible for him to undertake. He is an active director in seven corporations, and president of three. For integrity, honesty and caution, he stands unsurpassed. In general business matters he has had an extensive and practical experience, and it is believed that this has been of great assistance to him in his legal practice, and of material service to those companies of which he is a member in acting on the boards of direction of such. For many years past he has been frequently appointed by corporations and others as an arbitrator to act alone for the contending parties, to take proofs, consider, determine and dispose of cases and controversies involving thousands and even millions of dollars, and in no instance have his findings or decisions been disturbed, or even appealed from. He has been, and is still, one of the most industrious of men, and most thorough and conscientious in all that he does; and whenever the interests of his clients seem to require special promptness, the nights do not interfere with his labors. The result is, he has been remarkably successful in all of his doings, and has never made a failure in any undertaking worthy of mention. He attributes his success to untiring industry and perseverance in whatever he undertakes. He is not a promoter of strife, but, on the contrary, urges caution and mature deliberation before decided action in all cases; this trait also has been of great value to his clients and friends, as multitudes attest. He has resided in the same county where he now lives for more than thirty years, and is the owner of much valuable property. He lives at present at his beautiful summer home, Hollywood, at St. Cloud, Orange Mountain, Orange, N. J. He has a park of various kinds of choice deer, and has a great variety of foreign birds of elegant plumage. He has a very large and valuable library of carefully selected books, including many rare and choice editions relating to history, biography, science, religion, art and natural history. His law library is also large, and extensive in scope, embracing nearly all of the principal American and European publications. He is exceedingly fond of his library and particularly interested in all that tends to throw light and information upon the inhabitants of this country and their characteristics during prehistoric times. He married Fannie Whitney, of Augusta, Me., daughter of the late Abiza Whitney, formerly of that city, Oct. 3, 1860. His children are Bertha Louisa, wife of J. E. Whitney, of Boston, Mass.; Charles Francis, who is engaged in the practice of law; Frederic Willis, in the wholesale grocery business in New York city; Herbert Evelyn and Clifford Franklin, now at school. Alice Josephine, the eldest of the children, who died Feb. 26, 1890, was possessed of rare accomplishments as a musician, and in works of art gained considerable notoriety.

VAN RENSSELAER, Stephen, last of the patroons of central New York, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 29, 1789. He was the eldest son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and the ninth patroon. The family descended from Killian Van Rensselaer, who was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1595, and purchased what became the manorial estate of the Van Rensselaers from the Indians, which he named Rensselaerswick, and which included the present counties of Albany, Columbia, Delaware, Greene and Rensselaer. In these counties land had been either purchased or granted in the old colonial times to the "Lords of the Manor," usually called "patroons." These enormous tracts of land were divided up and rented on leases in perpetuity, the ground rent being payable in corn, grain, skins of animals, and products of the soil or chase. This system answered very well in the beginning of the history of this country, but after a time, and as the population increased, tenants desired to own their lands, and a

number of attempts were made to break their leases. These efforts brought about what is known as the "anti-rent" agitation, during which meetings were held in the counties mentioned and there was a great deal of excitement. The anti-renters in New York state formed, between 1843 and 1847, a political party, so to speak, although they grew more restless after this organization and more combative than before. In 1845 they resorted to violence; they would dress like Indians, disguise themselves with paint and feathers, and seize the deputy sheriffs who attempted to evict them for non-payment of rent, and tar and feather them. In Columbia county a deputy sheriff was shot at and wounded, and a Dr. Boughton, who was one of the most active of the anti-rent leaders, was arrested and sent to state prison. In Delaware and Schoharie counties there were frequent riots, and on Aug. 7, 1845, a deputy sheriff, while engaged in the discharge of his official duties, was attacked and murdered. Martial law was proclaimed in the district, and several persons were convicted and sent to prison. At this time Gov. Bouck was the executive authority of the state, and he finally ordered out the militia to quell the disturbances in Columbia and Delaware counties. Two of the insurrectionists who were arrested were sentenced to be hanged, but on the accession of Silas Wright to the governorship, he commuted their punishment to imprisonment for life, and they were at length discharged from prison. Gov. Wright was opposed to the manorial system of tenures of land as being inconsistent with other institutions of the state, and it was his desire that these should be done away with in some amicable and constitutional manner and the tenants become the owners in fee of the land which they occupied. Finally, when John Young became governor, he pardoned the leading anti-renters on the ground that their offenses were political. All of this anti-rent war was of special interest to the Van Rensselaer family, which was represented by Stephen (second), who sold a great part of his estate while the anti-rent excitement was on, and at whose death the manor itself passed out of the family. Stephen Van Rensselaer married Elizabeth Bayard, daughter of William Bayard, of New York. His father, Stephen the elder, achieved considerable reputation as a military man, having seen service during the war of 1812, particularly during the battle of Queenstown. The younger Stephen was major-general of state militia. He died in Albany, N. Y., May 25, 1868.

POWELL, Theophilus Orgain, physician and superintendent Georgia Lunatic Asylum, was born in Brunswick county, Va., March 21, 1837. His parents were of English descent. His father was Marcus Powell, who came to Sparta, Ga., about 1842, and his mother was Eliza Orgain. His education was academic. Almost his entire study was under Richard M. Johnston, the now popular author. He was graduated in 1858 from the State Medical College in Augusta, and he practiced medicine successfully in Sparta until the war, when he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private and was detailed for hospital duty. On Aug. 13, 1862, he was elected assistant physician of the Georgia Lunatic Asylum, and at the same time offered the place of surgeon of the 59th reg. Georgia infantry, but he accepted the former position to be near his mother, at Milledgeville, who was ill and needed his attention. In 1879 he was elected superintendent and head physician of the lunatic asylum. He has seen the patients of the asylum increase from 321 in 1862, to 1,600 in 1891, and for fifteen years the great institution has been under his control. He has thus had a large experience in the management of the insane. Dr. Powell has every quality for his trust, and has conducted the institution with consummate ability and supreme success. To his medical skill and scientific knowledge he adds the finest judgment, dignity and equipoise of spirit, and he handles his turbulent constituency of subjects with masterful tact and Christian humanity. He laid aside violent treatment and inaugurated the successful system of non-restraint, kind methods, mechanical occupation, and a constant appeal to the better instincts of nature. Under his regime the expense has been reduced to 32 7-100 cents *per capita per diem*. Dr. Powell married, in 1860, Frances Birdsong, of Sparta. He is a member of the National Medical Association, also National Association of Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums in the United States and Canada, and was elected president of the Georgia Medical Association in 1887. He is a trustee and steward of the Methodist church.

T. O. Powell.

GUERNSEY, Egbert, physician, was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 8, 1823. His American ancestor was John Guernsey, who is said to have emigrated from the Isle of Guernsey in 1638, and whose name appears among the 180 Puritans who established the New Haven colony. He was one of the party who harbored and protected Goff and Whaley, the regicides. Dr. Guernsey's descent is through Joseph, the son of John, whose name appears in the records of Milford, Conn., in 1659, thence through Joseph, born in 1674; John, born in Woodbury, Conn., 1709. He removed to Ameriea, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where his son Noah, the grandfather of Dr. Guernsey was born. He (Noah) removed to Litchfield, Conn., having previously married, June 7, 1770, Miss Hollister, who was a direct descendant of William Clinton, the first Earl of Huntington, A.D. 1350, whose descendant in the eighth generation became Lord High Admiral of England, and in 1571 was created Earl of Lincoln, the title being subsequently merged into that of the Duke of Newcastle. The mother of Dr. Guernsey was Amanda Crosby, daughter of William Crosby, who was in the same line of descent of Enoch Crosby, the famous spy of the revolution. Dr. Guernsey, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., matriculated at Yale College in 1842, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1846, the eminent Dr. Valentine Mott being his preceptor. During the last year of his medical studies, Dr. Guernsey became city editor of the "Evening Mirror," being associated with N. P. Willis and George P. Morris. After completing his medical studies, Dr. Guernsey began practice in Williamsburg, N. Y. (now Brooklyn, E. D.), and was soon after appointed city physician, and in 1848 he started the Brooklyn "Daily Times" and was for two years its editor-in-chief. During this period he wrote a school history of the United States, which became the text-book in the public schools throughout the United States. Owing to failing health, he was compelled to give up practice for a time and retired to Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. In 1850 he began practice in New York city, at No. 19 West 22d street. Up to this period he had followed the "old school"

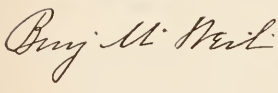
Egbert Guernsey

of practice, but after careful investigation he became impressed with the improved methods of the Hahnemann, or homœopathic system and decided upon its partial adoption in his practice. Subsequent experiments however, with the methods of the old and new school of practice, led him to adopt the best features of both, and he became known as a liberal practitioner. His success as a physician during a period of nearly half a century demonstrated the wisdom of his course, and the children and grandchildren of his early patients have learned to love and revere him, not only as their family physician, but as a true friend and counselor. He continued at the first location for seven years, and was for twenty-five years at 18 West 23d street, and in 1882 removed to his present location, 528 Fifth avenue. For six years Dr. Guernsey held the chair as professor, first of materia medica and then of theory and practice, in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He has been an extensive contributor to the medical journals of the country for many years. In 1855 he published "Domestic Practice," which has since passed through eleven editions, was republished in England, and translated into the French, Spanish and Danish languages, an edition being published at Paris, Madrid and Copenhagen. In 1852 he was associated with Dr. A. Gerald Hall in the editing of the "Jahr's Manual." In 1872 he started the New York "Medical Times," and has since continued as its editor-in-chief. In 1880 he received the honorary degree of M.D. from the Regents of the University of the City of New York. In 1870 he organized the Western Dispensary, since united with the Hahnemann Hospital, of which he was one of the organizers and is now a consulting physician of the combined institutions. About 1877, through his instrumentality, the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island was converted into a general hospital, under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and placed in the hands of the homœopathic school of practice, Dr. Guernsey becoming its president, a position which he still (1892) holds. Dr. Guernsey has been for many years one of the trustees and is now vice-president of the State Insane Asylum, at Middletown, N. Y., which has over 1,000 inmates. He was surgeon of the 6th regt., N. G. S. N. Y., from 1864 to 1868, receiving his appointment from Gov. Fenton. He has president of the County and State Medical Societies, and is a member of a large number of literary and scientific societies. He married, in 1848, Miss Sarah Lefferts Schenck, who is descended from some of the oldest families in America—from her maternal ancestry to the Huguenot blood of the Meseroles from Picardy in France, and on her paternal side to the Leffertses and Scheneks. The Schenck family is traced to Edgar de Schencken, who in 798 occupied the office of Imperial Seneschal to Charlemagne, Emperor of Germany and France. From him sprang the Barons Schenck Van Mydeck, of Guelderland, Holland, the ancestors of the progenitor of the family in America, Johannes Schenck who emigrated from Middleburgh, in Holland, 1683, and from whom Mrs. Guernsey is the first of the sixth generation in America. Dr. Guernsey has two children—a daughter, Miss Florence Guernsey, and a son, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, residing in Florida.

HENRY, Morris Henry, surgeon, was born in London, Eng., July 26, 1836. His father was a distinguished Oriental scholar and educator. He received his early education in England and on the continent, and then became an art student at the Government School, Somerset House, London, but the interest he felt and developed in artistic anatomy led him to abandon art for the study of medicine and surgery. He came to New York in 1854, and in 1857 was appointed prosector to the chair of surgery in the New York Medical College. In 1860 he was prosector to the chair of surgery in the University of Vermont, where he received the degree of M.D. He then spent a year in the European hospitals, and in 1861 entered the United States navy. He was at the relief of Fort Pickens, served in Virginia, and was with Farragut's squadron during the campaigns from the seaboard to Vicksburg, but was compelled to resign in the latter part of 1863, owing to impaired health. In 1864 he settled in New York, and was appointed surgeon to the Northern Dispensary. The same year he contributed to the "American Medical Times" a paper on "Improvement in the Method of Examining Eye, Ear and Throat Diseases by the Use of a Planoconvex Lens, with Reflector," an instrument now in general use; and in 1868 he invented cutting forceps to facilitate the removal of plaster-of-paris dressings. These were only the first of a large number of inventions, including instruments to facilitate operations in cases of varicocele, hydrocele and phimosis, accounts of which were published in 1870; defiliating forceps (1874), and cartilage scissors for the removal of dense tissues (1881). In 1869 he was appointed surgeon of the New York Dispensary. In 1880 he originated the "American Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology," of which he continued the editor until 1875. Dr. Duhring says of this publication: "With the year 1870 a new and promising era, full of vitality and spirit, opened upon the dermatology of our country, signalized by the appearance of the 'American Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology,' under the editorial management of Dr. Morris H. Henry, of New York. This publication must always be regarded as an important event in the history of American dermatology, for it was unquestionably the means of calling forth a considerable amount of substantial interest in this branch of medicine, as well as much good work, which, without such a stimulus, would probably never have been produced." In 1871 he edited the American edition of Dr. Tilbury Fox's work on "Skin Diseases." In the preface to the last English edition, Dr. Fox says: "I think the profession in general, and dermatology in particular, in America, owes much to Dr. Henry for the excellent journal of dermatology which he originated and so ably conducts; and I cannot forbear at the same time acknowledging how much I am personally indebted to him as the editor of the American edition of my work." This work was at once adopted for use in the army and navy of the United States, and retains its position as the standard text-book on skin diseases. His contributions on the nature and successful treatment of varicocele, by the removal of the redundant serotum, and the instruments he invented to prevent hemorrhage—avoiding direct interference with the veins—and effecting a radical cure of the disease without any risk to life or unfortunate sequel that so frequently followed ligation of the veins, attracted wide-spread attention at home and abroad. His views and methods of operating were not accepted when first published, but time demonstrated their value, and his method is now generally recognized and followed. The prevalence of the disease in warm climates and its existence—serving as a bar to military service—attracted the special attention of military surgeons. In Greece and in Turkey it was at once favorably received.

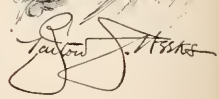
The University of Athens unanimously recommended its adoption, and the king of Greece conferred on him the gold cross (officer) of the Royal Order of the Savior. The sultan of Turkey conferred (1886) the imperial order of the Mejidie (commander), and subsequently (1888) the order of l'osmanie (commander), and on his last visit to Constantinople (1890) he was invested with the grade of grand officer of the Order of the Mejidie. In 1875 the University of Vermont conferred the honorary degree of M.A. In 1886 the University of North Carolina conferred the degree of LL.D. From 1872 to 1884 he was the chief surgeon to the police department of New York, and instituted many reforms for the benefit of the service, notably our present ambulance system. From 1873 to 1880 he was surgeon-in-chief of the state emigrant hospitals, appointed by the commissioners under instructions from Gov. Dix. His administration was marked with exceptional success. He has, in addition to the works we have mentioned, made many important contributions to the literature of his profession, in which he is still actively engaged.

WEIL, Benjamin M., financier, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 4, 1850, of German antecedents. His father was a surgeon in the Mexican war, and a short time before its close, at the instance of Gen. Winfield Scott, was promoted to the position of surgeon-general of the U. S. army. He subsequently held various positions of trust and honor in Baltimore. Young Weil was given an ordinary education in the public schools of his native city. At the age of thirteen he left Baltimore, and for some time thereafter made a study of photography; finding the work uncongenial, he abandoned it, and subsequently accepted a position in a manufactory. He was rapidly advanced from one position to another, and when but a lad filled the responsible place of traveling salesman for the concern. In 1874 he began the real estate investment and brokerage business on his own account, at Milwaukee, which he has since prosecuted with great energy and success. He is a thoroughly representative real estate man, conducting every branch of the business, and numbering among his clients the most influential citizens of Milwaukee. He handles the real estate business of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; had charge of the work of purchasing the right of way into Milwaukee for the Northern Pacific Wisconsin Central System; and has been active in promoting the organization of a Real Estate Board in his adopted city, of which he was elected president. Mr. Weil has always taken a foremost place in all movements to promote the welfare of the city and develop its various industries and lines of business. He also has the honor of having been the first president of the National Real Estate Association of America, to which office he was elected by a large delegation from all parts of the country. He has always been active and influential in organizing different manufacturing plants for Milwaukee. He secured the stock for the Milwaukee Exposition; is a director of the Milwaukee Gas Co.; stockholder and director in various other prominent financial and business institutions in Milwaukee. Though hardly in the prime of life, Mr. Weil is regarded as one of Milwaukee's foremost and most useful citizens, and has also been engaged in the real estate business continuously for a longer period than any other man in Milwaukee.



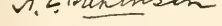
WEEKS, Henry Astor, physician and soldier, was born in New York city May 12, 1822. He was graduated with distinction from Yale College, and afterward from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After practicing his profession for a few years, he went to California, where he remained three years, and returning to New York city, he engaged in business until the civil war broke out. Col. Weeks had previously identified himself with the National Guard, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 12th New York regiment. Subsequently, in 1862, he became colonel of the 12th regiment, New York volunteers, and at the second battle of Bull Run was shot through the legs, besides receiving a severe concussion from a bursting shell, and was carried bleeding from the field. At this time he was in command of the 3d brigade, first division, fifth army corps. On recovering from his wounds, he returned to the field, acting the same gallant part as he had hitherto performed, and was finally mustered out with his regiment. By marriage he was related to a number of the old revolutionary families. He was a member of the Society of the Fifth Army Corps; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Grand Army of the Republic; the Old Guard Association of the 12th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of which he was vice-president; the Society of the Army of the Potomac; the Democratic Club, and the Colonial Club. Col. Weeks died Apr. 20, 1891. He left a wife, one son and a daughter.

WEEKS, Bartow Sumter, lawyer, son of Henry Astor, was born in New York Apr. 25, 1861, while the cannon that were fired on Fort Sumter were still echoing throughout the North. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1879, after which he devoted two years to mercantile life. His ambition, however, led him to study for the legal profession, and he therefore gave himself to a rigid course of preparation, and was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1883, being admitted to the bar in the same year. His abilities in his chosen profession soon attracted the attention of the bar, and he was therefore appointed first assistant district attorney of New York county in 1891. Being the son of a veteran of the great civil war, and popular with the rank and file of the Sons of Veterans, he was elected their commander-in-chief at the national encampment held in 1891. His abilities as a real estate lawyer, and his experience in the construction of wills, has given him a reputation second to none in the profession which he so ably adorns, and is a lever which will no doubt bring him in time more prominently before the public whom he so faithfully serves. Mr. Weeks is a member of the Bar Association, Sons of the Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Alpha Delta Phi Club, Democratic Club, New York Athletic Club, and it was largely through his efforts that the new club house was procured for the New York Athletic Club, of which he is president, and he



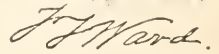
was also instrumental in providing a handsome home for the Democratic Club, of which he is vice-president. In 1887 he married Antoinette, daughter of Henry Mataran. He has received the ecomiums of his fellow-associates of the bar as a fearless and conscientious practitioner, and of whom it is said that he never stooped to take a technically unfair advantage of his opponent.

STEVENSON, Adlai Ewing, assistant postmaster-general, was born in Christian county, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835, and received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county. Later he entered Center College at Danville, and when he was sixteen years old removed with his father's family to Bloomington, Ill., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he settled at Metamora, Woodford Co., Ill., and engaged in the practice of his profession. Here he remained for ten years, during which time he was master in chancery of the circuit court for four years, and district attorney for a like period. The conspicuous ability with which he discharged the duties of these responsible offices attracted the favorable attention of the people of the state, and in 1864 he was nominated by the democratic party for presidential elector. In the interest of Gen. McClellan, the nominee of his party for the presidency, he canvassed the entire state, speaking in every county.



At the expiration of his term of office as district attorney in 1869, he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with J. S. Ewing, which still exists. The firm has an extensive practice in the state and federal courts and is considered one of the leading law firms in the central portion of the state. Mr. Stevenson was nominated for congress by the democrats of the Bloomington district in 1874. The district had been safely republican by an almost invariable majority of 3,000. His opponent was Gen. McNulta, one of the leading republican orators of the state. The canvass was a remarkable one, the excitement at times resulting in intense personal antagonisms between the friends of the candidates. Mr. Stevenson was successful. His majority in the district exceeded 1,200. He was in congress during the exciting scenes incident to the Tilden-Hayes contest in 1876. His party renominated him for congress a second time. In this contest he was defeated, but in 1878, having been nominated for the third time, he was again elected, increasing his majority in the district to 2,000. At the expiration of his second congressional term he resumed the practice of law in Bloomington. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention of 1884 in Chicago, and after the election of Cleveland as president of the United States, was appointed first assistant postmaster-general, the duties of which are very exacting. During his incumbency of this office he had charge of all appointments and ably seconded the president in his civil service reforms, never dismissing a faithful employee for political reasons. His democratic habits and manners, his affability and invariable courtesy created a host of friends for him. Mr. Stevenson married a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lewis W. Green, president of Center College in Danville, Ky., December, 1866. He has four children, one son and three daughters, all of whom are living. After retiring from the office of the first assistant postmaster-general at the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's term, Mr. Stevenson returned to Bloomington, where he still lives. Mr. Hayes, in 1877, appointed him a member of the board to inspect the Military Academy at West Point. Mr. Stevenson was chosen as one of the delegates-at-large to the national democratic convention in Chicago in 1892, and was serving in that capacity when nominated for the vice-presidency on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland.

WARD, Frederick Townsend, Chinese admiral-general, was born at Salem, Mass., Nov. 29, 1831. He passed through the public schools, went to sea, gained a French commission as lieutenant in the Crimean war, served under Walker the filibuster, and was for a time in Mexico. In 1860 he reached Shanghai, then threatened by the Taeping rebels, raised a mongrel band, and offered his services to the government, to be paid so much for each success. His first attempt upon Sunkiang failed, but in a second he took the town. He soon organized the "ever-victorious force," which he used as a nucleus for training a native army. Drilled and led by him these troops were able to conquer ten times their number of insurgents. The contempt of Europeans soon changed to amazement, and the mandarins, won by his honorable dealings, reported in Ward's favor at Peking. He defeated the rebels at Kiaugau and Chikiang, took Ningpo, married a Chinese lady, and was made a mandarin of the highest grade and admiral-general. Nor was he forgetful of his country. When war with England was likely to ensue from the Trent affair, he prepared to seize the British vessels in Chinese waters, and offered his services and $10,000 to the U. S. government for the suppression of the rebellion at home. His brilliant career was cut short at Teekie, near Ningpo, Oct. 7, 1862, and "Chinese" Gordon took his place and carried on his work. He was buried at Sunkiang, where a shrine was erected to his memory and incense burned for many years after his death. (See S. Wells Williams's "Middle Kingdom," revised edition of 1883.)



HICKS, Elias, nineteenth president of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, was born at Jericho, L. I., on the 12th of June, 1815. He was a son of Valentine and Abigail Hicks, and grandson of Elias Hicks, the founder of the religious Society of Friends which still bears his name. His early education was in the public schools until his sixteenth year, when he entered a shipping office. He married a daughter of Robert Hicks, and entered upon the business of shipchandlery under the firm name of Robt. Hicks & Sons, afterward forming a copartnership with William T. Frost, when he conducted a large shipping business under the name of Frost & Hicks. His energy of character caused an early recognition of his merits, and in 1852, at the comparatively youthful age of thirty-two years, he was elected president of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, an honor sought for and prized for nearly a century by the most honored merchants in the city. Just on the threshold of wide commercial influence, his health began to fail. Consumption had marked him and he rapidly sunk, dying Jan. 9, 1853, only a few months after having been installed in his office.

HODGSON, Telfair, clergyman, was born at Columbia, Va., March 14, 1840. He received his early education at Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1859. He spent one year at the P. E. General Theological Seminary in New York city, and then entered the Confederate military service as private in the 44th Virginia reg. infantry. He saw service, afterward, in the 1st Alabama cavalry, and on the staff of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, in Tennessee and Kentucky. In 1863 he was ordained to the diaconate of the Episcopal church, at Savannah, Ga., and in 1864 to the priesthood, in Columbia, Ga. His first church work after the war was at Keyport, N. J. (1865), whence he journeyed to Europe, and in 1870 was elected to the chair of philosophy in the University of Alabama. In 1872 he was assistant at Christ church, Baltimore, Md. This was followed by a rectorship of Trinity church, Hoboken, N. J. In 1878 he went to Sewanee, Tenn., to be dean of the theological faculty and commissioner of finance at the University of the South. In 1879 he was appointed its vice-chancellor. He retired from the duties of this position in 1890, remaining dean of the theological faculty. He died at Sewanee, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1893.

Telfair Hodgson

BOWDOIN, James, statesman and scientist, was born in Boston Aug. 8, 1727. He was the son of James Bowdoin, an eminent merchant, and grandson of Peter Bowdoin, or, in French, Pierre Baudouin, who was a physician, residing in Rochelle in France. When Louis XIV. signed the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, Baudouin first fled to Ireland and then to Falmouth, now Portland, on Casco bay, Maine, where he arrived in April, 1687. Baudouin was rich, and purchased a number of tracts of land in Maine, where he continued to reside until 1690, when he removed to Boston. It is stated that on the day after his departure from Casco the Indians destroyed the town. The eldest son of the French emigrant acquired a large estate through his industry, enterprise and economy. He left two sons, of whom the eldest, by his first wife, is the subject of this sketch. James Bowdoin, the younger, received a good preparatory education as a boy, and was sent to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1745. Two years later, on Sept. 4, 1747, his father died, leaving him a large fortune. While at college young Bowdoin was specially noted for his industry and application to his studies, and not less for his natural ability. He led a regular life, and the fact of his falling heir to a large estate did not induce him to change this for the worse. In 1749 he married a daughter of John Erving, a Scotchman by birth, but who emigrated to Boston, where he became a prominent merchant, and whose second daughter married Gov. Scott, of Dominica. Mr. Bowdoin now began to devote himself to those literary and scientific pursuits to which he adhered through life. He made the acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin, whom he visited and conferred with upon scientific subjects when he was only twenty-four years of age. Franklin was so impressed with his ability that at a later period he placed some of Bowdoin's letters before the Royal Society of London, by which institution they were published in due time. In 1753 Mr. Bowdoin was elected a member of the general court from Boston, and during the three years that he was in this body he was distinguished by his learning and eloquence. In 1756 he was chosen a member of the council of Massachusetts, and in that position he firmly opposed Govs. Bernard and Hutchinson, whose conduct was already laying the foundation for the American revolution. In 1769, when Bowdoin was elected a member of the council, the position was refused him by Gov. Bernard, whereupon the inhabitants of Boston elected him again to the general court. Hutchinson, however, when he became governor, permitted Bowdoin to take his seat at the council board, because, said he, "His opposition to our measures will be less injurious in the council than in the house of representatives." He was chosen a delegate to the first Continental congress, but was prevented from taking his seat by the illness of Mrs. Bowdoin. This was in 1774, and the next year he was chosen president of the council of Massachusetts, and continued to hold that office most of the time until the adoption of the state constitution in 1780, having been president of the convention which framed this instrument. In 1785, John Hancock having resigned the governorship of Massachusetts, Bowdoin was elected to succeed him, and was re-elected the following year. In this position he was conspicuous for his wisdom, his firmness, and his inflexible integrity. The times were most unfortunate for the colony, as the people were burdened by heavy taxes, and a not unnatural extravagance following upon the advent of peace had sent nearly all the specie out of the country for the purchase of foreign luxuries. There was of course much discontent, and a spirit of disorder was awakened, which finally culminated in the conflict known as "Shays's Rebellion," which was a movement in the western part of Massachusetts, whose alleged design was to have a long list of supposed grievances redressed. Among these, one was that the general court should no longer sit in Boston, and another that a large issue of paper money should be made. Daniel Shays (q. v.) had brought together a body of men, numbering about 1,100, who were led by him to Springfield with the purpose of capturing the arsenal. Gov. Bowdoin ordered into service upwards of 4,000 of the militia, who were placed under the command of the veteran general, Benjamin Lincoln, the expenses being defrayed by the citizens of Boston, with Gov. Bowdoin at their head. This decisive step rescued the government from contempt, and practically saved the commonwealth from a dangerous insurrection. In 1787 Gov. Bowdoin was succeeded by Hancock, doubtless in consequence of the objections of the discontented to the speedy and forcible manner in which he had suppressed the rebellion. In 1788 he was a member of the convention which adopted the Federal constitution. Meanwhile Gov. Bowdoin was a man of great learning, and throughout his life a most generous friend of literature and contributor to its advancement. When the library of Harvard was destroyed by fire in 1764 he subscribed liberally for its restoration. From 1779 to 1784, when the pressure of his official duties forced him to resign, he was a fellow of the Harvard corporation. When the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was incorporated in Boston, May 4, 1780, Gov. Bowdoin was chosen its first president, and continued to hold the office as long as he lived, "being regarded by its members as the pride and ornament of their institution." Gov. Bowdoin was also one of the founders of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, and a founder and the first president of the old Massachusetts Bank. His literary reputation was not only well known at home but wide-

James Bowdoin

spread abroad, and he received the honor of being made a doctor of laws by the University of Edinburgh, and of being elected a fellow of the royal societies of London and Dublin. To the home institutions of learning in which he was most interested, Gov. Bowdoin was generous during his lifetime, while he did not fail to remember them in his will. Bowdoin wrote and published a number of works and contributions to periodicals and other publications. He was the author of a poetic "Paraphrase of the Economy of Human Life," which appeared in March, 1759. In 1780, when he assumed the office of president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, he delivered a philosophical discourse, which is prefixed to the first volume of the memoirs of that society. In these same memoirs Gov. Bowdoin published a number of papers on subjects connected with astronomy and physics. Gov. Bowdoin suffered from chronic consumption, which resulted in his death, at Boston, Nov. 6, 1790.

DAVIES, Julien Tappan, lawyer, was born in New York city Sept. 25, 1845, the fourth son of Judge Henry E. Davies, and on his father's side is of Welsh descent. He received his early education at the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, New York city, and at Walnut Hill School, Geneva, N. Y., and entered Columbia College in 1862, graduating in 1866. On leaving college he entered the law office of Alexander W. Bradford, where he studied until he was admitted to the bar. On the death of Mr. Bradford, and according to his will, Mr. Davies succeeded to a part of the practice of his office, and was subsequently associated with his father, Judge Davies, who retired from the bench of the court of appeals Jan. 1, 1869. In 1863 Mr. Davies joined the 22d regiment, N. Y. state militia, as a private soldier, was the youngest member of his regiment, and took an active part in the campaign of the civil war that closed with the battle of Gettysburg. On Apr. 22, 1869, he married Alice Martin, daughter of Henry H. Martin, a banker of Albany. For many years Mr. Davies was counsel for the elevated railroads in the city of New York, and argued the long series of cases that through the higher courts of New York state established the franchises of these important corporations and the principles of their liability for property damages. Since 1869 Mr. Davies has been professionally connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Co., and one of the trustees since 1881. He is a republican in politics, an advocate of the best measures for improvement in municipal administration, but has never been a candidate for office.

Julien T. Davies

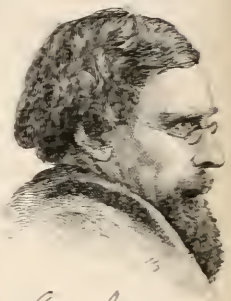
DUANE, James, statesman, and mayor of the city of New York, was born there Feb. 6, 1733. He was the third son of Anthony Duane, of the county Galway, Ireland, who, when very young, being employed in the British navy on the New York station, was so charmed with the place that he resigned his position and returned thither to live. Here he married Althea Keteltas, daughter of one of the leading merchants of his time in New York. She was Anthony Duane's second wife, and died when his son James was only three years of age, and five years later, in May, 1741, the elder Duane married his third wife, the widow of Thomas Lynch, of Flushing, L. I. Anthony Duane died Aug. 14, 1747. The boy, James, as he grew up received a good English education in the public schools, and being designed for the law, entered the office of James Alexander, an eminent colonial lawyer and father of the American general, Lord Sterling. Mr. Duane was admitted an attorney of the supreme court Aug. 3, 1754, and soon found himself engrossed with a large professional practice. On Oct. 21, 1759, he married Mary Livingston, eldest daughter of Col. Robert Livingston, at that time proprietor of the Livingston manor. Mr. Duane soon rose to high professional standing and was retained in most of the heavy suits which came into litigation in New York. He was the attorney of Trinity church in the suits relating to the property claimed by the heirs of Anneke Jans. Among other property bequeathed by Anthony Duane to his four sons was a tract of land covering about 6,000 acres, where stands the present town of Duanesburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y. By the death of his two brothers and by purchase from the third, and by other purchases, James Duane became the owner of nearly the whole of that township, at the time, however, a wilderness. In 1765 he made the first permanent settlement of the town of Duanesburg by contracting with a company of twenty Germans, who went there from Pennsylvania and established themselves. In the meantime, in 1764, the king in council had decided that the territory which now forms the state of Vermont was part of the colony of New York. Reposing safely, as he supposed, on the validity of this decision, Mr. Duane purchased about 64,000 acres of land in this territory, at a cost of upward of $8,000. As a matter of fact the entire territory in question was claimed both by New Hampshire and New York, and was known as the New Hampshire grants. The settlers there strongly opposed all attempts of the New York government to enter into possession of their lands, and the feeling which was aroused brought about the formation of a body of volunteers called the Green Mountain Boys, of which Ethan Allen (q. v.) was a prominent member. There would no doubt have been a very serious conflict growing out of this question had it not been for the outbreak of the revolutionary war. In 1774 Mr. Duane was a member of several committees raised in New York city to devise plans for opposing British encroachments, and he was elected a member of the general congress of that year. In April, 1775, he was elected a member of the provincial congress, and by that body was chosen a delegate to the Philadelphia congress, which met in that city on the 10th of May. In June, 1776, Mr. Duane removed his family from New York city, where he resided, and did not return to it until after the close of the war, a home being found for its members at Livingston manor. Meanwhile Mr. Duane continued to attend the congress wherever it met, and was very emphatic and determined in his political position. He was in favor of the notion that somebody suggested of uniting the colonies under a president, who should be appointed by the king; and he also denied that congress could not be bound by acts of parliament. In fact, at the time of the beginning of the revolutionary war Mr. Duane, like a good many others, was considerable of an anglomaniac, and in 1775 was earnest in his efforts to settle the trouble between the colonies and the mother-country without absolutely denying the supremacy of the latter. Indeed, he opposed the declaration of independence itself, and to the last did his best to bring about delay, with the vain hope that the final separation might be obviated. On Nov 25, 1783, the day of the evacuation of New York by the Brit-

Jas Duane

ish, James Duane with hundreds of his fellow-exiles, in the train of Gen. Washington, Gov. Clinton, and other distinguished personages, triumphantly re-entered his native city and took possession of his property, which he found in a very dilapidated condition. Mr. Duane owned houses in King (now Pine) street, and also at the corner of Water street and the Fly Market, and these he found had been nearly destroyed. His farm comprised about twenty acres where now is Gramercy park, and the mansion house upon it was in good condition, as it had been occupied by one of the British generals; here, accordingly, he established himself with his family. In the same year Mr. Duane was elected state senator, and on Feb. 5, 1784, was appointed by the governor mayor of the city of New York, an office which he continued to hold for nearly six years. In 1789 Mr. Duane was nominated by President Washington district judge of the district of New York. He continued to execute the duties of this office for nearly five years, when his health became so enfeebled that he resigned, with the intention of establishing a permanent residence on his property in Duanesburg, where his only son and one of his daughters already resided. He removed to Schenectady from New York, and he began to build a house there for temporary residence until his larger establishment at Duanesburg should be completed, but he never lived to see this house finished. He was suddenly taken with an affection of the heart and expired Feb. 1, 1797.

MASON, Jeremiah, senator, was born at Lebanon, Conn., Apr. 27, 1768, was graduated from Yale College in 1788, and admitted to the bar in 1791. Beginning practice at Westmoreland, N. H., he removed to Walpole, N. H., in 1794. In 1798 he again removed, this time to Portsmouth, N. H., where he resided until 1832, when he made a final removal to Boston, Mass., and there practised his profession for years. Mr. Mason was chosen to various political offices, served several times in the New Hampshire legislature, and took a prominent part in the revision of the New Hampshire code of state law. In 1813 he was attorney-general of the state, and he was U. S. senator from New Hampshire from 1813–17. He received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin College in 1811, from Harvard in 1817, and from Dartmouth in 1823. He was an intimate associate of Daniel Webster, who declared: "I am bound to say that of my own professional discipline and attainments, whatever they may be, I owe much to that close attention to the discharge of my duties, which I was compelled to pay for nine successive years, from day to day, by Mr. Mason's efforts and arguments at the same bar. The characteristics of his mind, as I think, were real greatness, strength and sagacity. He was great through strong sense and sound judgment." He died at Boston Oct. 14, 1848.

INNESS, George, artist, was born in Newburgh, N. Y., May 1, 1825. While he was an infant his family removed to New York city and a few years later to Newark, N. J. While still a young boy he showed a love for art, and considerable talent which was encouraged by his father, and at the age of thirteen years he was permitted to have a teacher for drawing. Soon after he was attacked with fits of epilepsy and the disorder lasted for two or three years. At the age of sixteen he began to study engraving, intending to make it his profession, but ill health again interfered with his progress and he was obliged to remain at home, where, in his intervals of a better physical condition he took up drawing and painting. When young Inness was just approaching his majority he took a few lessons in art, painting in the studio of Mr. Régis Gignoux, in New York, and with this slight foundation of study he began work as a landscape painter. He painted for a while in New York city, but devoted a good part of his time to the study of nature in New Jersey and Massachusetts. He displayed unusual ability and his painting began to grown in demand. He made two visits to Europe and profited by the study of foreign art and scenery, although he took no lessons in a foreign studio. He passed some time in Florence and Rome and also in Paris. Upon his return he settled near Boston, Mass., where he resided for some years and where some of his best pictures were painted. In 1862 he went to Eagleswood near Perth Amboy, N. J., where he remained for a short time, but later removed to New York city, which has been his home ever since. In 1868 he was elected an academician. It was during the sixties that Mr. Inness was brought into contact with Mr. George Ward Nichols, who besides being an officer of some distinction during the civil war, was also a man of excellent art taste, and who for a time devoted himself to the purchase and sale of paintings in New York. It has been stated that Mr. Nichols engaged for a period of years all the paintings that Mr. Inness should produce, at a stipulated annual sum. The early landscape work of Mr. Inness was remarkable for detail and closeness of finish. It has been claimed that in some of his later work Mr. Inness was too much carried away by the desire not to disturb the general effect, and thus fell into the opposite of the very error which threatened his work in its beginning; but this charge can hardly be brought against him, even in the case of paintings which appear to the careless observer sketchy and unfinished. In particular, Mr. Inness is admitted to excel in painting the scenery of the skies, cloud forms and storm changes, richly hued sunsets and warm noonday conditions. This artist is also notable for his skill and accuracy in delineating tree forms. In 1871 Mr. Inness went to Italy where he resided four years. He doubtless owes much of the spiritual character of his art work to the peculiar nature of his mind. A swedenborgian by faith, he has always had a strong leaning to the occult, and the studies of his leisure hours, more particularly as he advanced in years, were chiefly in this direction. Mr. Inness believes that not only the movement of the stars in their courses, but the events of human life and of the very characters and temperaments of individuals are all under the influence of numbers, and one of his biographers has said in regard to this belief: "Many of his paintings have a spiritual or allegorical significance." About 1880 Mr. Inness took up etching for a time as a vocation and with no little success. He certainly succeeded in expressing his meaning and the poetry of his nature, both, by this method of art work, with great force and beauty. The list of notable works by Mr. Inness could be greatly extended, but the following paintings are the most important: "Light Triumphant," "A View from the Delectable Mountains," "A View near Rome," the "Delaware Water Gap," "The Sign of Promise," "Joy after the Storm," "Peace and Plenty," "The Apocalyptic Vision of the New Jerusalem and River of Life," "A Passing Storm," "The



Mountain Stream," "Pine Grove," "The Valley of the Shadow of Death," "Washing Day near Perugia," "The Afterglow," "Barbarini Villa," "Autumn," "Twilight," "Summer Sunshine and Shadow" and "American Sunset," which was exhibited among the American paintings in the Paris Exposition of 1867. In the Exposition of 1878 Mr. Inness exhibited his "St. Peter's from the Tiber" and "View near Medfield, Mass." Later works are "An Old Roadway, Long Island," "Under the Green Wood," "A Summer Morning," "A Sunset," "A Day in June," "In the Woods," "Sunset on the Sea-Shore" and "Durham Meadows." Among the leaders of the school of American landscape art, Mr. Inness has been *facile princeps*. His paintings will certainly stand in American art where those of Rousseau and Corot do in that of France. He died at Bridge of Allan, Scotland, Aug. 3, 1894.

GREEN, William Henry, general manager of Richmond and Danville R. R. system, was born in Richland district (now Richland county), S. C., May 16, 1838. He went to work in railroad shops at thirteen years of age, as an apprentice, and remained there six years, and when nineteen was put in charge of a locomotive and ran it for eleven years. At the age of thirty he was promoted to be passenger train conductor, which he filled satisfactorily for one year, when he was raised to the grade of master of transportation of the North Carolina railroad, which position he had until 1875. About the year 1871 the Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. commenced to absorb connecting or contiguous roads by lease or purchase, and the first to be taken into the system was the North Carolina railroad, in 1871, by lease, and from master of transportation of this road, Mr. Green was promoted to be superintendent of the Richmond & Danville division of the Richmond & Danville system, in 1875. From the humble apprentice boy of 1851, his motto appears to have been "onward and upward;" he was invited to step "up higher," and made general superintendent of the Richmond & Danville system in 1888; then assistant general manager in 1890. On the 1st day of February, 1891, he was elected general manager of the great corporation, and the promotion was one due entirely to merit and not to influence or outside pressure. His record as a railway man is a valuable lesson to the young men of the country, and shows what energy, application and conscientious performance of duty will accomplish in advancing them to places of trust and responsibility. Mr. Green has great responsibilities resting on his shoulders—millions of the property of others in his care and under his watchful management, some 5,000 to 6,000 miles of railroads and rolling stock, and is obliged to see that several thousand employees attend to their various duties and to the best interests of the company, of which he is the working head. Mr. Green is still in the prime of life and the heyday of his usefulness, and higher positions and other aspirations and ambitions are still open to him where sobriety and sterling worth and other good qualities can be fully appreciated and recognized.

W. H. Green

HAWTHORNE, Julian, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 22, 1846. He was the son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and his wife, Sophia Peabody. As a child Julian was in very delicate health. His head was disproportionately large and his body weak, and at the age of three years he was very near dying of dropsy. On account of these conditions he was kept as much as possible in the open air and very little in the school-room, so that at seven years of age he could neither read nor write, but his physical health was excellent. He has said of himself that he never tasted meat until after he was eight years old, nor tea, coffee, wine or spirits until he was twenty. In 1853 he went with his parents to Liverpool, at which port his father had been appointed U. S. consul. From the age of twelve to fourteen years Julian was living with his father in Italy, passing much of the time in Rome and Florence. He had æsthetic tastes, and made collections of curios and specimens of natural history. He became an accomplished pedestrian and swimmer, and accompanied his father in long walks, all of which prepared him for his after reputation as an athlete. He returned to the United States in 1860, and was sent to a private school in Concord, Mass., where he was fitted for college, at the same time becoming thoroughly well informed in cricket, base-ball and running. He entered Harvard in 1863, but displayed little taste for scholarship, or interest for books, becoming, however, renowned as a walker, runner, oarsman and all-round gymnast. Julian Hawthorne's measurements on the Harvard gymnasium books stand as a model of physical proportion. His height at this time was 5 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches; chest, $48\frac{1}{2}$ inches; upper arm, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches; lower arm, 14 inches. Young Hawthorne measured nearly two inches more around the chest than did John C. Heenan, and the latter earnestly advised him to undertake prize-fighting as a profession, assuring him that after three years he would be able to beat any man of his weight. The young man managed to get through his college course of four years, but without graduating. On leaving the university, in 1868, he began to study civil engineering, but paid little attention to it, devoting himself, however, to physical development. He remained in the college school of civil engineering for about a year, and then, after spending a few months at the family home in Concord, he went abroad with his mother and sisters, his father having died in 1864. The family resided in Dresden for some time, and Julian entered the engineering college of that city, where, however, he followed his old habits of studying very little and exercising very much. He took long walks into the mountains of Switzerland, ran foot races, and is said to have reached his highest point, physically, his weight being 200 pounds, and all the measurements of his body proportionate. In 1870 Julian returned to America, and settled for a time in New York, where he married, and obtained a position as a hydrographic engineer in the department of docks, at that time under the direction of Gen. George B. McClellan. In 1871 Hawthorne began to display a talent for writing, especially short stories for the magazines. The following year he lost his office in the dock department, and having been successful as a writer, determined to give himself up to the practice of literature as a profession. He accordingly returned to Europe and settled in Dresden, where he remained two years. It was at this time that he published his first novel, entitled "Bressant," which appeared both in Dresden and in New York. This work showed the touch of a master hand, although as yet comparatively inexperienced in the art of novel-writing. The story displays something of the gloomy cast which shadowed the work of the elder Hawthorne. Somewhat sensational in character, "Bressant" does not fail to hold the interest of the reader

Julian Hawthorne

from beginning to end. This work was followed in 1874 by his second novel, entitled "Idolatry." In that year he went to London, where he continued to reside during the next seven years, and then, after some travel through Great Britain, he returned to New York in 1882. He had become a regular contributor by this time to certain of the leading London weeklies and magazines, and in 1875 published a collection of his magazine sketches under the title "Saxon Studies." In the same year he published his third novel, entitled "Garth," and during the next ten years wrote a number of novelettes and stories which were published abroad. In 1884 his "Prince Saroni's Wife" was published in New York, his novel, "Sebastian Strome," having already appeared. Others of his books at this time were "Fortune's Fool," "Dust" and "Noble Blood." Mr. Hawthorne edited an edition of his father's unfinished novel, "Doctor Grimshaw's Secret," and also published a life of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne. During recent years Mr. Hawthorne has been a frequent contributor to the New York daily journals, at times acting as book reviewer, or literary editor.

WILLIAMSON, Hugh, statesman, was born at West Nottingham, Pa., Dec. 5, 1735. He was sent to the College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1757, and having the intention to become a minister of the gospel, he devoted himself for some time to the study of theology and the Presbyterian doctrine. He received his license to preach and devoted himself to the pulpit for about two years as a lay preacher, having never been ordained. His health broke down, and he gave up the church and began to study medicine. In the meantime he received the appointment of professor of mathematics in the College of Philadelphia, which he held for three years, when he went abroad and continued his medical studies in Edinburgh and also at Utrecht, in Holland. On his return to the United States, he settled in Philadelphia, where he obtained a good practice; meanwhile his versatile mind, not satisfied with its merely professional work, devoted itself to abstruse mathematical study and with such success that Mr. Williamson began to receive high appreciation as a scientist. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society, and was sent abroad as a member of the commission appointed to observe the transits of Venus and Mercury appearing at this time. In 1773 Mr. Williamson sailed from Boston for London for the purpose of procuring subscriptions for an academy at Newark, Del., and while there fell into the hands of the privy council. The Boston "Tea party" had just taken place, and in February, 1774, Dr. Williamson was examined on this subject, but without anything of importance being obtained from him in regard to it. Williamson traveled in Europe until 1776, when he returned, and the following year was doing business as a merchant in Charleston, S. C. During the latter part of the war, as surgeon with the troops engaged in the South, he took an active part in the battle of the campaign. After the peace he was for five or six years a member of congress, and he also assisted in framing the constitution of the United States in 1787, and was a member of the state convention which adopted it in 1789. In 1793 he settled in New York and married, and from that time forward passed his life in the practice of literary pursuits. Dr. Williamson published a number of papers and articles on political and economic subjects, besides his "Observations on the Climate of America" and "History of North Carolina" (two volumes 1812). He died in New York city May 22, 1819.

DE WITT, Thomas, clergyman, was born at Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1791, and was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1808; also in 1812, from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch church at New Brunswick, N. J. He was ordained in November, 1812, and was at the same time installed pastor of the united congregations of Hofanell and New Hackensack, N. Y. In September, 1829, he was installed one of the ministers of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church in New York city, and held this pastorate up to his death. For more than thirty years he was a trustee of Rutgers College, N. J. He was also a trustee of Columbia College, New York, and from its early history a member of the council of the University of the City of New York. In the foreign missionary labor of his church he rendered eminent service, being corresponding secretary of that board of the church for many years, and subsequently its president. He was distinguished for his familiarity with Dutch history and literature, writing largely upon topics gathered from it. Dr. De Witt was also one of the most prominent of the members and officers of the New York Historical Society. He died in New York May 18, 1874.

WASHINGTON, William, soldier, was born in Stafford county, Va., in 1752. He was the eldest son of Bailey Washington, and belonged to a younger branch of the original Washington family. It has been said that he was educated with a view of his entering the church, but if that was the case he changed his mind on the outbreak of the revolutionary war, and at its very beginning, and while he was still a young man, entered the army as captain of infantry under the command of Gen. Mercer. Here he acquired from actual service a practical knowledge of the profession of arms. He was present during the engagements in the vicinity of New York, and fought in the battle of Long Island, where he was wounded. He made the retreat through New Jersey with Gen. Washington, and was again wounded, this time at the battle of Trenton, in which he made a splendid charge, preventing the placing of a battery in position. Capt. Washington had for one of his lieutenants James Monroe, afterward one of the presidents of the United States. Soon after, Capt. Washington was appointed to a majority in a regiment of horse and fought in the middle states and in the South until 1780, when he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and placed at the head of a regiment of cavalry. He was sent to the support of Gen. Lincoln, engaged in the defence of South Carolina, and here he met with some reverses, being surprised by Gen. Tarleton, with whom he had a personal battle in which both officers were wounded. In the spring of 1782, Col. Washington married Miss Elliot of Charleston, S. C., and settled near that city. After the conclusion of peace he took no other concern in public affairs than to appear occasionally in the legislature of South Carolina, although he was offered the nomination for the governorship of that

state. When Gen. Washington accepted the position of commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States under the presidency of Mr. Adams, he selected as a member of his staff his kinsman, Col. William Washington, who was promoted to brigadier-general July 19, 1798. He died on March 6, 1810, leaving behind him an "unsullied reputation, an amiable temper, lively manner, a hospitable disposition and a truly benevolent heart."

SHEARMAN, Thomas Gaskell, lawyer and economist, was born in Birmingham, Eng., Nov. 25, 1834. His parents removed to New York in 1844. He became a resident of Brooklyn in 1857, and was admitted to the bar there in 1859; but his office has always been in New York city. While studying law, he began to write a treatise on legal practice and pleading, the first volume of which was published before he had tried a case. Nevertheless, the book was a success, not only in its sale, but also in gaining for its author a valuable reputation in the profession. It led to his employment as one of the secretaries to the New York Code Commission, and for several years he was closely engaged in literary work, mostly on law books, but also as an editorial contributor to well-known journals on legal, political and statistical subjects. His last law book was one prepared jointly with A. A. Redfield, on liability for negligence, and this was the first serious attempt to formulate the law upon that subject. In 1866 Mr. Shearman practically gave up literary work, and entered into the more active practice of his profession, which soon occupied him to the full extent of his powers. Being taken into partnership by David Dudley Field, the firm of Field & Shearman was for the next few years engaged in numerous litigations, famous alike for their magnitude and for the intense activity with which they were conducted on both sides. The firm was generally recognized as one of the foremost of the country, not only for the volume and character of its business, but for its remarkable success. While a member of this firm, Mr. Shearman was appointed general counsel of the Erie Railway Co., at that time involved in a multitude of legal controversies, in all of which he took an active and leading part. His originality in devising new and more effective methods in litigation subjected him to much criticism, but these methods were literally copied by eminent lawyers in opposition to him. His practice of obtaining and serving injunctions by telegraph, which was the most severely censured at the time, has since been sanctioned by the highest courts of England, as well as by some of the most prominent American judges. Consequently, criticism has long since died away. In 1873 Mr. Shearman and John W. Sterling, both members of the firm of Field & Shearman, withdrew and established a new firm, which has ever since enjoyed an exceptional degree of prosperity. For more than two years, beginning in 1874, Mr. Shearman's time and energies were devoted exclusively to the defence of his friend, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, against an unparalleled combination of personal enemies, hostile journalists and ecclesiastical brethren. The mere trial of one of the cases in the civil court occupied more than six months; the preliminary proceedings about three months; and ecclesiastical councils, committees and conferences several months more. Other eminent counsel were engaged upon the same side, among them William M. Evarts, John K. Porter and Benjamin F. Tracy; but Mr. Shearman had the sole supervision of details, and was the only counsel who participated in all the proceedings. The labor involved was enormous; but there is no doubt that Mr. Shearman felt amply repaid by the vindication of his friend, and by seeing Mr. Beecher close his life, after a few more years of honor and usefulness, with the reverence and love of his fellow-citizens. After the close of the Beecher trial, Mr. Shearman was next retained in several hundred litigations, arising out of the famous gold speculations of 1869, in all of which he was successful. He has since been largely employed in the foreclosure of railway mortgages, the reorganization of large railway companies, the organization and administration of various corporations. His practice of late years has been much less in court, and more and more in private consultation and advice. He has always taken an active interest in public questions. From his youth up an advocate of the total abolition of slavery, he worked vigorously with the republican party from 1856 to 1868, but was never a candidate for office. Prior to 1860 he was a protectionist; but he then became a convert to free trade. In 1880 he began to take a lively interest in that cause, and ever since has devoted most of the time which he could spare from business to the promotion of absolute free trade and the abolition of all indirect taxation. He has made many addresses and published many pamphlets upon these subjects, and has had a large share in all that has been done for the cause of American free trade during the last ten years, and is almost as widely known by his work for economic reforms as he is by his work as a lawyer. His principal writings are: "Tillinghast & Shearman's Practice" (1861–65); "Shearman & Redfield on Negligence" (1869–88); "Talks on Free Trade" (1881); "Pauper Labor of Europe" (1885); "Distribution of Wealth" (1887); "Owners of the United States" (1889); "The Coming Billionaire" (1890); "Crooked Taxation" (1891). He prepared for the New York Code Commissioners the Book of Form (1860), and most of the Civil Code (1862–65). The latter has been adopted in substance in North Dakota, South Dakota and California, but not in New York.

BRAINARD, John, clergyman, was born at Hartford, Conn., June 4, 1830, the son of Hezekiah and Rebecca (Morgan) Brainard. He was prepared for college at the Hartford Grammar School and the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, Conn., and in 1847 matriculated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., graduating in 1851 from this institution. Deciding to enter the ministry he went for his theological studies to the Berkeley Divinity School, before its removal from Hartford to Middletown, Conn., its present site. On Dec. 18, 1853, he was ordained to the diaconate in Christ church, Hartford, Conn., by Bishop Brownell. He received two calls soon after his ordination to become rector of churches in Connecticut, but declined, to become assistant minister in Grace church, Baltimore. Mr. Brainard was ordained a priest May 18, 1856, in St. Paul's church, Baltimore, by the Rt. Rev. William R. Whittingham. He at once accepted a call to become rector of St. James's church, Birmingham, Conn., and re-

mained in charge of this church until Nov. 1, 1863, when he accepted a unanimous call to the rectorship of St. Peter's, Auburn, N. Y. He has since remained in charge of this church, and has become identified with its interests and its people during his long pastorate. In 1863 he was elected Fellow of Trinity College, and again in 1879; and in 1870 was awarded the degree of D.D. by his alma mater. Dr. Brainard has been a member of the standing committee of the diocese of central New York, having filled the offices of secretary and president of that body, and in 1883–'86–'89 was a delegate to the general convention.

GAY, Sydney Howard, journalist and author, was born in Hingham, Mass., May 22, 1814. He was the son of Ebenezer Gay of Hingham, a lawyer of standing, and great-grandson of the Rev. Ebenezer Gay who was born in Dedham, Mass., in 1696, and died in Hingham in 1787. Through the wife of this clergyman he was descended from Gov. Bradford of Plymouth Colony, and through his mother, Mary Allyne (Otis) was connected by blood with John Cotton, Increase and Cotton Mather, Nehemiah Walter, the colleague of Eliot the apostle, and James Otis the "patriot." He entered Harvard at the age of fifteen, but was compelled by failure of health to withdraw in his junior year. The college authorities subsequently conferred upon him the degree of A.B. After a few years passed partly in travel and partly in a counting-house in Boston, he began the study of law in his father's office. But a peculiar obstacle presented itself to his proposed career. The oath to support the constitution of the United States was a pre-requisite to admission to the bar. The constitution recognized and upheld slavery, which Mr. Gay believed iniquitous, "the sum of all villanies." His conscience forbade him to take the oath. He accepted the logical consequences, abandoned his professional studies and allied himself with the Garrisonian abolitionists, then a small and unpopular body. Late in life Mr Gay wrote of the Boston abolitionists, "This handful of people, to the outside world a set of pestilent fanatics, were among themselves the most charming circle of cultivated men and women it has ever been my lot to know." At that time in many parts of the country every active and aggressive anti-slavery advocate took his life in his hands. In 1842 Mr. Gay became a lecturing agent for the American Anti-Slavery Society and took part in the hundred conventions held in the West. In 1844 he was made editor of the "National Anti-Slavery Standard," the official organ of the society, published in New York. He served the cause in this capacity until 1858 when, anti-slavery sentiment having entered politics, he felt at liberty to accept an invitation to join the staff of the "Tribune." In a letter of farewell, William Lloyd Garrison said, "I cannot close this letter without expressing to you my high appreciation of the fidelity which you have exhibited to the anti-slavery cause ever since you espoused it; and for nearly fourteen years you have borne aloft its standard 'without concealment and without compromise.' . . . I have ever felt the utmost reliance upon your clear sightedness, firmness, persistency and indomitable spirit. . . . Wherever you are, or however engaged, we are all persuaded that the anti-slavery cause will ever be dear to your heart, and its success an object of paramount interest." This was true. From 1862 until 1866 Mr. Gay was managing editor of the "Tribune." Of this period Col. E. B. Washburn writes: "The war of the rebellion was then the great engrossing subject of thought and effort throughout the land. All Mr. Gay's powers were enlisted in advocacy of its vigorous and unrelenting prosecution. He traced its origin to slavery, his life-long abhorrence. He believed that it was the ordained means for the abolition of that crime against humanity. . . . It is difficult to overstate the value of his services to the national cause throughout our civil war." Henry Wilson, afterward vice-president of the United States, said of him, "the man deserved well of his country who kept the 'Tribune' a war paper in spite of Greeley." The editorial responsibilities of those trying years told upon Mr. Gay's health and he remained quietly at his home on Staten Island from 1866 until 1868, when he became the managing editor of the Chicago "Tribune." He retained this position till the great fire of 1871. During the following winter he acted with the relief committee and wrote their first published report in the spring of 1872. Shortly after he returned to New York and joined the editorial staff of the "Evening Post," remaining two years. In 1874 William Cullen Bryant, being invited to join a great publishing house in the enterprise of preparing an illustrated history of the United States, consented on condition that Mr. Gay should be its author. Mr. Bryant wrote the introduction to the first volume, while the history itself was written by Mr. Gay with the help of several collaborators in special chapters, to whom he gives credit in his prefaces. This work (4 vols., 8vo, New York, 1876–1881) beginning with the pre-historic races of America and coming down to the close of the civil war, introduced a new treatment of American history, which has become popular. Later Mr. Gay wrote a life of Madison for the "American Statesmen Series" (Boston, 1884), and the chapter on Amerigo Vespucci for the "Narrative and Critical History of America" edited by Justin Winsor (Boston and New York, 1889). He also wrote many articles, reviews, and book notices for magazines and newspapers, chiefly, of late years, on historical subjects. The New York "Critic" said: "His painstaking accuracy of statement was not distinctively journalistic, and his literary ability was also of a higher order than is often pressed into the service of the daily papers." He died at New Brighton, S. I., June 25, 1888.

S. H. Gay

GRIMES, Thomas Wingfield, lawyer and congressman, was born at Greensboro, Ga., Dec. 18, 1844. He was educated at Emory College, and the State University of Ga., being graduated in 1863, and admitted to the bar in 1866 in Chattahoochee county. He served gallantly as a private in the Confederate army during the war between the states. He was state representative in 1868 and 1875, state senator in 1878, delegate to the national democratic convention in 1880, solicitor-general in 1880 and 1884, and a member of the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses. He has been distinguished by intrepidity in his public life. Two incidents illustrated this chivalric feature of his character. When a member of the Georgia legislature he introduced a measure concerning his own constituency to which there was a brisk minority opposition at home. To test the sentiment of his people, he promptly resigned his place, announced his candidacy for re-election, and successfully vindicated his course by an overwhelming endorsement and triumphant return to the legislature. In

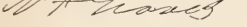
Thos. W. Grimes.

the contest for a candidate to the fifty-second congress, he lost the nomination when in his grasp by sturdily refusing to champion a popular measure to which his convictions were opposed, preferring defeat to giving up honest views. An excellent lawyer, a vigorous prosecuting officer, an able and conscientious legislator and a thoroughly sincere and courageous public man, Mr. Grimes ranks among the bright young political leaders in Georgia.

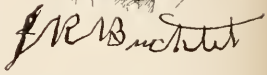
PARSONS, Albert Ross, musician, was born at Sandusky, O., Sept. 16, 1847, the son of John Jehiel Preston and Sarah Barnes (Averill) Parsons. Sir John Parsons, mayor of Hereford in 1481; the several earls of Rosse; two lords mayor of London in the eighteenth century, Dr. James Parsons, author of the "Remains of Japhet," and the once celebrated organist of Westminster Abbey, John Parsons, belonged to this family. The American branch is descended from Joseph Parsons, the companion and friend of Pynchon, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1630. Among Joseph Parsons's descendants are many officers and soldiers of the revolutionary, French and Indian, Mexican, and Civil wars, while in the first four generations alone there were from twelve to fifteen clergymen. The subject of this sketch is a descendant in the ninth generation, and by right of his revolutionary ancestry is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. His inclination to music was first awakened when he was four years old, by a guitar brought to his home by a visitor. Within two years he began to receive systematic instruction on the pianoforte and when only nine he played in concert in Buffalo. In 1858 the family removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where the only teacher to be found pronounced him too far advanced for his instruction. Here he filled a position as church organist until 1863, when he began studying piano harmony and counterpoint in New York city, under Frederick Louis Ritter. In 1867 Mr. Parsons studied in the conservatory at Leipsic under Reinecke, Moscheles, Papperitz, Oscar Paul, E. F. Richter, and F. David. He became a pupil of Carl Tausig of Berlin in 1870 and of Dr. Kullak after Tausig's death. He also made the acquaintance of Wagner. In Germany he devoted much attention to æsthetics, philosophy, metaphysics, and theology as well as to the translation of works on music from German into English. Since his return to America in 1872, he has been prominently connected with musical affairs in New York city and has contributed largely to musical literature. He was at one time editor of "Benham's Review" and his translation of Wagner's philosophic study, entitled "Beethoven," is a masterpiece. Among his other works are "Science of Pianoforte Practice," "The Principles of Expression Applied to the Pianoforte," "Teaching Reforms," and translations of Kullak's edition of Chopin's piano compositions, and of Hollander's edition of Schumann's works for piano. In 1874 he married Alice Van Ness, daughter of Cornelius and Deborah Schuyler Bradt Van Ness of New York city. The few compositions he has thus far published have been very successful. "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes," called forth a delightful and characteristic letter from Dudley Buck, and "Break, Break," was a favorite with the late contralto, Antonia Heine. The "Etude" pronounced his playing of the difficult pianoforte trio of Willard Burr before the American Society for the Promotion of Musical Art in New York city, "beautiful and finished in the extreme." Nevertheless, up to the present he has been engaged chiefly in teaching. His work, "Parsifal, the Finding of Christ through Art; or, Richard Wagner as a Theologian," is an evidence that philosophy has been the intellectual relaxation of his otherwise busy life. This work has been pronounced by the critics a "substantial, valuable addition to theological literature;" a "unique book showing a marvellous insight into Wagner's impelling motives;" and "connecting the development of Wagner's career with the ethical development of humanity." Mme. Wagner, in an autograph letter to the author, expressed herself as "deeply touched by the sentiment which inspired its pages." Mr. Parsons is a member of the Episcopal church, of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vice-president and director of the pianoforte department of the Metropolitan College of Music, New York city, pianoforte examiner at Evelyn College, Princeton, N. J., and foundation member, incorporator, examiner, and Fellow of the American College of Musicians. He was in 1890 president of the American Society for the Promotion of Musical Art, M. T. N. A., into whose work he was early drawn.

PHILLIPS, Lewis Strong, manufacturer, was born at Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 4, 1818, the son of Joseph and Electra (Bridgman) Phillips, who were both natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. Lewis received his early education at the village school in his native town, and entered the academy at Homer, N. Y., where he took a full course and was graduated at the age of eighteen. The following four years were spent in teaching in Kentucky. He then decided to adopt the occupation which his father had followed, the manufacture of leather, and in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the business he spent some time in South America, thus manifesting a spirit of thoroughness and enterprise that characterized him through life. On his return he engaged in business on his own account at Phœnix, N. Y. At the end of two years he removed his business to Baldwinsville, N. Y., where he remained fourteen years, and then removed to Syracuse, N. Y., where he resided and was actively engaged in the leather business until within a few years of his death. He retired from business to gratify his desire for extensive travel in foreign countries. Mr. Phillips was a man of strict integrity, which won for him the confidence of all those with whom he had business dealings, and his industry, ability and upright character were crowned with deserved success in the accumulation of an ample fortune. In 1852 he married Mary, the youngest daughter of Judge Otis Bigelow, of Baldwinsville, N. Y. Mr. Phillips was a man of domestic tastes, fond of music, and devoted to his home. Gentle and kindly by nature, courteous in his bearing to others, and considerate of their rights and feelings, he made many warm friends. He took a patriotic interest in politics, but could never be persuaded to accept a nomination for office, holding that a good citizen could benefit his city and state out of office, as well as in it. In 1874 he became a member of the First Presbyterian church of Syracuse, where he had long been an attendant. Mr. Phillips died in Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1886.

GRAVES, Nathan Fitch, financier, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1813. The family in this country descended from English immigrants, who settled in Connecticut, and at a later period took an active part in the revolutionary struggle. Benjamin Graves, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the defenders of Fort Griswold, in New London harbor, and was slain at the massacre by the British, on taking the fort. The father of Nathan F. Graves was a prosperous farmer of Oneida county, who gave to his children, after their common-school education, as fair and thorough a training as the academies of the county afforded. Nathan was an apt scholar, and at the age of sixteen began to teach, at the same time studying law for a year. He was in the office of J. Whipple Jenkins at Vernon, in Oneida county, and for two years with the Hon. Joshua A. Spencer at Utica. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar, and formed a copartnership with Timothy Jenkins at Oneida Castle. On June 1, 1842, he married Helen P. Breese, the daughter of S. Sidney Breese, a native of Shrewsbury, N. J. She died in 1844, and the same year he removed to New York and opened an office in Nassau street. On Nov. 23, 1845, he married his first wife's sister, Catharine H. Breese. His practice became extensive in New York, but his health was poor, and he concluded to return to central New York. He accordingly settled at Syracuse, and entered into partnership with Daniel P. Wood, afterward member of the assembly and state senator. This association continued for some fifteen years. In the meantime Mr. Graves had entered upon a financial career, becoming at first president of the newly organized Burnet Bank, which was started at Syracuse in 1852, and whose teller was John J. Knox, afterward comptroller of the currency at Washington. As a state bank, it ceased to exist after the passage of the national act, but was reorganized as the Fourth National Bank, and later became known as the New York State Banking Company. During all these changes Mr. Graves continued to be president, and aided to guide its fortunes. In 1872 he visited the Pacific coast with his wife, and made a tour around the world, contributing valuable letters to the New York "Observer," the Syracuse "Courier," and the "Northern Christian Advocate." He journeyed more than 30,000 miles without missing a connection or encountering a serious storm or accident. On returning from his travels, Mr. Graves was, in 1874, elected mayor of Syracuse. Always a public-spirited citizen, he also took special interest in educational improvement, and acted for several years as school commissioner and president of the Board of Education. He is quite a voluminous writer, and is said to have the best private library in central New York. Mr. Graves was trustee for many years, and for several years has been president of the Syracuse Savings Bank, and also one of the trustees of the State Idiot Asylum located in Syracuse, and also director in the United States Life Insurance Company. In 1882 he aided in forming the Syracuse Civil Service Reform Association, of which he was made president. A large investor in real estate in Syracuse, Mr. Graves has erected a number of residences, which now form a part of his estate, and require a great deal of his attention. He is a generous Christian, especially interested in the church, having without ostentation given very much to church charities and benevolent societies. Several years since, he founded a lectureship on missions at the Seminary in New Brunswick, the first of the kind in this country. Rev. John Hall, D.D., Rev. Arthur Pierson, D.D., and Rev. A. J. Gordon, D.D., have each delivered a course of lectures on that foundation.

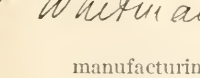


BUCHTEL, John Richard, philanthropist, was born in Summit county, O., Jan. 18, 1820, the son of John and Catharine (Richards) Buchtel. His great-grandfather was from Germany, a man of high education, a graduate of Heidelberg, and an eminent mathematician and astronomer. His mother was of Irish-English ancestry, and endowed with all the strong national traits of her countrymen. John Richard passed his early days in laborious work upon his father's farm, without educational advantages. When at the age of twenty-one he could read with difficulty and barely make an intelligent signature. He worked at various employments, threshing, clearing land and cutting timber, and working land on shares, until by thrift and economy he had accumulated sufficient money to purchase a small farm of twenty acres. He continued farming, constantly adding to his land until 1854, when he gave up this business and entered the employment of Ball, Aultman & Co., of Canton, O., manufacturers of mowers and reapers. In 1864 Mr. Buchtel induced the manufacturers of the Buckeye machine to build a factory at Akron, O., which he considered a desirable location. A stock company was organized, of which he became president, and continued in office until 1883. The establishment of the Buckeye works was the first in a movement that has since made Akron one of the largest manufacturing centres in the country, and therefore the origin of the prosperity of the town may be attributed to the energetic efforts of Mr. Buchtel. He was for many years president of the Canton corporation known as the C. Aultman Co., a director of the Akron Iron Co., of the Bank of Akron, of the Weary, Snyder & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., and connected in various ways with a number of financial interests. Mr. Buchtel has large interests in an extensive tract of mineral and coal lands in Athens county, O., and established there the thriving town of Buchtel, which has had a phenomenal growth. He employs a large number of men, and has carefully guarded their best interests, providing them with comfortable homes; a great metropolitan store stocked with all kinds of goods for the benefit of his employees, no high profits being taken from the customers; he also built a large and commodious opera house in the town. A more adequate idea of this enterprise will be obtained by the statement that during the year 1880 the Akron Iron Company paid the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad $100,000 for transporting coal over their road. Having felt throughout his life the want of an education, Mr. Buchtel has always taken the warmest interest in educational affairs. The result of this interest has taken shape in the founding and building up of Buchtel College, which through his own efforts and by the expenditure of personal means has been raised to a flourishing condition. The corner-stone of the college was laid on July 4, 1871, Horace Greeley delivering the address on that occasion. The college is under the control of the Universalist church of Ohio, and its founder has seen it grow from its modest beginning to a rank



among the best colleges in the United States. Mr. Buchtel's philanthropy does not stop within the pales of the Universalist denomination: churches of all sects have been the recipients of his bounty, which is never denied to any worthy object of charity. He was married on Jan. 8, 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Davidson, of Summit, O. She aided her husband in his earliest struggles and lived to enjoy the fruits of his prosperity, and to be a valuable co-adjutor in all of his works of philanthropy. Mrs. Buchtel died on May 22, 1891. A few years prior to her death Mr. Buchtel was stricken with paralysis, and now, an invalid, approaches the sunset of his life with unwavering faith, surrounded by a large circle of loving and admiring friends.

WHITMAN, William, manufacturer, was born at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, May 9, 1842. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of John Whitman of Weymouth, Mass. His great-grandfather removed to Nova Scotia before the revolution, where his father, John, married Rebecca Cutler, a descendant of Ebenezer Cutler, one of the most conspicuous of the loyalists who emigrated from Boston in 1776. William Whitman had five years' schooling at the Annapolis Academy, which he left in his eleventh year. One year later he left home for St. John, New Brunswick, where he obtained employment in a dry-goods store. At the age of fourteen he went to Boston, and found employment as an entry clerk with the wholesale dry-goods house of James M. Beebe & Co., with whom he remained until 1867. In that year Mr. Whitman became associated with the firm of Robert M. Bailey & Co., woolen manufacturers and dry-goods commission merchants. This firm was interested in the rebuilding of the Arlington Mills which had been destroyed by fire the year before. Mr. Whitman was made the treasurer of the mills in the same year; but in 1869 he resigned this post, purchased a woolen mill in Ashland, N. H., and engaged in the manufacture of flannels. In the meantime he resumed the treasurership of the Arlington Mills at the urgent solicitation of the directors, after an interval of but a few months, and he has remained in this position ever since, acting also as the managing director of the mills. Under Mr. Whitman's administration the Arlington Mills have developed rapidly, until they have become one of the largest establishments manufacturing wool and cotton in the United States, employing nearly 3,000 hands, and consuming annually 12,000,000 pounds of wool, and 6,000 bales of cotton. The products of the Arlington Mills are fine worsted and cotton yarns, and ladies' dress goods in great variety. The dozen buildings in which its manufacturing is carried on have a floor area of more than twenty acres, and are among the finest specimens of modern mill architecture to be found in the world. The Arlington Mills are a monument to the business ability and enterprise of their director. In 1887 he became a member of the firm of Harding, Colby & Co., of Boston and New York, now Harding, Whitman & Co. Mr. Whitman married Jane D. Hallett, Jan. 19, 1865, and has four sons and three daughters. He has been prominent in many commercial and social organizations in Boston. A strong republican, and active in the councils of the party, he has declined all political preferment. His public life has been confined chiefly to economic work in connection with the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, of which he was elected treasurer in 1877, and president in 1884. He has since been annually re-elected to the latter office. In this capacity Mr. Whitman has devoted much time to forwarding the general interests of the woolen manufacture of the United States, particularly in connection with the customs tariff. He has made a special study of the revenue system of the United States, in its broader economic aspects: and the results of his study appear in many contributions to the economic literature of the country, which have been published in the quarterly bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and in separate publications. Mr. Whitman's work has placed him in the front rank among the advocates and defenders of the protective policy, and firmly established his reputation as an authority upon all economic questions relating to our national commerce and industries.



MUNDY, Joseph Scudder, mechanical engineer and manufacturer of hoisting engines, was born in Rahway, N. J., April, 1847. His father, Henry Ellis, was born 1816 and died 1878, and was married to Frances Crowell by whom he had eight children—seven boys, and one girl. His great-grandfather organized a company of farmers and attacked the tories in the Cedar Grove Swamp, between Perth Amboy and Rahway, during the revolutionary war, driving them back to the bay. His grandfather, Henry, was a carriage manufacturer, and was one of the first promoters of the New Jersey Railroad & Transportation Co. now part of the Grand Trunk Line of the Pennsylvania railroad. Joseph Scudder received his education in the district country schools during the winter months, working on his father's farm during the balance of the year, until 1866, when his father's family removed to Newark, N. J., where Joseph S. went to work to learn the stone-cutting trade. His mind leaned toward mechanics, and not being content with the trade which he started to learn, he shortly after apprenticed himself, in the fall of 1866 to Dutton & Wilson, machinists, at $3 per week; when showing so much interest for his employers, that before the year elapsed he was advanced to $7.50 per week. In 1868 this firm dissolved, and he engaged with the Hicks Engine Co. In 1869 he engaged with Horton & Kent, successors to Dutton & Wilson, his former employers. In this year Joseph S. went into the firm on borrowed capital, and in 1870 bought out the entire business. During this time he studied and mastered the mechanical education of an engineer, doing the work of three men, working from seven in the morning until ten at night, in order to make a success of his business. In 1871 he began to make sketches and plans of a friction drum hoisting engine. In 1873 he made his first completed machine, altering and changing the entire mechanism three times, after which it was proven to be the most complete and best known device for pile-driving and hoisting known, and was therefore patented by him in 1875, since which time he has been compelled to spend large sums of money in the U. S. courts to protect himself against infringements of his patent, every suit being decided in his favor; there being suits before four U. S. circuit court judges. He has supplied thousands of his engines to bridge-builders, railroad contractors, railroad companies, dock-builders, quarries and mining companies. From a small beginning, doing the work of two men, with an eye singly to his business, devoting his evenings to study,

and mastering the complex questions of gearing, power and friction, he has by his years of unceasing toil developed and brought before the country the acknowledged best hoisting engine known; his works now cover nearly four acres of ground with all the latest improved class of machinery, with an area of 228,240 square feet of working room. Joseph Scudder married Mary E., daughter of William H. Hallenbeck of Hudson, N. Y., in 1873, by whom he has had one son, Clinton L., born to him Jan. 7, 1883. Joseph S. is a Knight Templar Mason, also a member of the Imperial Order Aucieut Arabic order, of the Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple, N. Y.

BONER, John Henry, poet, was born at Salem, N. C., Jan. 31, 1845. He is descended from one of the oldest North Carolina families. He received a good academic education, and subsequently learned the printer's trade. After some years' experience at journalism, he became editor of papers in Salem aud Asheville, N. C. In 1868 he was appointed secretary of the constitutional conveution of North Carolina, and from 1869–70 was chief clerk of the house of representatives. In 1871 he entered the civil service at Washington, D. C., and in 1887 removed to New York city, and became a member of the staffs of the "Century Dictionary" aud the "Library of American Literature." In 1891 he was appointed literary editor of the New York "World." Besides his contributions to the leading magazines, he is the author of a volume of poems entitled "Whispering Pines." He is the author of a notable poem called "Poe's Cottage at Fordham," which appeared in the "Century Magazine." Mr. Boner is one of the most promising American poets, a good journalist, and a scholarly and discriminating literary editor.

CHEEVER, Samuel, jurist, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Cheever, was born at North Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 22, 1787. His father was a farmer and thoroughly imbued with the then prevailing tradition that a sou should yield duty and service to his father until majority; aud young Cheever was kept at farm work until he had attained the age of twenty-oue years, and in the meantime he attended a district school during the winter months and pursued his studies under self-tutelage at such odd times as he could while at work. Having a natural beut for the acquisition of knowledge, together with an excellent memory, he became well read in standard literature and proficient in Latin and Greek. After attaining his majority, he left home and commenced the study of law, attending the lectures of Judge Gould, and at the same time maintained himself by teaching Latin and Greek to young men, and among his pupils were numbered several persons who have become men of celebrity in the nation. In 1808 he left Massachusetts and removed to Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., where he continued his legal study. Soon after he came to Troy and establishing himself at the corner of Congress and First streets, he commenced the practice of his profession. He was successful and had the reputation of being a reliable, studious and conscientious lawyer. In 1818 he married Mrs. Julia Jones, the widow of a former prominent and wealthy merchant of Troy. While at Troy, he was elected to and ably filled the office of district attorney for Rensselaer county. At the termination of his term of office, he removed to Albany and there practiced law, residing duriug a portion of the time in the large and ancient mansion (built in the seventeenth century and still standing) on the east side of the river, opposite Albany. He retired from professional practice from Albany to his farm at Bemus Heights, Saratoga county, where he remained but a short time when he removed to Waterford, at which place he remained until his death. Judge Cheever was always a member of the democratic party, an associate and friend of Wright and Marcy, an active and influential politician. On religious matters Judge Cheever was of very liberal opinions and had devoted much study to the subject. He usually attended the Presbyterian church, of which society his family were members. At Albany he was elected county judge, or "First Judge," as it was called, aud some of his excellent legal opinions delivered at that time will long survive him. Judge Cheever was one of the commissioners of the Boston and Albany railroad, and to him, perhaps more than to any other person, that road owes its existence. He was a practical surveyor and assisted in the purchase of the land and the laying out of the line for the company. He was also, to a great exteut, instrumental in the organizatiou and equipment of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. During his later years he was a contributor to a number of New York papers and periodicals. Among other public positions filled by Judge Cheever was the presideney of the State Agricultural Society, of which society he was always a friend. He was one of the commissioners appointed to lay out the city of Brooklyn. He also served as state canal commissioner, and was director of uumerous private corporatious. He reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and his mental force and vigor were entirely unimpaired. His final brief sickness was the result of a cold, and he died at his home iu Waterford, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1874.

THOMPSON, John Wesley, clergyman, was born at Jay, Essex Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1843. He was educated in his native state in the commou schools, iu the Essex Academy, Essex, and in the Collegiate Institute at Fort Edward. He received his theological education at the Biblical Institute in Concord, N. H., and at the age of tweuty-two entered upon his active ministry in the Methodist church by joining the Troy conference. His ability and eloquence soon made him prominent, and he became pastor, in turn, of several large and influeutial churches. His first charge was at Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1866, and since then he has been pastor of churches at Troy, Essex, Peru, Salem, Albany, Canajoharie, East Albany, aud Greenwich, all in the state of New York, and at North Adams, Mass. He is the present pastor of the State street church, Troy, N. Y. He represented his conference as a delegate to the general coufereuce held in Cincinnati in 1880, and in 1891 received the degree of D.D. from the Syracuse University. Dr. Thompson possesses in a high degree the analytical and argumentative powers that pertain to an advocate, and also the ability to clothe his thoughts in language that is accurate and flexible, and often graced with an imagery as pleasing as it is scholarly. His readiness in ascertaining the

motives that underlie action has given him a position in the ecclesiastical courts of his conference, and in the trials conducted in these courts he is almost invariably called upon as prosecutor, or to act as counsel for the accused. Dr. Thompson is an ardent republican, and is interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the state and the nation. He delivered forty addresses for Harrison and Morton in the campaign of 1888. For four successive years he has delivered the address at the Lincoln Banquet in Troy, N. Y. As a popular lecturer he is in constant demand.

SIM, F. L., physician, was born in Golconda, Ill., Apr. 29, 1834, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the son of Dr. William Sim, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and a physician and surgeon of distinction, who married a Philadelphia lady, the daughter of Francis Jack, a leading contractor and builder of that city. During his early life F. L. Sim passed much of his time in Kentucky. He received his education at Hanover College, Indiana, and afterward entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1855. He was also under the private tuition of Dr. T. G. Richardson, now professor of clinical surgery in Tulane University, La. Prof. Richardson was appointed to the chair of surgery in the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1856, and Dr. Sim accompanied him to that city, where he attended the lectures, visited the hospitals, and prosected for the professor. In March, 1857, he was graduated *ad eundem*, and returned to his home, practicing with his father until 1861. He then located in Memphis, Tenn., where he has taken a leading part in the various epidemics of cholera, smallpox and yellow fever, regardless of his physical comfort and personal safety. He worked as many hours as his vital forces would permit, and in 1878–79, when he was in the service of the Howards, it was not uncommon for him to make fifty or sixty visits a day. In 1882 he assumed the editorship of the Memphis "Medical Monthly," a journal about to be abandoned on account of its failure to pay expenses, and soon placed it on a good financial basis, with the largest circulation of any medical periodical published in the South. He practiced alone until 1887, and then admitted to partnership his former pupil, Dr. E. A. Neely, of Jackson, Miss.; and in January, 1890, they admitted to partnership Dr. J. A. Batte, the style of the firm being Drs. Sim, Neely & Batte. In 1859 he was married to Mary A. Berry, of Livingston, Ky., a daughter of Uriah G. Berry, a wealthy merchant and landowner. Dr. Sim is professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, formerly professor of obstetrics and diseases of children in the same institution, ex-president of the Association of American Medical Editors, member of the American Medical Association, of the British Medical Association, of the American Public Health Association, of the Tennessee State Medical Society, of the Tennessee State Board of Health, of the Tri-State Medical Association of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee, of the Memphis Medical Society, and honorary member of the Nashville Academy of Medicine.

SUTCLIFFE, John, architect, was born in the county of Lancaster, Eng., March 28, 1853, the son of John and Martha (Townend) Sutcliffe. His paternal grandfather, George Sutcliffe, was a builder at Todmorde Yorks, his paternal great-grandfather being a woolen manufacturer; his maternal grandfather, John Townend, was a large colliery owner in East Lancashire. In 1862 the father of the subject of this sketch, who was a large contractor, failed in business because of the stringency in trade in the Lancashire cotton district, which was the result of the civil war in America. He subsequently became an architect and civil engineer and in 1864 John left school to enter his father's office: his education was subsequently obtained by his own exertions. He attended the evening classes of the Science and Art School for twenty years excepting when he was a student at the Manchester Grammar School. From 1875–77 Mr. Sutcliffe was a draughtsman for Robert B. Dixon, of Darlington, from 1877–78 draughtsman for Osborn & Reading, Birmingham, Eng. From 1878–82 he was engaged as an architect at Bacap, Lancashire, and from 1882–86 was chief draughtsman in Portsmouth dock yard. He came to America during the latter year, and was employed in the office of J. A. Wood, New York city, and on the staff of the "American Architect," Boston, Mass. In December, 1886, he removed to Birmingham, Ala., where he has since resided. Mr. Sutcliffe has been a close student of architecture, is an exceptionally rapid draughtsman, a fine mathematician and a good artist, painting principally in water colors. He is prompt in keeping his engagements and in executing his work, and can produce designs with a wonderful ease and facility. He is a man of strong character, and is naturally accorded the leading place in the various associations to which he belongs. He has been awarded the gold medal of architecture, South Kensington, the bronze medal of descriptive geometry, and nearly 100 prizes and diplomas in science, art and literature. During his residence in England he was clerk to the school board of New Church in Rosendale, secretary of the Bacap Literary Club, and member of the Manchester Literary Club. After coming to the United States, he became a member of the American Institute of Architects, and in 1887 founded the Alabama Association of Architects, of which he is secretary. On May 31, 1879, Mr. Sutcliffe was married to Lydia Sophia, daughter of Josiah M. Knight, of St. Heliers, Jersey, Eng.

BUCKINGHAM, Charles Luman, lawyer, was born at Berlin Heights, O., Oct. 14, 1852. He entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated, in 1875, as civil engineer, and was subsequently graduated as bachelor of laws from the Columbian University, at Washington, D. C. Upon being admitted to practice he made a specialty of patent law, of which he soon became a recognized authority. With President Morton, of Stevens Institute, Prof. Brackett, of Princeton College, and other eminent authorities, Mr. Buckingham contributed to a series of electrical articles published in "Scribner's Magazine" in 1889–90. He has also been leading counsel in the most important recent patent contests of the Western Union Telegraph, the Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone,

the American District Telegraph, the Gold and Stock, the American Speaking Telephone, the Schuyler Electric, of Connecticut, and other companies. Mr. Buckingham is at present (1892) special counsel in important litigation pending between the Edison and Thomson-Houston Electric Light Companies. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Electric Club, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Union and Metropolitan Clubs of Washington, and the Ohio Society of New York.

OTIS, Samuel Alleyne, statesman, was born in Barnstable, Mass., Nov. 24, 1740. He was the son of James Otis (first), who married Mary Alleyne of Weathersfield, Conn., and brother of James Otis (second), the distinguished patriot, and of Gen. Joseph Otis, who was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts. Samuel A. Otis, after having received a preliminary education, was sent to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1759. For a time he conducted a mercantile business in Boston, at the same time devoting himself as much as possible to the study of the law. In 1776 he was chosen a representative, and was afterward a member of the constitutional convention. In 1784 he was speaker of the house. He was also a member of the board of war. In 1787 Mr. Otis was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the leaders of the Shays rebellion. He was elected a member of congress in 1788, and after the adoption of the constitution, was made secretary of the senate, and continued to hold that position, notwithstanding the conflicts of parties, for more than thirty years, or until his death. Mr. Otis's first wife was the daughter of Harrison Gray, treasurer of Massachusetts. One of his sons was the well-known Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston. Another son was Samuel Alleyne Otis. Mr. Otis died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 22, 1814.

Sam A Otis

CLEVELAND, Orestes, mayor of Jersey City, merchant and manufacturer, was born in what is now the village of Quaker Street, Schenectady Co., N. Y., March 2, 1829. His education went very little beyond learning to read and write at the district school, which, at that time, was a mile away from what is now the village, and to this he was sent only during the winter months. At fifteen years of age he was not considered sufficiently robust for farm work, and for that reason his father took him to New York and placed him with an importer and wholesale dealer in fancy hardware, silverware, jewelry, and artistic goods, to sweep out the store and run of errands, the compensation being $1 a week. At the end of ten years his employer took him into partnership and gave him practical control of the business, which became extremely and rapidly prosperous under his management. His industry, intelligence, taste, and judgment, and his grasp of the vast details of that peculiar business were well known at that time to every leading merchant in that trade in the United States. Mr. Cleveland went to Jersey City to board in 1846. March 1, 1858, he accepted an offer from his father-in-law, the late Joseph Dixon, the inventor of the plumbago or foliated graphite crucible, and took hold of that business, then carried on in a small way in Jersey City by the inventor. In 1853 he married Mr. Dixon's daughter. He brought to the business of manufacturer the thorough training of a merchant, and carried into it all the energy, ability, and application that had made the former business so prosperous. The new business left all its competitors behind at once, and Mr. Cleveland was soon known as an expert and recognized as the practical head of the graphite trade in the United States. In 1861 he was elected alderman as a democrat. In 1862 he was president of the board and in 1864 was elected mayor, taking the office from the republicans, who had controlled it for years. He was re-elected in 1865 and again in 1866. In 1867 the democratic city convention nominated him unanimously and the republican committee offered not to put up a candidate against him if he would accept the office again; but he declined on account of his business, and a republican was elected to succeed him. In 1868 the congressional district was largely republican and was represented by George A. Halsey, who was deservedly popular. Mr. Cleveland was nominated against him and canvassed the district thoroughly, making speeches almost every night, and was elected by a large majority. In March, 1869, he introduced in congress the resolution that resulted in the United States Centennial Exhibition of 1876. He was sneered at by the members at first, but he pushed the matter through, and to him the country is indebted for that great enterprise. He held the highest position in the United States Centennial Commission of any officer without pay. He declined to hold any position with a salary attached. The project would have been given up in the spring of 1873 but for his push and enthusiasm in a conference between the two governing boards. The conference was called for the consideration of the proposition to give up the whole project, but Mr. Cleveland's arguments and estimates of income and outgo prevailed. He had had experience, having been several times chairman of the board of managers of the American Institute annual exhibitions in the city of New York, and four times president of the institute itself. In 1886 the democratic party found itself again in a minority in Jersey City, and nominated Mr. Cleveland again for mayor. He was triumphantly elected, and was re-elected in 1888 almost without opposition, no prominent republican being willing to run against him, but in 1890, when he was again nominated unanimously by the democratic convention, the republicans put up their strongest man and made a bitter and determined fight, but Mr. Cleveland was again elected by a large majority, making the sixth time, the term having been changed to two years. In 1880 he was a candidate before the New Jersey democratic state convention for governor and was actually nominated, but was not so declared, and another candidate was finally declared nominated on the next ballot. Mr. Cleveland was popular throughout the state, but the politicians having charge of the organization of the convention were against him. The people were disappointed, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the party could carry its candidate through. Mr. Cleveland has long been widely known as a charming and successful after-dinner speaker, with a fine presence and persuasive manner, and as a most graceful and dignified presiding officer. In the democratic state convention of 1874, the state politicians had selected a candidate for governor against the wishes of Mr. Cleveland. They had full control of the convention, as they thought, but he made a speech that

Orestes Cleveland

carried the delegates by storm, and by the force of his own personality nominated Joel Parker, a former governor, in spite of the leaders. That speech made his reputation as a public speaker of power and influence in New Jersey. He is absolutely fearless and independent as a public man, always taking the lead. His personal habits are entirely domestic, having no taste for club life or sports. He never takes wine, tobacco, tea or coffee, and never made a bet in his life in which money was involved, nor played a game of chance for value ever so small. He has never accepted a free pass, even over the horse railroads in his own city. He is known as an expert in patent and trade-mark cases, and is said to be more familiar with municipal law applicable to his own city, than any other man in it.

PETERS, Madison C., clergyman, was born in Lehigh county, Pa., Nov. 6, 1859, of Pennsylvania-German parentage. Few opportunities being offered him for an education, he worked hard not only during vacations, but on every possible occasion during term time. By this means he was enabled to continue his studies, notwithstanding the innumerable obstacles thrown in his way. At the age of sixteen he taught school, preached on Sundays whenever opportunities offered, and began in a small way his career as a public lecturer on popular topics, which has since made him known throughout the country. His college course was commenced at Muhlenburg College, Allentown, Pa., whence, after a year's study, he went to Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., and there devoted two years to the arts and sciences. His theological course was pursued at the Heidelberg Theological Seminary, Tiffin, O., from which he was graduated in 1881. He was immediately ordained to the ministry of the Reformed church in the United States, and began work in Indiana. In 1883 he temporarily supplied the pulpit of a Presbyterian church at Terre Haute, Ind. From there he was called to Ottawa, Ill., where he succeeded in crowding the largest public halls in the city. In 1884, when only twenty-four years of age, he accepted the pastorate of the old First Presbyterian church, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, whose congregation, though wealthy, was reduced to almost a handful. His success at this church was wonderful. During the five years of his pastorate, the membership increased fourfold, and audiences of 1,500 were the usual thing. In addition to the large amount of work required of him at this charge, he found time to deliver many popular lectures, even in the most distant parts of the United States, though the calls for them were more than he could satisfy. In Philadelphia alone he lectured, on an average, twice a week, during the five years of his residence. Sept. 15, 1889, before he had reached his thirtieth year, Mr. Peters began his present pastorate at the Bloomingdale Reformed church, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth street, New York, one of the finest churches in the city. This congregation was organized in 1809, the site of its church, a beautiful spot near the Hudson river, being then in the village of Bloomingdale, which has since become a part of New York city; the property is now worth half a million, and the congregation, once composed of farmers, is now made up of highly respectable New Yorkers. The young preacher's remarkable success is due, in great part, to the fact that he delivers each of his sermons as earnestly as though it were to be his final exhortation to his people. They are on live topics, and though he writes them all, he preaches with the aid of only a few notes. He has had the satisfaction of reaching many non-church-goers, and numbers among his congregation representatives of eleven different denominations. His evening congregations are even larger than those in the morning, an unusual thing in New York. As a pastor he makes it a point to be thoroughly acquainted with his people, and is able to recall the Christian name of all enrolled upon the church register. Among his publications are: "The Path of Glory," "Empty Pews," "Hot Shot," "Popular Sins," and "Happy Hours at Home." June 3, 1890, Mr. Peters was married to Sara H. Hart of Philadelphia.

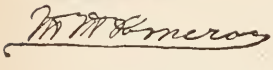
Madison C. Peters.

WINTERS, Joseph Edcil, physician, was born at Minnisink, Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1850. His paternal ancestor was John Winter, of Scarboro, Mass., who is described in the annals of the time as "a grave, discreet man, of large estate." Joshua, the great-grandfather of Dr. Winters, served through the war of the revolution in the "Massachusetts Line," and removed to Orange county, N. Y., soon after the close of the war. Dr. Winters's paternal grandmother was a lineal descendant of Thomas Quick, the celebrated Indian fighter of Sullivan county, N. Y., to whose valiant memory a monument has recently been erected at Milford, Pike Co., Pa. Dr. Winters's father, the late Mr. Joseph Winters, was a teacher and school commissioner in Sussex county, N. J., and from him the son acquired the rudiments of his education. He was subsequently graduated from Hiram Pierce's school at Smithboro, Tioga Co., N. Y. In the year 1868 he entered the office of Dr. George P. Cady, at Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y. In 1869 he came to New York, and entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1872. He was at once given the position of Tutor of Anatomy, and in the following year, 1873, the Faculty appointed him Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of New York, which position he held until he resigned in 1885. Dr. Winters entered Bellevue Hospital in 1873, and served as house surgeon in its wards from 1873 to 1874, and as house physician from 1874 to 1875, and began the practice of his profession in New York city in the autumn of the latter year. During the same year he was appointed assistant curator and pathologist to Bellevue Hospital, which position he held until 1879. From 1875 to 1884 he was associated with Dr. Alfred L. Loomis in teaching diagnosis at the bedside in the wards of Bellevue Hospital. During the summer of 1877 he went abroad, and pursued his studies in the hospitals of London, Eng. He was lecturer on the Diseases of Children in the Medical Department of the University of New York, 1881 to 1884, and Clinical Professor on Diseases of Children in that institution from 1884 to 1891, when he was made professor of that department. He has been visiting physician of the Demilt Dispensary, department of Diseases of Children, since 1882; consulting physician, University Dispensary, department of children, since 1884; consulting physician, out-door department Bellevue Hospital, Diseases of Children, since 1886; Professor of Diseases of Children in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1889–90. He is author of the following works: "Is the Operation of Tracheotomy in Diphtheritic Croup

Joseph E. Winters.

Dangerous? When Should the Operation be Performed?" "Diphtheria and its Management; Are Membraneous Croup and Diphtheria Distinct Diseases?" "The Relative Influences of Maternal and Wet Nursing on Mother and Child." He has also been a frequent contributor to medical journals. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the New York County Medical Society, New York Clinical Society, Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, and of the American Pediatric Society.

POMEROY, Mark Mills ("Brick"), printer, journalist and capitalist, was born in Elmira, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1833. His father was Hunt Pomeroy, who married Orlina Rebecca White, a descendant from Gen. White of the revolutionary war. He is descended from the Pomeroys of Devonshire, Eng., who came to England with William the Conqueror, and who were noted for their remarkable fidelity and loyalty. The family date back by genealogical researches to and beyond Sir Philip Pomeroy. The mother of Mark died when he was an infant, and he was brought up by her brother, his uncle, Seth Marvin White, a blacksmith and small farmer who resided eight miles from Elmira, at the head of the Seely creek plank road. Here he was at a very early age put to work on the farm and in the blacksmith shop, and given the rudiments of a common-school education. Here he learned by experience that a farmer and farmers' families had much to do and to suffer ere they could have a fair share of the comforts of life, and thus fitted himself for the sympathy and work of his after career. Desirous of entering the great world outside the narrow valley of his boyhood labors, at the age of seventeen he was given his freedom, and with his worldly possessions tied in a silk handkerchief started on foot across the country, a distance of eighteen miles, for Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., there to enter the office of the Corning "Journal," as an apprentice to the printing trade. The wage was $30 the first year, $40 the second, and $60 the third year, with board and washing. The years of his apprenticeship were devoted to study, the learning of his trade, and making himself useful to his employers. In 1854 he started a small printing office there, and brought out a very small paper called the "Sun," an advertising sheet, that was so well patronized that the office grew apace, and was within a year sold to become the foundation of the Corning "Democrat." In 1854 he married Anna A. Wheeler, of Corning, by whom one daughter was born. They separated in after years without scandal. In 1855 he went to Athens, Pa., and there started the Athens "Gazette," and by hard work for two years kept from starving, editing a country paper that was sent to subscribers who did not pay, doing a little job printing, selling goods at auction, and thus earning a few dollars until starved out. In 1857 he went West to grow up with the country, and located in Horicon, Dodge Co., Wis. Here he started the Horicon "Argus," and filled it with such evidences of force, character, individuality and progress that it ran up rapidly both in circulation and influence, and secured for him the appointment of deputy U. S. marshal for Wisconsin. This position gave him opportunity to travel and form valuable acquaintances all over the state, and to enter directly and forcibly into politics, as a democrat who believed in the principles he advocated. In 1858 he was offered the position of city editor of the Milwaukee "Daily News," at what was then considered a very large salary, $15 a week. Accepting the position for its opportunities of advancement on literary and newspaper lines, he left his Horicon paper in other hands and soon infused so much life and originality of thought and utterance into the "News," that inside of six months its circulation had more than doubled and it was widely quoted. He was on this paper one year, and in this time made the "News" what it never was before, and made a large circle of friends. In 1859 he went to Washington, D. C., to engage in newspaper and political work, and there rapidly extended his acquaintance and influence as an advocate of the same line of political ideas as were advocated by Stephen A. Douglas and others, who believed that the citizens of a territory not yet admitted into the Union had the natural and political right to shape the thoughts and political lines of the future state, if they could. For this declaration and devotion to Douglas, and consequent opposition to President James Buchanan, he lost his official position as deputy marshal. In the spring of 1860 he went to La Crosse, Wis., arriving there with less than one dollar, and purchased on credit the one-third interest in the office and material in the La Crosse "Daily Democrat," a small paper at that time struggling for existence. Under the contract made he was to be the editor, with no one to dictate as to the course of the paper. Being what was then known as a Douglas democrat, while his two partners were Buchanan democrats, it was not long before the irrepressible conflict between factions broke out in the office and paper. His two partners being unable to coax or drive him from his vantage-ground as editor, and he having a troublesome way of using the pen, they soon sold out to him, and he thus entered without restraint upon the work of editing a newspaper without regard to what had been its past. When the civil war came on he was for and with the North, and helped to raise three regiments for the Northern army. His was a democratic paper of the most pronounced sort. While he sustained the government, he was merciless and determined against the corruptions that found place and protection in the army and under the government, and was loud, bitter and determined against the running up of a national debt to be represented by United States bonds that should be exempt from taxation, and that must be paid or repudiated by the coming generations. He fought the extravagancies and corruptions of the government and the vandalism of those who, he said, went into the army more for plunder than for patriotism. In this reckless disregard of self and his paper he made many enemies and many friends. He knew nothing of cowardice and cared not for policy. His La Crosse "Democrat" was largely quoted during the war, though it did not gain its great circulation until after the war, and then as it attacked the financial policy of the government and declared for the payment of the war debt in a full and perpetual legal-tender paper or greenback money, it ran into great circulation, especially in the northern and western states. It never had much circulation in the southern states, consequent on the fact that its editor was not at any time an advocate of secession or in favor of the dissolution of the Union. Entering La Crosse with less than a dollar in 1860, in 1868 he was the largest individual tax-payer in the county, the owner of the finest printing office in the West, had a circulation exceeding 100,000 copies weekly of his newspaper, and was a prominent fighting captain in his political party. He was induced to leave La Crosse and start a democratic paper in New York city in 1868, but could not be induced to favor any political plan that looked to the building up of the interests of the party in the East at the expense or humiliation of the democrats of the West or



South, and soon found himself in a hot political contest with the Tweed combination, from which he went out bankrupt, but with a good reputation. In 1875 he removed the good-will and what little material he had for printing his paper to Chicago, and from there continued its publication, devoting it to the advocacy of the financial principles as represented by the greenback dollar, which he contended should be full legal-tender for all debts, and should be issued by the government in payment for debts due its creditors, no matter who they were, and that this money should be perpetual as legal-tender, and therefore a part of the government itself; that there should be coins of gold and silver issued to those who brought gold or silver bullion to the mint for coinage, all these gold and silver coins to be full legal-tender money alongside with the direct government issue of greenback money, and all of this issue of the government to be alike full legal-tender. Advocating this financial reform, he was, in 1876, made chairman of a committee appointed at a national convention held in Chicago, to organize voters into so-called greenback clubs. Devoting his time, means and labor to this work, by March 1, 1880, he had expended four years of time, $30,000 that he earned meanwhile with his pen or by lecturing, organized more than 8,000 clubs, comprising a voting force of nearly 500,000 men. Then his health gave out for a time, and with his money gone in the work, he was obliged to give up the educational effort in which he was engaged and which work others proceeded with, and thus was laid the foundation for the third party movement in this country. Broken in purse and health, in 1880 he went to Colorado, and there turned his attention to the law and to an examination of the mineral resources of that state, and to the improvement of, and means for, transportation of passengers and freight. He conceived the idea of tunneling five miles straight through the main range of the Rocky mountains, at a point sixty miles west from Denver; gave up the paper he had started in Denver under the name of the "Great West," and turned his entire attention to mining and driving the Atlantic-Pacific Railway tunnel so that hundreds of men and women invested in the enterprise to give it a start, and in ten years from the time he gave orders to begin on this enterprise, more than 5,000 men and women had become financially interested in the work to drive it on to success. He is the author of several books, each of which ran into very large circulation, and the originator and editor of a monthly magazine under the suggestive name of "Pomeroy's Advance Thought," a publication of advanced ideas and utterances, and of large circulation. Always a strict temperance man, and not given to courting popularity, he has never wanted public office nor considered it as necessary to complete usefulness. He is in all respects a self-made man, and an example that thousands of young men are safely patterning after. In 1876 he married Emma Idalia Stimson, of Michigan, has three children, and is largely engaged in tunneling and mining in Colorado, and the practice of law and carrying on his various publications in the city of New York.

CRAWFORD, Francis Marion, author, was born in Italy Aug. 2, 1854. His father was Thomas Crawford, the sculptor, his mother, a sister of Julia Ward Howe, and of Samuel Ward (q. v.). At an early age he was sent to school at Concord, N. H., but after a few years rejoined his parents in Italy. From 1870 to 1874 he studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and then for another four years in Rome and Germany, devoting himself principally to philosophy and the languages, in which latter he became very proficient, reading Greek, Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian and Russian, and speaking fluently German, French and Italian. At about the age of twenty-five he went to India to recuperate his health and to study more fully the Oriental languages and philosophy. He there acted as editor of a daily newspaper at Allahabad, the capital of Northwestern India. Returning to this country in the spring of 1882, he met his uncle, Samuel Ward, who suggested to him the writing of a novel of Eastern life, and the result was "Mr. Isaacs," which he produced in two months' time, and which bounded at once into a widespread popularity. In the eight years which succeeded the publication of that book he published no less than twelve novels of great power and originality, each one rising superior to its predecessor in all the great qualities of fiction, until his last, "Greifenstein," which in solidity of thought and vigor of expression ranks far above the work of most popular novelists. He is not a realist. His characters are true to life, but in all the principal ones there is a touch of the heroic which lifts them above the commonplace. If not already at the head, Mr. Crawford is certainly in the first rank of American novelists.

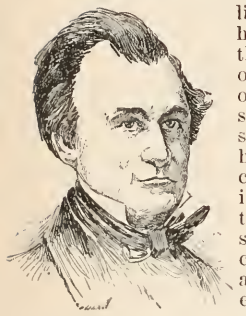
F. Marion Crawford

MORGAN, David Parker, clergyman, was born in Wales Apr. 26, 1843. After completing his academic education he matriculated at Oxford in 1862, and the following year was elected Goldsmith's Exhibitioner of the City of London, and in 1864 Lusby Scholar of Hartford College, Oxford. Upon being graduated in 1866, he was at once ordained a deacon in the church of England by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Sumner, bishop of Winchester. He was raised to the priesthood in 1867 by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ollivant, Bishop of Llandaff. After a curacy of four years he was appointed to the Vicarage of Aberavon in the diocese of Llandaff. By the nomination of the Earl of Shaftesbury, he was subsequently transferred to the position of Metropolitan secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, London. After five years' service in this capacity he was appointed Vicar of Aberdovey in the diocese of Bangor. In 1881 Dr. Morgan was appointed assistant pastor of the parish of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York city, of which Robert Southworth Howland was then rector, and in 1886, on the retirement of Dr. Howland, was unanimously chosen to succeed him. He has organized a number of societies in connection with his church work; prominent among them are the Dorcas and Employment Society, devoted to the children of the mission school, and their needy parents, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Association, which has done active work for the conversion of the heathen; through its instrumentality a donation was obtained for the purchase of scientific instruments for St. John's College, Shanghai, the "Helen" scholarship was given to maintain a child at the same institution, two scholarships, the "Loving Hand" for St. John's College, Shanghai, and the "Parker Morgan" for Mrs. Bricrley's school in Africa, have been endowed, and the payment of the "Pure in Heart" scholarship has been assumed by

D. Parker Morgan

a member of this society. Through the Domestic Missionary Society, boxes have been sent to Wyoming, Texas, New Jersey, New York, Kansas, Wisconsin, North Carolina, and various other places, chancel furnitnre and theological books have been donated to needy parishes. Among the other worthy works which have been instigated by Dr. Morgan's energetic zeal are the Diocesan Missionary Society, the Industrial School, Gnild of St. Paul, Girls' Friendly Society, Stepping-stones to Heavenly Rest, the Parish Sunday-School; Mission Sunday-School, Choristers' League, Ministering Children's League, Fresh Air Fund, Parish Visitors' Fund, Sonp and Relief Kitchen, the Penny Provident Fund, and the Church Periodical Club; all of which testify to Dr. Morgan's ability as an organizer and zeal as a missionary. In 1891, when delivering his annual address upon the work of the parish he said: "I have come to the end of one decade of work in the parish, having entered upon my ministry here in the summer of 1881: these periods—these decades—come bnt rarely in the official life of a rector in the Episcopal church. Whether it be through removal to another parish, or removal to another world, the number of rectors to whom it is given to celebrate their second decade (even) in the same parish are painfnlly few. My beloved predecessor, the founder and first rector of this parish, celebrated the completion of but one decade in this Church of Heavenly Rest; ere the second decade had closed he had passed into the rest that remaineth for the people of God. The brevity and uncertainty of our ministerial life in this busy city of New York can scarcely be more strikingly illustrated than by this single fact; that the preacher of this morning when he came to this parish ten years ago was then the junior assistant in this neighborhood. He is to-day, and has for some time past been the senior rector on Fifth avenue." Dr. Morgan was awarded the degrees of B.D. and D.D. from the University of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, the oldest university outside of Great Britain in the colonies, and one having under royal charter the right to confer the Hoods of the University of Oxford.

TILESTON, Thomas, banker, was born in Boston Aug. 13, 1793. His father was in poor circumstances, and the only education which he could obtain was that which was afforded by the public schools, and at the age of thirteen he was obliged to take a situation in the printing establishment of Greenough & Stebbins in Boston, at a salary of $30 a year and board. Young Tileston progressed rapidly, and was soon an expert type-setter. From this he rose to be proof-reader, and this connection gave him the idea of writing himself, and he did produce certain literary compositions, which he set up himself, and for which he received some remuneration; unfortunately, he overworked, his eyesight failed him, and he was obliged to give up all business for nearly six months. On his recovery he continued with the firm of Greenough & Burrill, which had succeeded the original firm, and had established their business at Haverhill; at the same time he took part in editing the Merrimac "Intelligencer." At the age of twenty-one he was chosen by his employers to revise the old edition of the King James version of the Bible, a labor of great responsibility, and requiring unusual intelligence. In 1815 the firm employing Mr. Tileston became financially embarrassed and placed their entire publishing and printing establishment in his charge, and within three years he was so successful as to be able to pay all the debts of the house and build up a profitable business. After the war of 1812 Massachusetts, which had been previously a commercial state, was driven by necessity into manufacturing, owing to the fact of her previous market having been destroyed. Under these changed conditions the manufacturers of Haverhill, which had become a manufacturing centre, determined to establish an agency in the city of New York, and accordingly proposed to Mr. Tileston that he should accept the position. This he did, and associating himself with a young man from the same town, went to New York in 1818 and established the firm of Spofford & Tileston. During the next four years the firm devoted itself to advancing the interests of the manufacturing business of Haverhill, but in 1822 they began their connection with the shipping business by becoming agents of the Boston and New York line of packets. The new business prospered, and in 1826 the firm became engaged in the South American and Cuban trade, and made a great deal of money in coffee. Mr. Tileston chartered several sailing vessels, and afterward bought or built a number of schooners and brigs, and when these vessels became too small and insignificant for their increasing business, Mr. Tileston built the Havanna and Christopher Colon, two elegant packet-ships, costly, beautiful and swift, and which, in these particulars, were competitors of the finest clippers of the time. In 1850 Spofford & Tileston became the owners of the Dramatic line of packet-ships between Liverpool and New York, for which they constructed some of the finest sailing vessels afloat. In 1846 they built the steamship Southerner, and a year later the Northerner, for the Charleston and New York line, while as far back as 1836 they had constructed a kind of tug or excursion boat, named the Leviathan, which was also a steam vessel. Well-remembered names in Mr. Tileston's southern line of steam packets were the Marion, Columbia, James Adger, and Nashville. During nearly half a century in which Mr. Tileston was engaged in the shipping business, and his firm well known in Europe and both Americas, he passed through the financial crises of 1837, 1847 and 1857 unscathed. In 1840 he was elected president of the Phœnix Bank of New York. At this period the credit of the bank had become seriously impaired from the fact of its having been designated, among other state institutions, to receive a portion of the government deposits which had been withdrawn from the old United States Bank. This brought political influences to bear upon the bank's management, and this and other reasons necessitated a change, which resulted in Mr. Tileston being called to the presidency. Mr. Tileston was one of the first to adopt the suggestion which resulted in the establishment of the New York clearing-house. Indeed, it was mainly through his influence as a recognized leader in the movement, presiding at all the meetings of bank presidents and others who took part in the preliminary proceedings, that the Clearing-House Association was at length organized and began its operations Oct. 11, 1823, including as members fifty two banks. Another institution with which Mr. Tileston was prominently connected was the Atlantic Insnrance Co., of which he was one of the first directors at the time of its organization in 1829. In July, 1842, the old company was dissolved and a new one organized to do business on the mntual plan. The old company was many years in passing through the process of liquidation, being made the snbject of lawsuit after lawsuit, until Mr. Tileston was called in to aid in closing up the concern. This he succeeded in doing with his usual speed and completeness, and in March, 1859, was presented with two magnificent silver pitchers, with an appropriate inscription, in commemoration of this successful



T. Tileston

effort of his financial ability. Mr. Tileston was a type of the finest class of American merchant, and one who possessed unusually varied abilities. His name will be always remembered with those of the Aspinwalls, the Grinnells, and the Minturns. Mr. Tileston died in New York Feb. 29, 1864.

FITZ SIMONS, Charles, soldier and man of business, was born in New York city Dec. 26, 1834. He received a common-school education, chiefly at Rochester, N. Y., where his parents removed from New York city when he was a lad, and also took a special course in civil engineering under Prof. Allis. He entered the service as captain of company A, 3d New York cavalry, when the civil war broke out, obtained the rank of major in May, 1862, and was severely wounded near Trenton, N. C., June 15th of the same year. In the spring of 1863 he resigned, owing to the breaking out of his wound, but had barely reached Albany when he accepted a commission as lieutenant-colonel, and assisted in raising the 21st regiment New York cavalry, taking the field in command of that regiment in October, 1863. He was engaged in the exciting actions and skirmishes in the Shenandoah valley, including the "Hunter Raid," and was again wounded at Ashby's Gap July 19, 1864. Recovering he was placed in command of the Remount Cavalry Camp at Pleasant Valley, Md., and continued in this important position until the end of the war. In June, 1865, he was ordered with his regiment to service on the plains, and continued in command, being commissioned colonel (not mustered, owing to the depleted numbers of the regiment). He was mustered out of the service of the United States at Denver, Col., July 26, 1866, receiving the brevet rank of brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He then took up his residence in Chicago, associating himself in business with the contracting firm of Leslie & Corse, and subsequently associating in partnership with Charles J. Connell as the firm of Fitz Simons & Connell, which is still in business (1892), as a corporation, known as the Fitz Simons & Connell Co. He was elected colonel of the 1st regiment infantry, Illinois National Guard, in 1882, and the same year was appointed by the governor of Illinois brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the 1st brigade, Illinois National Guard. He married, in 1858, Augusta, daughter of the late Justin Riley, of Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y. They have no children. Mr. Fitz Simons possesses a manly character. Narrowness of means could not keep him back as a boy; wounds and hardships could not daunt him as a soldier. As a citizen he persevered for a score of years in the laborious, unpaid task of training the citizen soldiery, and he has reached the head in his line of business without shirking his patriotic duties.

Chas. J. Fitz Simons

BASS, Josiah Luster, merchant, was born Feb. 20, 1853, in DeKalb county, Tenn., of English and Welsh descent on the paternal side, and of French and Irish descent on the maternal. He worked on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, getting what little education he could at odd moments, and in 1873 went to Griffin, Ga., where he attended the Sam Baily Institute, working during the evenings, on Saturdays, and during vacations in a grocery store for means to meet expenses. When he left school in 1876, Ex Congressman E. W. Beck, admiring his course in school, and perceiving in him a fitness for his own profession, offered him, without charge, a home with his family and free instruction in law. But, flattering as was this offer, he declined it, and after spending two years in traveling for improvement, returned to Griffin, and with the help of friends entered into business. His success, from the beginning, was remarkable, and at this time he is the senior member of a large dry-goods establishment in Griffin, one in Rome, and of one in Atlanta. For a long time Capt. Bass was the senior commissioned officer of the Griffin Light Guard — an organized company of the Georgia Militia. While holding this position he carried his company through many prize-drill contests with other like organizations in the South, never failing in the capture of the principal trophy. He was regarded as a thorough tactician and was frequently called upon to act in determining the result of contests in which his own company was not engaged. While he has ever taken a lively interest in public affairs, he has had but one personal experience in politics. He was elected treasurer of Spalding county by a vote of more than two to one, over as strong a contestant as could have opposed him, and probably he would have held this office indefinitely had not his growing interests in North Georgia made his removal to Rome imperative. Since 1877 he has been a prominent leader in public industrial affairs. In society Capt. Bass is a received favorite. By his genial disposition and amiable personality he has made hosts of admirers, and in his friendships, with a heart as tender as a woman's, he is very strong. He never forgets a friend. He is a consistent member of the Baptist church, is devoted to the Sunday-school, and is a willing supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association. In every relation of life he is faithful to the instincts of duty, and all in all is a high type of the true young-manhood of the New South.

Josiah L. Bass.

CARLETON, Will, poet and lecturer, was born at Hudson, Lenawee Co., Mich., Oct. 21, 1845. The log-cabin in which he was born is the original of that described in "Out of the Old House, Nancy"— "when kitchen and parlor and bedroom — they had 'em all in one." His father was a pioneer of good New Hampshire stock. Will was ambitious to become an orator and to that end practised in the open air, with the sheep, cows, and plow-horses of the farm as an audience. He went to the district school winters and worked on his father's farm summers, devoting his evenings to Latin, algebra, and geometry. At sixteen he became a school-teacher, in order to get money for an education. At twenty he entered Hillsdale College, where he delivered the class poem at commencement. In 1870 he joined the editorial staff of the Detroit "Tribune," but the success of his poem "Betsy and I Are Out," published in the "Toledo Blade" in 1871, so far encouraged him that the next year he gave up newspaper work and adopted author-

Will Carleton

ship and lecturing. In both these lines he has won great popnlarity, the aggregate sale of the several volumes of his poems being nearly half a million copies. He now resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

THACHER, John Boyd, manufactnrer, and commissioner from the state of New York to the Columbian Exposition, was born in Saratoga connty, N. Y., the son of the late George H. Thacher. After qnitting school he engaged in mercantile bnsiness, and soon became interested in politics, for which he seemed to have been particularly fitted by nature. Possessed of an ample fortune, fnll of public spirit, enterprise, and enthnsiasm, cultured and courteous, he was, once he entered the political arena, universally popular. In 1883 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1885 was elected to the responsible position of mayor of Albany. He was a yonng man for the office, and the city was hardly prepared for the novelty of having a man as its chief executive who had not reached mature years. Mayor Thacher entered upon his office with all the enthusiasm of his natnre, and it was under his administration that Albany acquired an impetns which has since kept the city moving forward in a line of progress. He took an active part in promoting the bicentennial celebration. His speeches were models of oratory and good taste, in which he impressed upon his hearers the fact that while celebrating the Albany of the past they were planning for the Albany of the fntnre. He abolished the use of State street as a market—a custom that had for 200 years been a nnisance to the city—and effected many other improvements, inclnding the completion of the new public hall, that made his administration memorable. After retiring from the mayoralty, Mr. Thacher resumed private life, and has since held no public office but that of commissioner of the state of New York for the World's Fair at Chicago. He is a member of the democratic party. His chief bnsiness, the manufacture of car wheels, is so well organized that he has ample time to devote to travel and the cnltivation of his literary and artistic tastes. His collection of antographs is one of the most interesting and valnable in this country, and he has a collection of fifteenth-centnry printing that is very complete, and of great historical and monetary valne. Mr. Thacher is in the prime of manhood, with the promise of a brilliant career before him. He is, however, so favored in his private relations that, unless it be for the interests of his party, he will not burden himself with the cares and anxieties of politics.

FISH, Nicholas, soldier, was born in New York city Aug. 28, 1758. After receiving a common-school edncation, he entered Princeton College, but was not gradnated, tnrning aside to the stndy of law. On the outbreak of the war of the revolution, he was fired with military ambition, and althongh only eighteen years of age was appointed, early in 1776, aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Charles Scott. During the summer of that year he was made brigade-major and in November major of the 2d New York regiment. He was promoted to be licutenant-colonel before the close of the war. Col. Fish was in the battle of Saratoga, and in 1778 was division inspector under Baron Stenben. At the battle of Monmouth he was in command of a body of light infantry, and he was with Gen. Sullivan when he made his expedition against the Indians in 1779. Later, Fish was attached to the light infantry with Lafayette. At the battle of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis, Col. Fish was actively engaged, taking a prominent part in the storming of a redonbt on that occasion. In 1786 he was appointed adjntant-general of the state of New York, an office which he continued to hold for a number of years. In 1794 he was a supervisor of the revenue; in 1797, president of the New York Society of the Cincinnati; and from 1806 to 1817 an alderman in the municipal government of New York city. Col. Fish was a stern disciplinarian, and had the regard and confidence of Washington in an unnsual degree, and was on intimate terms with all the prominent men of the day, particnlarly with Hamilton, who was his close friend. He married a descendant of Gov. Stnyvesant. His son, Hamilton Fish (q. v.), was governor of the state of New York and U. S. secretary of state during the administration of President Grant. Nicholas Fish died in New York city June 20, 1833.

SWINBURNE, Ralph Erskine, physician, was born at Rouse's Point, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1853, son of Richard Griswold Swinburne, and nephew of the eminent Dr. John Swinburne, of Albany, who was the health officer of the port of New York from 1864 to 1870. Peter Swinburne, the grandfather of Dr. Swinbnrne, born in 1762, emigrated to this country from Carrick Macross, Ireland, and married Artemesia Lane, of Connecticut. The very ancient family of Swinbnrne, of Capheaton, county Northumberland, Eng., of which the doctor's family is a branch, derives its name from Swinburne Castle, in Northumberland, which it possessed at so remote a period that the Swinburnes of Swinburne Castle have been esteemed feudal lords. Through his grandmother Dr. Swinburne is connected with the Lanes and the Griswolds, two of the most distinguished families in Connecticut. He received his education at the Fort Edward Institute, the Bnrlington High School, and the Goddard Seminary, in Barre, Vt., from which he was graduated in 1873. He removed to New York in 1874, and entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating in 1877. While there he studied under Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, and earned the money to pay for his medical education by teaching school. From 1877 until the fall of 1879 he was in the throat department of Bellevue under Dr. F. H. Bosworth, and in the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institnte, as assistant to Dr. H. Knapp. In 1879 he removed to Fordham (now a part of New York city), and began a general practice. While there he conceived the idea, which he immediately put in practice, of organizing an institution where the ear and throat treatment could be combined, believing that the ear and throat were automatically, physiologically, pathologically and therapentically inseparable. With the aid of others which he interested in the project, he established the Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, which was opened in 1882, and has since proved one of the best, most flourishing and most usefnl charitable institntions of the kind in the state. Dr. Swinburne became its surgeon-in-chief, and soon after established himself in Harlem as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat. In these specialties he is recognized as one of the ablest practitioners in the city of New York. In 1883 he read a paper before the New York County Medical Society, entitled "Adenoid Vegeta-

tions." The paper was extensively copied in the medical journals and attracted great attention. In this paper he gave a description of one of his own inventions, known as the "Swinburne mouth gag and palate retraction," for removing the adenoid vegetations. This is considered one of the best devices for the purpose, and is largely used by throat specialists. Apr. 18, 1892, he read before the New York Academy of Medicine a paper, entitled "Relations of Aural and Nasal Affections, Based on 1,000 Cases of Middle Ear Disease." These were the last 1,000 cases of middle ear disease treated at the Harlem Infirmary, and showed that ninety-five per cent. of the cases had sufficient nasal and throat trouble to cause the ear affections, therefore, as one continuous membrane lines the nose, ears and their connecting links, the Eustachian tubes, they must be treated together, and if further advance in knowledge is to be gained, it will be necessary to abandon the present practice of treating them separately by specialists for each part, possessed of little or no knowledge of the other parts. Dr. Swinburne is a member of the County Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, Harlem Medical Association, Harlem Club, Harlem Republican Club, New York Athletic Club, and other organizations. He was married, in 1886, to Emma, daughter of Edward Cumming, of New York.

DICKINSON, Marquis Fayette, Jr., lawyer, was born in Amherst, Mass., Jan. 16, 1840. He was the oldest son of Marquis F. and Hannah (Williams) Dickinson. His education was obtained in the schools and academy of Amherst, also in the academy at Monson, and Williston Seminary at Easthampton, graduating there in 1858. That fall he entered Amherst College, and studied so diligently that he was graduated in 1862 with one of the three highest commencement honors. From 1862 to 1865 he taught classics at Williston Seminary; the next two years he studied law at Springfield and the Harvard Law School, and later with George S. Hillard. He took a high stand from the first, and was assistant U. S. attorney from 1869 to 1871. He then became a member of the law firm of Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson, now well and honorably known as Hyde, Dickinson & Howe. In 1871 Mr. Dickinson became a member of the Boston common council, and the next year was president of that body. Since 1872 he has been a trustee of Williston Seminary, and one of the overseers of the charity fund of Amherst College since 1877. He has also been a trustee of the Boston Public Library, and lecturer on law as applied to rural affairs in the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Mr. Dickinson is the author of "Legislation on the Hours of Labor" (1871), and "Amherst Centennial Address" (1876), but his strength is mainly devoted to the engrossing duties of his law business, a large part of his time during the months when the courts are in session being spent in the trial of causes. On Nov. 23, 1864, Mr. Dickinson married Cecilia R., adopted daughter of Samuel and Emily (Graves) Williston. Of their three children Charles alone survives. The deceased were Williston and Florence. Mr. Dickinson has also adopted as his own the daughter of a deceased sister.

M. F. Dickinson Jr.

BEATTIE, Hamlin, banker and cotton manufacturer, was born at Greenville, S. C., May 6, 1835, the son of Fountain Fox Beattie and his wife, who was a Miss Hamlin. He studied at South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C., and was graduated from Princeton College, N. J., in 1856, with honors, as his class standing was high. He read law under Gov. B. F. Perry, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. Instead of practicing his profession he went into commercial life, establishing the prosperous firm of H. Beattie & Co., doing a general mercantile business. In 1872 he began banking by the organization of the National Bank of Greenville, S. C., of which he became president. In 1891 he was chosen president of the Camperdown Cotton Factory. Mr. Beattie is one of the foremost financiers of his state and the South. Under his sagacious management his bank ranks as thirty-eighth among the national banks of the United States in the ratio of surplus to capital, the crucial test of financial success. He has been both bold and cautious in business, showing wise judgment, a scrupulous regard for obligations, promptness and reliability. He was during the war the agent for the bonds of the Confederate government. He has been a director of the Grantville Cotton Mills for twenty years, and is now president of the Camperdown Mills, and vice-president of the Piedmont. He is a consistent member of the Episcopal church. In addition to creating the first bank of northern South Carolina, he has built one of the most elegant homes in his state. He is a gentleman of the finest social and domestic qualities. He married, Apr. 20, 1858, Sallie Vannoy Cleveland, of the Clevelands who have furnished the best citizenship of the Palmetto state. One son, William, is cashier of his bank, and the other, H. C., is receiver of the Carolina, Knoxville and Western Railroad.

Hamlin Beattie

ROGERS, Peter Ambrose, lawyer, was born at Troy, N. Y., July 6, 1839, of Irish parentage, his parents both having been natives of Ireland. In 1852 Peter entered Villa Mora College, in Pennsylvania, which he attended three years, and from there went to St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., from which he was graduated, and returned to West Troy, N. Y., where he assisted his father in the manufacture of brick at that place and at Cohoes. His father subsequently went into the malting business, in which Mr. Rogers assisted him, and has since his father's death successfully carried it on alone. In 1863 he was elected president of the village of West Troy, and about the same time began the study of law, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. From 1864 to 1871 he was justice of the peace, being elected surrogate in the latter year. Mr. Rogers gave such universal satisfaction in this office that he was re-elected for twelve consecutive years. In 1890 he was again elected president of the village of West Troy. He is also trustee of St. Patrick's church of West Troy. Politically he is a democrat, but can by no means be considered a partisan, and is universally popular among his fellow-citizens. He has been twice married, and has traveled with his family in most of the foreign countries.

Peter A. Rogers

VEDDER, Commodore Perry, state senator, was born at Ellicottville, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1838. His ancestors were Dutch, and fought in the revolutionary war. They came to this country soon after Heinrich Hudson, and settled in the Mohawk Valley, where some of their descendants may still be found. Commodore was born in a log hut on a farm, where he lived and assisted his parents until he was thirteen. At that age, to assist his parents, who were poor, he drove a team on the Erie canal, and in the following year he was a raftsman on the Alleghany river for a while, and then shipped as sailor before the mast, and was soon promoted to mate, and at eighteen and nineteen years of age was captain of the vessel. All this time he was saving money, and at the outbreak of the war he was a student at the Springville Academy. Soon thereafter he enlisted as a private in the 154th New York volunteers, and was successively promoted to lieutenant and captain. At the battle of Lookout Mountain he was brevetted major in the United States or regular army for gallant and meritorious conduct.

C. P. Vedder

At the battle of Rocky Faced Ridge he was wounded, but declined to go home on a furlough after leaving the hospital, and was appointed by President Lincoln and the secretary of war to examine applicants for commissions in colored regiments, with headquarters at Chattanooga. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was taken prisoner, and for two weeks endured the horrors of Libby prison. He was paroled, and while under parole he had charge, by order of the secretary of war, of paroled prisoners near Alexandria, Va. He was with Gen. Sherman in his famous march from Atlanta to the sea and through the Carolinas, and was discharged by reason of the close of the war. He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for bravery in battle in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Wauhatchie, Lookout Valley, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Rocky Faced Ridge, the siege of Savannah, in the campaign of the Carolinas, and was on the celebrated march of Gen. Sherman, in the winter of 1863, from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Tenn., for the relief of Gen. Burnside. After the war Col. Vedder resumed the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and soon became known as a successful lawyer and a brilliant orator. Before the war he was a democrat, but from the moment of the attack on Fort Sumter he has been a republican. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy, but resigned the office in 1875 to enter the senate. From 1872 to 1875 inclusive, he was a member of the assembly, and took a conspicuous part in the debates and deliberations of that body. As chairman of the committee to draft articles of impeachment against Judge Barnard, and as one of the managers on the trial of that official, he proved his legal ability. He was elected senator in 1875, and served as such during the sessions of 1876–77, and served as chairman of Indian affairs and internal affairs, and in 1880 he was appointed state assessor, and held that office until 1883. In 1884 he was elected to the senate, and was re-elected three successive terms thereafter. As chairman of taxation and retrenchment, of game laws, Indian affairs, privileges and elections, and of insurance, he made a splendid record. No man in the history of the state has done more than he has to relieve the landowners and the poor from the burdens of taxation. He drafted and introduced the bill to tax gifts, legacies and collateral inheritances, which became a law in 1885. He drafted and introduced the bill taxing corporations for the privilege of organization, which became a law in 1886. He drafted and introduced the bill amending the collateral inheritance act of 1885, which amended act became a law in 1891, under which the succession by death of personal property of $10,000 or more is taxed. Under the operation of these beneficent laws millions of dollars have been and will continually be paid into the treasury of the state, and to that extent relieving those least able to pay them from the necessary exactions of government. These laws have reduced the tax rate lower than it has been for many years. Senator Vedder is a member of the Holland Society and the Lawyers' Club; president of the united ice lines of New York; president of the State Bank of Norwood, N. Y.; president of the Elko Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Co., of New York, and a prominent member of the G. A. R.

BOND, Henry Herrick, lawyer, was born at Canterbury, Conn., June 2, 1847. Until he was sixteen years old he led the usual life of boys in a country village. In 1864 the family removed to Florence, Mass., where a brother had commenced the practice of law. For a year he was a pupil in his sister's school, and then spent two years in the study of law at Florence. In 1867 he entered Columbia Law School in New York city, and was the only member of his large class who never missed a lecture or a recitation during the two years' course. He was an expert stenographer, and greatly delighted Dr. Francis Lieber by presenting to him at the close of the course a verbatim report of the lectures that had been delivered by him to the class. He won the Lieber prize of $200 in the department of political science. In 1869 he entered into partnership with the Hon. William Allen, now a justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, and his brother, D. W. Bond. When Judge Allen retired in 1872, he continued his association in business with his brother, and it lasted while he lived. In September, 1872, he began arguing cases before the full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court, and did so year by year, until 1878, when he made the argument in the last case on his list. Mr. Bond's presentation of his views upon questions of law was remarkably clear and forcible. He was always master of his case, and had thoroughly examined the principles of law with reference to questions at issue. He found time, however, notwithstanding his professional duties, to serve the community in which he lived in various ways. He was treasurer of the Florence Savings Bank; "The Homestead Fund," to aid the Florence mechanics to secure homes of their own, was under his care and direction. With his brother-in-law he established the Northampton (Mass.) "Journal," and gratified his literary tastes by work upon it. He was treasurer of the Florence Tack Co.; prepared a small handbook with reference to mechanics' liens under Massachusetts laws; wrote articles for legal magazines, and in a case involving the law of equitable set-off in that state, which was argued three times before the supreme court, he prepared the briefs for the arguments, and lived to know that his views were adopted by the court. He was married, in 1872, to Elizabeth M. Powell, of Ghent, N. Y. In 1878, his health having been impaired, he sought strength and recovery in the southern states, but died at Millboro, Va., Oct. 22, 1881.

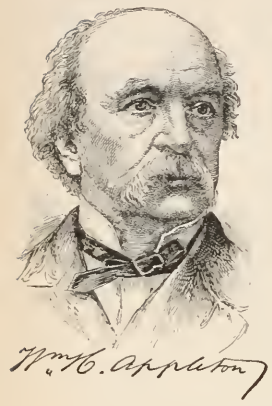
H. H. Bond

Daniel Appleton

APPLETON, Daniel, founder of the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., was born at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 10, 1785. After finishing his school education he entered the dry-goods business and was for a time engaged for himself at Haverhill. After a short experience he removed to Boston, and there remained for some years, meeting with varying success. Perceiving, however, that New York offered advantages for trade not possessed by Boston, he removed to that city in 1825 and established himself at No. 16 Exchange place, which was then the shopping dry-goods center. Later, it became the great wholesale neighborhood in the same business. While attending to his dry-goods store, Mr. Appleton was not the less looking for other openings and prospects of advantage, and eventually he determined to combine with his own business that of the sale of books. He accordingly began to import English publications, his brother-in-law, Jonathan Leavitt, of Andover, Mass., being united with him in this undertaking. Mr. Leavitt attended more particularly to the department of binding books, that being his trade, while Mr. Appleton directed the importing and selling branches. The whole business was carried on for a time in Exchange place, but soon the dry-goods part of it was given up, and Mr. Appleton devoted himself entirely to the purchase and sale of books. The partners had drawn up their papers for the term of five years, and when this period was completed, they dissolved the partnership and Mr. Appleton established himself in Beekman street, near the point where the Potter building now stands, which was the first location of Clinton Hall. Here Mr. Appleton began the business of publication. The first book with his imprint was issued in the year 1831, and was entitled "Crumbs from the Master's Table; or, Select Sentences, Doctrinal, Practical and Experimental," by W. Mason. This little volume of Bible texts was only three inches square and less than an inch thick, and contained 192 pages. The edition was quickly sold out, to the number of about 2,000 copies, and long afterward, when the firm desired to obtain a copy for preservation, and advertised for it, they offered in exchange a copy of the largest book they had published. They received one from an old lady in Maryland, and sent her in return a volume twenty times its size. The specimen was handsomely bound and placed in a velvet-lined silver box, where it has ever since been preserved by the house as a souvenir of its first venture. After the "Crumbs" Mr. Appleton published a similar work, whose title was "Gospel Seeds," and this was followed in 1832, that being the cholera year, by a book called "The Refuge in Time of Plague and Pestilence," which had a very large sale. After the dissolution of the copartnership with Mr. Leavitt, Daniel Appleton's eldest son, William H. Appleton, who was employed in the store, took charge of the sales department. The house made a specialty of the importation of English books, and in 1835 William H. Appleton was sent to Europe to forward the business of the house in London. While he was abroad Mr. Appleton made what was at that time deemed rather an elaborate venture, by purchasing 1,000 copies of Heath's "Book of Beauty," one of the finest annuals of that day. This venture was entirely successful, and the young man was sent to Germany to acquaint himself with the book-trade there, and he repeated his visit during the following year. In the meantime, the house had been removed to Broadway, near John street. The panic year, 1837, arrived, and found the Appleton establishment in a position to meet even the disastrous situation of that time. In that same year, Daniel Appleton went to London to establish an agency for the house at No. 16, Little Britain, where it remained for about half a century. From London he went to Paris and was there so fortunate as to pick up a collection of rare books and illuminated manuscripts, and it was said that the profits on this importation paid the expenses of himself and his family during their tour in Europe. In 1838, after his return, Daniel Appleton took into partnership with himself William H., the firm becoming D. Appleton

& Co. Ten years later the founder of the house retired from business shortly before his death on March 27, 1849.

APPLETON, William Henry, eldest son of Daniel Appleton, was born at Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 27, 1814. He entered his father's store in New York in 1825, taking charge of the book department of the establishment, which was at that time chiefly devoted to the sale of dry goods. In 1835, in accordance with a promise made him when he was a boy, young William was sent to Europe, making the passage to Liverpool in eighteen days. Without any letters of introduction he went at once to London, and presenting only his card, made the acquaintance of the heads of the great publishing houses in that city, including William Longmans and John Murray. He was so successful in his arrangements with the publishing houses of London, that his father gave him permission to travel on the continent for three months; a year later he went to London again, but made no purchases at that time on account of the financial panic in America. Soon after his return, his father, mother and sister went abroad for a tour, and his sister was married to James E. Cooley, afterward head of the great book auction house of Cooley, Keese & Hill. Mr. Cooley was afterward New York state senator. He resided for many years in Florence, Italy, where he died. In 1838 William H. Appleton became a partner with his father, the firm then becoming D. Appleton & Co. William H. Appleton was then twenty-four years old. Ten years later, when Daniel Appleton retired from business, at his request his son William promised never to sign a check or note without the name "Daniel Appleton" being written in full, and that promise has been carefully kept ever since. During the year of the retirement of Daniel Appleton, the firm was reorganized with William H. Appleton at its head, and his brothers, John A. and Daniel Sidney, associated with him as partners. As one by one of the brothers died, the toil and responsibility of conducting the great enterprises of the house fell more and more upon the shoulders of William H. Appleton. W. W. Appleton, his oldest son, became a partner in 1868, and since 1880 has been the recognized manager of the firm's large business, although William H. Appleton at an advanced age still (1892) performs with great vigor and energy such duties as he takes upon himself. Soon after the close of the civil war, William H. Appleton suggested to Rev. J. W. Beckwith, who had been made bishop of Georgia, and who had been his personal friend for many years, that he would like to commemorate his elevation to ecclesiastical dignity by building for him an orphan home. It was afterward determined between the two that Mr. Appleton should build a church home for orphan girls, daughters of Confederate soldiers, at the place where the bishop might fix his episcopal residence, which was eventually placed at Macon, Ga. A home was duly built at a cost of $12,500, with a subsequent additional sum of $10,000 as an endowment, the interest of which goes toward the support of the school. This institution is called "The Appleton Church Home" and is in charge of deaconesses of the order of St. Katherine, named in memory of Mr. Appleton's eldest daughter, who died in China. In this home the young orphans are taught all kinds of housework, and are given a plain English education.



Wm H. Appleton

APPLETON, John Adams, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1817. He entered the firm with his brother Sidney, at the time of the reorganization, after the retirement of Daniel Appleton in 1848. From that time forward, until his last sickness, he devoted himself with unfailing assiduity and the broadest intelligence, to advancing the interests of the firm. John A. Appleton was the only member of the original firm who displayed in his youth a roving and adventurous tendency. Before he entered the store he spent some time seeking his fortune in the wilds of Michigan, but was willing enough to return to civilization, and take a position as clerk. Like the other brothers he acquired a large fortune, which he used not only for the benefit of his family and friends, but also for the good of the community in which he lived, and specially for the cause of the church to which he was devotedly attached. He was for many years senior warden of St. John's church, Clifton, and was one of its largest benefactors. After his death a mural tablet was erected to his memory, in the church to which he had been so much devoted, by the members of the church, his friends, and those employed in his business. About seven years before his death, he was severely injured by being thrown from his carriage, and he never fully recovered from the shock then received. He died at Clifton, Staten Island, July 13, 1881.

John A. Appleton

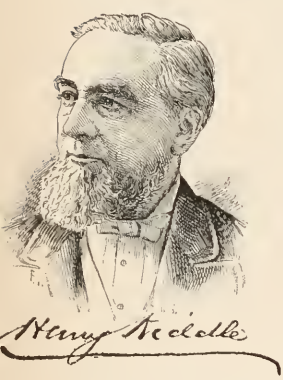
APPLETON, George Swett, the third son of Daniel Appleton, was born in Andover, Mass., Aug. 11, 1821. He was for a number of years a publisher and bookseller in Philadelphia, but in 1865 was admitted to the firm in New York composed of his two brothers. He was an educated gentleman, of fine artistic taste rather than an acute business man; to him the firm and the world of readers and art lovers were indebted for the magnificent series of superbly illustrated works, known as "Picturesque America," "Picturesque Europe" and "Picturesque Palestine," each of which required an investment of about a quarter of a million of dollars. The idea was that of George S. Appleton, and the charge of the artistic and literary department of these beautiful works was in the hands of the late Oliver B. Bunce, to whose fine literary intelligence, remarkable critical powers in matters of art, and thorough business knowledge and experience, it was due that the performance of the work reached so high a standard of excellence. George S. Appleton died at Riverdale, N. Y., July 7, 1878.

APPLETON, Daniel Sidney, the fourth son of Daniel Appleton, was born in Boston Apr. 9, 1824. He entered the firm at the same time with his brothers, William H. and John A., and at first represented the house in Europe, remaining abroad for several years, and giving great satisfaction to the firm by his intelligent and skillful management of its interests. On returning to this country, the firm having established their own printing house and bindery in Brooklyn, N. Y., he took charge of the manufacturing department, a position which he continued to occupy thereafter. The manufacturing establishment, which employs over six hundred hands, had at this time as its superintendent, William Matthews, in the bindery department, a man well known to booksellers and book collectors and librarians, as easily the leader among bookbinders

in this country. The other departments were directed by men each of whom was fully competent in his own line, and Daniel Sidney Appleton managed the whole. From 200 Broadway, the firm went to the old Society Library building, corner of Broadway and Leonard street, and then removed several times up town to different points, until 1881, when the retail, jobbing, and importing departments were abandoned. In that year the business was removed to 1, 3 and 5 Bond street, and it was thereafter confined to the publications of the house. The mechanical work of the establishment was first carried on in 1853 in Franklin street, New York, but in 1868 fine buildings were erected in Brooklyn, covering nearly a whole square, and there the vast multitude of books issued by the house have ever since been manufactured. After its position as an art publishing house, the Appletons took a high rank in the dissemination of scientific works, having the advantage of including in its *personnel* so eminent a scientific man as Prof. Youmans. The house became specially important for its reproduction in this country of a valuable line of foreign scientific books, such as the works of Spencer and Tyndall, Whewell, Buckle, Darwin, and others. It was the Appletons, through Prof. Youmans, who actually introduced Herbert Spencer to Americans, by republishing his earlier works, besides issuing those that came after them, such as the "Essays," "Philosophy," and "Descriptive Sociology." The Appletons were among the first of American publishers to pay foreign authors for the privilege of republishing their works without the latter having the advantage, which they now possess, of an international copyright law. Besides the writers already mentioned, the following should be named: Huxley, Lubbock, Lecky, Maudsley, Roscoe, Helmholtz, Bagehot and Carpenter, every volume of these reprints being paid for by the firm. Many of these were included in the "International Scientific Series," through which some of the most notable of the later scientific works published in Europe have been made familiar to American readers. To the scientific field, the Appletons also added their publication of the "Popular Science Monthly," which began in 1872, and proved an unprecedented success as a scientific periodical. Until the time of his death, it was edited by Prof. Youmans, assisted by his brother, Dr. William J. Youmans, and since then it has been conducted by the latter. Another important periodical publication, which was issued for a number of years, was "Appletons' Journal," published weekly, edited by the late Oliver B. Bunce, a most attractive and interesting literary work. It did not, however, meet with sufficient success to warrant its continued publication, which was very costly, and it was accordingly stopped. In the department of fiction, the Appletons have been large publishers, perhaps their most decided success in this line having been Disraeli's "Lothair," which sold nearly a hundred thousand copies. In the departments of school-books the house was always eminent. Its most popular educational work was the world-renowned "Webster's Spelling Book." Of this little volume, the sales down to 1847 numbered about 24,000,000 copies. For some time previous to the civil war the sales averaged a million and a quarter to a million and a half copies a year. Up to Jan. 1, 1865, more than 40,000,000 copies were sold, and up to 1886 about 55,000,000. The Appletons' "Readers" and Cornell's "Geography," are known through all the schools in the country. They have also published grammars and dictionaries in many languages, classical and modern. A new series of arithmetics on a quite novel plan has been one of their more recent and more important educational publications. A most successful work is "How We Live," which is an elementary course in physiology and hygiene. A series that has had wide circulation is Brusi's "Drawing Course." The "Harkness Latin Series" of grammars, readers, and school editions includes volumes thoroughly well known to all educators, while the "Appletons' Science Text Books," issued in response to the demand for improvement in this class of works, have covered a wide and important field. The "Instructive Reading Books," published by the house, are most interesting and valuable, through teaching the sciences in connection with reading. The first is the "Natural History Series" by Prof. Johonnot, and includes five volumes. "Cats and Dogs," "Friends in Feather and Fur," "Neighbors in Wings and Fins," "Claws and Hoofs," and "Glimpses of the Animate World." D. Appleton & Co. also published "The Turner Gallery," illustrated by 130 steel engravings from the finer paintings of J. M. W. Turner; the "New Gallery of British Art," with as many more fine engraved illustrations, and other costly and beautiful works of a similar character. In 1872 a new edition of the "Cyclopædia" was begun, which was completed four years later. Each volume cost more than $30,000, without counting the expense of manufacture. To accomplish this great work the corps of editors was reorganized under the direction of Messrs. Dana and Ripley, among the revisers being such well-known men as Robert Carter, Michael Heilprin, Rossiter Johnson, Judge Willard Bartlett, Prof. John C. Dalton, Eaton S. Drone, Prof. Austin Flint, T. Sterry Hunt, Charles A. Joy, Richard A. Proctor, and well-known specialists in every department. The maps and illustrations were under the supervision of John D. Champlin, Jr. Important books published by the house in these later years were: William H. Seward's "Travels Around the World;" also, his "Autobiography;" "Gen. Sherman's Memoirs;" Benton's "Congressional Debates," and Burton's "Cyclopædia of Wit and Humor." As has been seen, the earliest publications of the Appletons were of a religious or specifically moral tone; occasionally they branched off into biography, as in the case of "The Life and Times of Milton" (1833); "Memoirs of Swartz" (1838); and "The Life of Bunyan" (1839); then there were controversial works, as "Tract Ninety," and the volume on the "Unity of the Church." Gradually the firm's publications became more and more scientific, including Prof. Edward L. Youmans's "Chart of Chemistry," and "Text-Book of Chemistry," which appeared in 1851; the important "Dictionary of Mechanics," which was published in the same year, being issued in numbers; Ure's "Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences;" Downing's "Country Houses;" Cullom's "Military Bridges," and Kendall's "War with Mexico." Adventures into educational publication became more frequent, and there appeared "Spiers' and Surenne's French Dictionary;" Gillespie's "Spanish Series;" Ollendorff's works; Adler's great "German Dictionary," and others. This firm also published an American history; Benton's "Thirty Years' View;" Lyman's "Memoirs of Daniel Webster;" and the "Life of Alexander Hamilton," by his son. The second twenty-five years of the life of the firm began by the issue of "The New American Cyclopædia," which, after being thought over for some years, made its appearance in 1857, under the editorial supervision

of the late George Ripley, literary editor of the New York "Tribune," and Charles A. Dana, editor of the "Sun." The publication of a work of this character of course required not only a very large investment of capital, but also more than usual business sagacity and courage. It was begun in the panic year—1857—and completed in sixteen volumes in 1863, in the very heat of the civil war; yet this cyclopædia was published regularly, volume by volume, during all that exciting and dubious period. In 1861 this great work was supplemented by the appearance of the first volume of Appleton's "Annual Cyclopædia," in which collection a volume has been devoted each year to the history of the period covered, at home and abroad, in science, discovery, and military, social and political events, and it still continues to appear with unvarying regularity. One of the most notable literary successes of the Appletons has been that of the "History of the People of the United States," by McMaster. This work was published under the direct order of William H. Appleton, on his own judgment, after having met with little favor at the hands of the readers and critics attached to the house. Mr. Appleton read the book and was so charmed with it that he ordered its publication, whereupon it made an immediate, pronounced and permanent success. The latest great work undertaken and completed by the Appletons was their "Cyclopædia of American Biography," edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske, and published in six large volumes, double columns, of about 800 pages each volume, illustrated by steel engravings, portraits, and by several thousand vignettes. The work was begun in 1886 and completed in 1889. It certainly superseded all previous American biographical dictionaries, as well in its voluminousness, as in the care, research and erudition which were displayed in its preparation.

KIDDLE, Henry, educator, was born in Bath, Eng., Jan. 15, 1824. He came with his parents to New York city when he was nine years old, and at the early age of thirteen began his career as an educator by taking a position as monitor teacher in one of the schools under the management of the Public School Society of the City of New York, which was maintained by private subscription. When that society became absorbed by the department of public instruction organized by the city of New York, he was appointed principal of the first ward school of the city of New York, at the age of nineteen years. While engaged in teaching he studied law in the office of Samuel J. Tilden, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In 1856 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the public schools, and during his incumbency of that position was largely instrumental in developing and organizing the schools into a harmonious system; his complete mastery of the theoretical branches of his profession, added to the knowledge of the needs of the schools, which he had gained through his experience in them as teacher and principal, made his recommendations and advice invaluable. While holding this office he was also principal of the Saturday Normal School, which preceded the present Normal College, and was appointed superintendent of the public schools in 1870, which position he held until 1879. In that year he published a work containing what he believed to be messages from the spirit world, which was one of the sensations of the time. The popular views then existing in regard to the subject of this book caused many of the newspapers, secular and religious, to demand his removal from the superintendency, and the board of education was undecided as to the proper course to pursue, when he tendered his resignation in order that that body might have an opportunity to give an untrammeled judgment as to the question of his religious belief and its effect upon his previous recognized ability to perform the duties of his office. At a subsequent meeting, held to elect his successor, he came within three votes of being re-elected over other candidates nominated, his friends having placed his name in nomination notwithstanding the fact of his resignation. After that time Mr. Kiddle devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits, writing and revising many educational and other works, and to the study of psychical and religious science in its various phases, the results of which are contained in a large number of lectures and in many contributions, published in newspapers and magazines in this and other countries. He became one of the leaders in these lines of thought, particularly as they related to the phenomena and philosophy of spiritualism, past and present, and his views on that subject were sought for by correspondents residing in all parts of the world. Among his fellow-believers he is best known as an able and courageous defender of his faith, and for his endeavors to promulgate a philosophical religion in harmony with the teachings of Jesus, having for its basis the modern evidence of the existence of mortals after death. In 1876, in conjunction with Prof. Alex. J. Schem, Mr. Kiddle published a "Cyclopedia of Education," for which the University of France conferred upon him the title of officer of the academy. Following this publication he prepared year books of education and a "Dictionary of Education." He was also the author of works on various other subjects, among the best known of which are those on astronomy, physics and English grammar, which have become standard text-books in the schools and colleges of this country. Although Mr. Kiddle attained ripe scholarship, he was almost entirely self-educated. Among his associates he was known as a remarkable mathematician and for his intimate acquaintance with the literature of all ages and countries, and with the classical and modern languages. During the last year of his life he was afflicted with almost total blindness, notwithstanding which, he continued his literary labors by the aid of an amanuensis. He died in New York city Sept. 25, 1891.

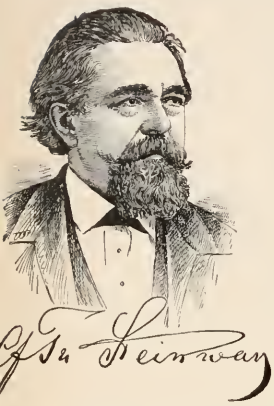


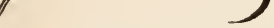
BUNCE, Oliver Bell, author, was born in New York city Feb. 8, 1828. He received an ordinary academical education, and at an early age entered, as clerk, a publishing establishment, in which business he was subsequently engaged for a few years on his own account. His first work, a collection of the romantic tales of the revolution, was written in 1852, and in 1882 he produced "Bachelor Bluff," a collection of social essays, which is his best-known work. About twenty years ago he became connected with the house of D. Appleton & Co., as manager of their literary department, and in that capacity displayed remarkable literary taste and judgment. He was the editor of "Appleton's Journal," and the originator and editor of "Picturesque America," an expensive work which achieved an exceptional popularity. He also wrote several novels, and a small book on manners, entitled "Don't," which had an extensive circulation. He was a man of high character, dominated by a sense of duty, exacting and chivalrous to the last degree. The latter years of his life were one long struggle with disease, which he sustained with a courage and endurance that were phenomenal. He died May 15, 1890.

STEINWAY, Henry Engelhard, founder of the piano manufacturing house of Steinway & Sons, was born in Wolfshagen, a small forest hamlet of the Hartz mountains in the Duchy of Brunswick in North Germany, Feb. 15, 1797. One of his ancestors served in the army under Christian of Denmark in the Thirty Years' war, and took part in the disastrous battle of Lutter, on the Hartz mountains; fought with the imperial Austrian army under Tilly, Aug. 27, 1626. A burgomaster Steinway is known in history through his heroic and successful defence of Stralsund during the siege in the year 1628 by the Austrian forces under Wallenstein. Henry E. Steinway was the youngest of a family of twelve children, of whom at the age of fifteen he was the sole survivor, all the others, as well as his father, having lost their lives in the Franco-Prussian war of 1806, the Franco-Russian war of 1812, and by a shocking disaster, of which Henry E. Steinway was a witness. His father, three older brothers, two hired men and himself were struck by lightning during a thunderstorm, from which they had taken shelter in a collier's hut in the woods near the Brocken, and when young Henry recovered consciousness he found that all his companions were dead. The boy thus left entirely alone began his life penniless, and at seventeen years of age was in the military service of the Duke of Brunswick, and it was then that he first began to develop his remarkable taste and talent for music. He played charmingly on the zither bithera, while his musical memory was phenomenal, and he could find the accompaniment to any of the simple melodies of the time after having once heard them sung. At the age of twenty-one he received honorable discharge from the army and went to Goslar to learn the art of building church organs, devoting himself at first for a year to cabinet-making. In February, 1825, young Steinway, having located his business at Seesen, foot of the Hartz mountains, married, and on the 25th of November of the same year his first child and son, C. F. Theodore, was born. It was now that Henry E. Steinway began to work nights in the construction of his first piano. Being familiar with the products of the English and German makers he combined the merits of both, and his first work attracted great attention and soon found a purchaser. As a master workman he was now capable of turning his abilities in the direction of piano-making and made it his sole trade, and he gradually built up a thriving business in the cities on and near Hartz mountains. In 1839 he exhibited his work at the state fair of Brunswick, Germany, and received the first prize medal. As his sons, Charles, William and Henry, grew up they became skillful piano-makers under their father's direction, as well as expert players, while the daughters were charming singers. The creation of the German Zollverein in 1844, which excluded the kingdom of Hanover from the rest of Germany, the town of Seesen being in the Duchy of Brunswick, the Steinway manufactory was cut off by a cordon of custom-houses and officers, and resulted in the destruction of the sale of Steinway pianos in the Hanoverian territories encircling Seesen, the new duty being added practically excluded them from sale, and what the customs left the revolution of 1848 completely destroyed. An idea which had entered the minds of the Steinway family now took new life, being that of emigration to America. In the spring of 1849 Charles, the second son, was sent to America, and his reports were so favorable that in May, 1850, the entire family, excepting C. F. Theodore, left Germany and sailed for New York. On their arrival in America the family consisted of Henry C. Steinway, the father, aged fifty-three years; his wife, Julia Steinway, aged forty-six years; Charles, aged twenty-one; Henry Steinway, Jr., aged nineteen; William, aged fourteen; Albert, aged ten, and three daughters, the eldest twenty-two, the next seventeen and the youngest eight. The eldest son, C. F. Theodore, aged twenty-four, remained in Germany to close up the affairs of the house. With extraordinary good judgment and shrewdness the father of the three grown-up sons worked with them for three years in different New York piano manufactories in order to accustom himself to the American way of piano-making and to the American taste. On March 5, 1853, Wm Steinway's seventeenth birthday, they united and engaged in business on their own account, employing the capital which they had brought from Germany, and founded the house of Steinway & Sons. The first pianos made by the new firm attracted general attention among professional musicians, and soon the productions of the house began to make great headway with the musical public. After a year's work they took the first premium at the Metropolitan Fair held in Washington, D. C., in March, 1854, for both three and two-stringed instruments. In the autumn of the same year they carried off the first prize, a gold medal, at the American Institute Fair held in the Crystal Palace, New York. The growth of the business of this firm has been continuous ever since. In 1858 they purchased almost the entire block of ground bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, New York city, on which a model factory was erected, and in 1863 it was found necessary to add to this an extension, bringing the building up to its present colossal proportions. In 1863 Messrs. Steinway & Sons also erected a fine marble structure, where the pianos made by the firm have ever since been sold, in East Fourteenth street, between Union Square and the Academy of Music, and afterward, in 1866, in the rear of this structure, they erected a grand concert-hall, 123 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 42 feet high, with seating capacity for 2,000 persons, besides a smaller hall, seating 400 persons. For twenty-four years Steinway Hall was one of the most celebrated concert-rooms in America, until in 1890 by the requirements of business it was turned into four immense wareroom floors. The pianos of Steinway & Sons have received gold medals and first premiums at the great world's fairs, and members of the firm have been elected members of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Berlin and Stockholm. Henry E. Steinway died Feb. 7, 1871, having retired from active business several years before and leaving the management exclusively to his sons. His remains were interred by the side of his sons, Charles and Henry, Jr., and his youngest daughter, Anna, in the family vault on Chapel Hill, Greenwood Cemetery, which the deceased had caused to be erected during 1869–70 at a cost of $80,000, and which is one of the most imposing structures of Greenwood Cemetery.

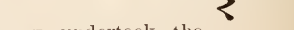
STEINWAY, C. F. Theodore, piano manufacturer, was born in Seesen, near the city of Brunswick, Germany, Nov. 6, 1825. He was the eldest son of Henry E. Steinway, and his early life is closely connected with his father's history and business career. He received his first instruction in music in 1833, and for six years thereafter attended the celebrated high school of the Jacobsohn Institute at Seesen. He possessed such a quick and correct ear for music, and played so proficiently that his father considered his services would be invaluable to him, and in 1839 he

entered the manufactory. Theodore was already able to tune and regulate a piano perfectly, and under his father's careful supervision perfected himself in the art of building pianos. In 1852, when Henry E. Steinway came to the United States, Theodore —being free from military service—was selected to carry on and finish his father's business. In 1852 he married a lady of culture in his native town, and abandoned the idea of settling up the business and following his family to America. With the improvement of the political condition in Germany his business became so extended and prosperous that in 1859 he removed to Brunswick, and within a few years built up a business and acquired a reputation that extended over central Europe. In 1862 he joined his brother Henry at the World's Fair in London, Eng., where Steinway & Sons received the first prize medal for their exhibit of pianos. In 1864 Mr. Steinway and his wife visited America, and in October, 1865, he returned with his family to permanently locate in this country, and entered as a full partner in the firm of Steinway & Sons, assuming the duties of scientific director of the factory, his brother William continuing in charge of the finances of the firm. In 1866 the firm erected Steinway Hall. Its magnificent acoustic properties are well known and highly appreciated by artists and musicians. Mr. Theodore Steinway's great inventive genius soon found scope for development. He first bent his efforts to the construction of upright pianos able to stand the effects of the North American climate as well as grand and square pianos did. His upright pianos had achieved quite a reputation in Germany, but a prejudice had hitherto existed against these instruments in America. The men he brought with him from the old country were experts in the manufacture of upright pianos, and formed the nucleus of the department of men trained by him to make these instruments in New York. The introduction of upright pianos was slow, but in time they began to be appreciated by the American public, and at present (1892) more than half of the pianos manufactured in the United States are uprights, and in a greater or less degree imitations of those first started and patented by Theodore Steinway. Between 1866 and 1873 the United States granted thirty-four patents to Theodore Steinway; of these patents sixty-two claims relate to upright pianos. He next turned his attention to the grand piano, and in 1869 went to Europe to study the latest improvements in the steel and iron industries, with a view to perfecting these superior instruments. In 1872 Steinway and Sons erected their own foundry at Astoria, opposite 120th street, New York city, and have since produced there the steel cupola-shaped frames used in all their pianos. He also invented and patented in 1872 his duplex scale, and in 1875 the present grand piano repetition action and new iron frame construction in grand pianos. These inventions secured to his firm the award for the "*Highest degree of excellence in all their styles of pianos*" at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876. In 1877–78 he invented and patented a new system in the modern architecture of grand piano cases. By this invention he solved the scientific law that the tone vibrations always follow the longitudinal fibre of the wood, while cross fibres interrupt the vibrations. His new system requires that a series of layers of wood in one length be glued together and bent to the required form by immense steel presses. In 1867 he personally attended the display of Steinway & Sons' grand pianos at the Paris World's Fair. Theodore Steinway was awarded a grand honorary gold medal by Carl V., king of Sweden, and the Swedish Royal Academy of Fine Arts conferred upon him academical honors. In 1867 he was elected an academical member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Berlin, Prussia, and was also the same year voted a grand testimonial medal of merit and elected an honorary member of the Société des Beaux Arts, Paris. In 1880 his highness the Duke of Brunswick presented him with the grand gold medal of the state for his inventions in the art of piano building. Mr. Steinway has traveled extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa, having always as his object the study of the advancement and necessities of different races in music and musical instruments. He is a profound student, an expert musician, and owns one of the rarest collections of musical instruments of all ages extant.





STEINWAY, William, piano manufacturer, was born at Seesen, near Brunswick, Germany, March 5, 1836, the son of Henry Engelhard Steinway, the founder of the piano manufacturing house of Steinway & Sons. William was educated at the schools of his native place, and finished at the well-known Jacobsohn High School. At the age of fourteen he had a good education in the ordinary branches, spoke English and French fluently, played the piano with great skill, and was also able to tune it. In 1850 he emigrated to America with his family, settling in New York city. His marked talent for music led his parents to think of educating him to be a musician, but his own preference for business decided the question, and he was apprenticed to William Nunno & Co., No. 88 Walker street, New York city, where he remained until March, 1853, when he joined with his father and brothers, Charles and Henry, Jr., in founding the house of Steinway & Sons. The firm began business in a small way in a rear building in Variek street, which they rented for the purpose. They engaged four or five workmen as assistants, and began the manufacture of square pianos, making one a week. The merits of the pianos soon attracted favorable notice; the demand for the instruments increased, and in 1854 larger quarters were engaged at Mr. Nunno's old place, which he had been obliged to vacate on account of failure in his business. By this failure Mr. Steinway lost $300 in wages, but he forgave the debt, and assisted his old employer by making him a monthly allowance until his death in 1864. Mr. Steinway became a skilled piano-maker, expert in all the details of the trade, and did his part toward assisting his father and brothers to build up the business. As the business increased, Mr. Steinway undertook the charge of the mercantile and financial affairs of the establishment, and in 1859 erected the present factory on Fourth avenue, at Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. In 1865 Mr. Steinway's brothers in the firm died, and his eldest brother, Theodore, gave up his business in Germany, and, coming to America, became a partner in the firm. In 1866 the firm erected Steinway Hall in Fourteenth street, which contained an elegant concert room, besides offices and warerooms for the firm. In 1862 the Steinway piano won



a first-prize medal at the London World's Fair, and at the Paris Exposition in 1867 the first of the grand gold medals of honor was won by the firm for its perfect grand, square, and upright pianos, as well as the endorsement of the jury on musical instruments, and the approval of the leading composers and artists of the world. Mr. Steinway was elected honorary member of the Royal Academy of Berlin, Prussia, and received a gold medal from the king of Sweden. At the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, the firm won a special diploma of honor, and the highest award for their pianofortes. The Steinway, or American system of piano manufacture, has become the standard one for Europe, and the importation of European pianos into the United States has ceased entirely. Steinway & Sons manufacture about 3,000 pianos a year, and send them all over the world. They have warehouses in London and Hamburg, which are supplied with certain parts of the materials from their American factory, to be finished according to the requirements of the European climate. The firm has a factory at Astoria, L. I., where it has also erected model houses for its employees. Mr. Steinway is fond of art, is a liberal patron of education, is a Protestant in religion, but has contributed largely to charitable and educational institutions, regardless of creed. He has a fine tenor voice, is a member of the German Liederkranz club, and was its president for many years. He has been a trustee of the German Savings Bank for twenty years, and a director in the Bank of the Metropolis since its organization. He has never engaged actively in politics, but was a member of the famous "Committee of Seventy," which in 1871 made many reforms in the city government.

ANSBACHER, Adolph Benedict, manufacturer, was born at Sulzburg, Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 4, 1832. His father was Benedict Ansbacher, a gentleman of position, who was able to give his children a good education, young Adolph being first sent to a prominent public school, and afterward to a mercantile college, where he was graduated with honor. After leaving school he was apprenticed to a commercial house, as is customary in Germany in establishing merchants' clerks. In 1850 he came to the United States, settled in Philadelphia, and for two years served there as a clerk; he then came to New York, and began business for himself, as an importer and manufacturer of dry colors, gradually rising to become one of the foremost houses in his line of business. In 1860 Mr. Ansbacher married, in Philadelphia, Frances Virginia Eger, a Baltimorean by birth. Mr. Ansbacher has been always highly respected among his acquaintances and admired by his personal friends. He has long been a member-at-large of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association, and a director of the Mount Sinai Hospital, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York. In his early life he was noted for his independence of character, and this brought him into relation with the revolution of 1848, a fact which induced his emigration to this country.

A. Ansbacher

JACKSON, James, chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia and congressman, was born in Jefferson county, Ga., Oct. 18, 1820. His father was Wm. H. Jackson, and his grandfather that illustrious revolutionary patriot, Gov. James Jackson; and his mother was Mildred Lewis Cobb, of a family equally distinguished in Georgia annals. He was graduated in 1838 from the University of Georgia at seventeen years of age, and received in 1881 from this institution the degree of LL.D. It was a marked family coincidence that the college was founded in his grandfather's administration as governor; his father was one of the first five graduates of the university, both father and son won honors, the father delivering the Latin salutatory. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar, and began law practice at Monroe, Walton Co., Ga. He was elected clerk of the house of representatives in 1843, and state representative in 1845 and 1847, and in 1849 judge of the superior court, holding this high judicial place until 1857, when he was elected representative to the thirty-sixth congress, and re-elected in 1860 to the thirty-seventh congress, withdrawing, Jan. 23, 1861, to share Georgia's fate in the civil war. He was a member of the state democratic convention of 1858 that nominated Gov. Brown the second time for governor. In 1861 he was among the public men called on by the legislative committee of public safety to suggest a policy for the state, and they recommended the calling of the seecssion covention; and later he and his fellow-congressmen advised the policy of secession. He received at the elections in both 1861 and 1862 a large vote in the general assembly for Confederate state senator. During the war he was judge of the military court of Stonewall Jackson's corps. After the war he returned to Georgia, and resumed law practice in Macon in partnership with Ex-Gov. Howell Cobb, and resided in Macon until 1875, when he removed to Atlanta. In 1868 he was a member of the state democratic executive committee, and in 1880 his name was suggested in the convention for governor. In 1875 he was appointed by Gov. Smith associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia; was appointed in 1880 by Gov. Colquitt chief justice upon Judge Warner's resignation; was elected the same year by the legislature to the full term of six years, and unanimously re-elected in 1887, a few months before his death. He was for years a prominent trustee of the State University of Georgia, of Emory College, the Wesleyan Female College, and the Medical College at Atlanta He was a member of every general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South from the time lay delegations were admitted to the councils, and was a delegate to the great Ecumenical council in England, but was prevented by his official duties from attending. He was the most prominent and widely known layman of his church at the time of his death, and he preached sermons and made prayers of marvelous power and fervid eloquence. He was a judge of learning, discrimination and integrity, and graced the bench. He was singularly gifted with his pen in prose and verse, his style being earnest, graceful and strong. He contributed, by special request, several valuable articles for the "North American Review." To the rarest intellectual gifts he added the highest social charms and the purest Christianity. He married, in 1853, Ada Mitchell, of Milledgeville, Ga., and in 1870, three years after her death, he married Mrs. Mary S. Schooltield, of St. Louis, Mo., who survives him, and whose congenial companionship graced and vivified his exalted life. One daughter, Mary Lamar Jackson, under the *nom de plume* of "Emel Jay," is establishing a bright literary fame. Judge Jackson died at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 13, 1887.

James Jackson

GOOD, John, inventor and promoter, was born in Ireland, in 1844. He lost his father while yet in childhood, and was brought by his mother to the United States when he was only seven years old. At the age of twelve years he went to work in an old-fashioned rope-walk in Brooklyn, where he learned the making of ropes thoroughly, and was then apprenticed to a machinist. At the expiration of his time of service, he went back to the rope-walk again, but as a foreman. He turned his knowledge of machinery to good account, and during the progress of the civil war patented machines for hand-combing and lapping hemp, straightening fibres, drawing hemp into slivers, and spinning fine cord. All these operations had previously been laboriously accomplished by hand. His machinery proved successful, and patents were secured in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Spain, France, Germany, Russia, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Cuba, Canada, Australia, and even other countries. The first United States patent bears date October, 1869. It was a machine called a breaker, and was a practical device for breaking the fibres used in rope-making. After the fibre has passed through the first breaker, it is carried into the second breaker, thence consecutively to the first spreader, the second spreader, the first drawing frame, the second drawing frame, the spinning jenny, the forming frame, the laying machine, finally being fed away into the boiling machine, ready for shipment. The names of the machines almost fully explain their uses. Mr. Good's mechanical genius was thereafter employed in the invention of many devices and various machines, which, although seemingly complicated, perform a vast amount of automatic work. As a result, the old style "rope-walk" has gone out of use. Instead of sheds hundreds of feet long, where men slowly and painfully made rope by hand, the buildings are now compact factories, much like other factories in appearance, and the automatic working of the machines and labor-saving appliances reduces the labor to a minimum with a vastly increased output. It is estimated that there are not ten tons of rope made in this country that do not in some stage pass through one or more of Mr. Good's machines. Mr. Good is also the inventor of the machine now generally used for making binding twine. When harvesting machinery was first introduced, wire was used for binding the sheaves of grain, but it proved dangerous, as fragments were continually getting into the feed of cattle, and in other ways it was found unsatisfactory. Mr. Good solved the problem by making twine of sisal hemp, the fibre of the century plant (*agave Americana*), grown principally in Yucatan and Cuba. It came rapidly into general use. More than 50,000 tons of this manufacture were used during the harvesting season of 1891. Until 1885 Mr. Good was a manufacturer of machinery only. Then he erected a large plant at Ravenswood, L. I., and entered the field of cordage manufacturing. His machine shops in Brooklyn, E. D., are on a mammoth scale, and from them are shipped the necessary plants for cordage manufacture to every part of the world. In addition to his rope and twine factory in Ravenswood, Mr. Good operates a large cordage factory in Millwall, near London, Eng., and is building another at Great Grimesby. Overtures have been made for similar works in Germany, France, and Italy. In Italy the site selected is on the banks of the Tiber, and the building is a marble palace, marble being cheaper than wood in that sunny land. In 1887 an association of cordage manufacturers was organized with a capital of $15,000,000, forming an immense Trust for the purpose of controlling the manufacture of rope and twine throughout the country, including Canada. The Trust was incorporated under the name of the National Cordagemaker's Association, and embraced thirty-two mills and factories located in various parts of the country. Overtures were made to Mr. Good to enter the "combine," and matters progressed so far that he was offered the sum of $150,000 per annum, if he would shut down his works. This was agreed upon, and the resulting contract was in force almost three years. Matters in this agreement at the end of this time not being satisfactory, Mr. Good terminated the agreement, and forthwith resumed the running of his mills. This continued until the autumn of 1890, when another agreement was made by which the product of his mills was to be turned over to the Cordage Association to prevent Mr. Good's competition in the open market. This contract terminated Jan. 1, 1891. In the fall of that year the agreement which has just been terminated was entered into to cover a period of three years, but as certain promises made by the Cordage Company before the matter was entered upon, together with the pressure brought to bear by the United States government, and the requirements suggested by the State of Minnesota, demanded its termination on the last of April, 1892. An option of purchase, however, was given the Cordage Association for a specified time, but not being accepted, Mr. Good resumed the running of his mills independently of a connection with any association. Mr. Good, has, by his inventions, completely revolutionized the methods of making twine, rope, and cordage of every kind, and his machinery is used in every quarter of the globe. He invented and patented all his machinery himself, and the difference between his methods of rope-making, and those in vogue before the introduction of his devices, is about the same as that between the old stage-coach and the modern locomotive. So great have been the benefits conferred by Mr. Good upon the laboring classes, and to such an extent has he aided in the creation of new lines of labor by the impulse he has given to the world's industries through his inventions; so eminent have been his services in the cause of humanity, and his devotion to the best interests of the Catholic church, of which he is a member, and so munificent his gifts to religious and charitable institutions, that in 1887, his holiness, the Pope, conferred upon him the title of a "Count of the Holy Roman Empire," a title only given in recognition of special merit. It is an honor that has been conferred upon a citizen of the United States in only one previous instance. The recipient in that case was Benjamin Thompson Rumford, who, after the revolution, rendered great services to the King of Bavaria, and was made his councillor of state. The title of Count was given him in consideration of both his political and scientific accomplishments. There is a papal count, ex-Premier Mercier, of Canada, and a papal marquis in San Francisco, but no other American has been honored with a Papal title higher than that of chevalier. The news of the honor conferred upon Mr. Good was cabled in a Latin message, Nov. 13, 1887, to the editor of the "Catholic Review." On Apr. 19, 1888, the Apostolic brief containing the formal announcement was presented to the recipient in the presence of an immense assemblage in Brooklyn. The brief was contained in a superb album of red morocco, bound in the most elaborate style, on the covers of which were the Pontifical arms of the tiara and cross keys. Underneath was the inscription:

"Apostolic Brief of His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., To John, Count Good, of Brooklyn, New York." On opening the superb specimen of artistic work, there were disclosed several pages of white poplin. In a handsome passepartout of the same costly material there was a sheet of vellum, on which was engrossed the message granting the right to Mr. Good, with the privilege of using the honorable title, and enjoying the honors and prerogatives thereto belonging. In personal appearance Count Good is very strongly built, standing six feet high, and weighing 230 pounds. He has a firm and reliant carriage, a direct, honest eye. His hair and mustache are nearly white; his manner unassuming and quiet. While he will talk freely of his inventions and business, his mouth is shut like a vise when his charities or personal merits are mentioned. His suite of offices in New York city is a model of quiet elegance. The general arrangement is that of a banking house, and the only sign indulged in is the single name, John Good, inscribed in gold on the plate glass of the outer doors. Mr. Good has made many journeys abroad, attending to his business interests in different countries, and feels, now that he is free from the restraints of consolidations and "trusts," that he can better serve humanity.

PIKE, Zebulon Montgomery, soldier, was born in Lamberton, N. J., Feb. 5, 1779. At the time of his birth the town was called Alamatunk. His father, also named Zebulon, was an officer in the U. S. army who rose to the rank of major. After having received a common-school education, acquiring also a knowledge of mathematics and of the Latin, French and Spanish languages, young Zebulon entered a company then under his father's command in which he served for some time on the United States western frontier. He received the commission of ensign, and was afterward a lieutenant of the 1st regiment U. S. infantry. In March, 1801, he married Miss Clarissa Brown, of Cincinnati, by whom he had several children. The army being on a peace establishment, there was little opportunity for advancement and none for the satisfaction of ambition, but in 1805, the United States having accomplished the Louisiana purchase and undertaken to explore the new territory, while Capts. Lewis and Clarke were sent to find the sources of the Missouri,

Pike was ordered on a similar expedition for the purpose of tracing the head-waters of the Mississippi. He embarked at St. Louis Aug. 9, 1805, in a sail-boat provisioned for four months, and accompanied by twenty men; and for eight months and twenty days the exploring party were exposed to constant hardships and perils. They succeeded in satisfactorily performing the service required of them, and within two months after their return Pike was selected by Gen. Wilkinson as the head of an exploring party into the interior of the Louisiana territory. In the course of this long and toilsome journey Pike is said to have displayed the most remarkable personal heroism and hardihood, united with extraordinary prudence and sagacity. During this expedition Pike discovered "Pike's Peak" in the Rocky mountains, and finally reached the Rio Del Norte, where the party found themselves on Spanish territory and were obliged to accompany a party of Spanish cavalry whom they met to Santa Fé, from which point he was sent to the capital, where his papers were taken from him. He arrived at Natchitoches July 1, 1807, and was commended by the government for his "zeal, perseverance and intelligence." He now received rapid promotion, being at once appointed captain, soon afterward major, and in 1810 colonel of infantry. In the latter year he published a narrative of his two expeditions, accompanied by several valuable maps and charts. On the declaration of war in 1812, Pike was stationed with his regiment on the northern frontier, and in 1813 was appointed brigadier-general, being chosen for the command of the land forces in the expedition against York (now Toronto) in upper Canada. On Apr. 25th he sailed from Sacketts Harbor at the head of 1,500 troops, and two days later arrived at York and landed his men. These he led in person against the combined British and Indian forces, and the surrender of the position was momentarily expected when a terrible explosion took place in the British magazine, and Gen. Pike, with his aide, Capt. Nicholson, and several soldiers, were struck by a shower of stones. Gen. Pike was so seriously wounded that he expired soon after, on Apr. 27, 1813, having the satisfaction, however, of witnessing the surrender of the British position.

MELDRIM, Peter Wiltberger, lawyer, was born at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 4, 1848. He was the son of Ralph and Jane Meldrim. He was educated at the Chatham Academy, and was graduated with distinction from the Georgia State University in 1868, being the anniversary orator of the Phi Kappa Society; and from its law department in 1869. He began practice at his home in Savannah, and has become one of the leaders of the bar in the state, and won a large and lucrative business. Only two days before the state election of 1881, he was nominated for and elected state senator, but after serving two terms in the state senate, has since declined public life, and devoted himself to the law. He is president of the Hibernian Society, major of the 5th regiment of Georgia cavalry, a member of the board of trustees of the State University, and president of the Alumni Society of the university, and chairman of the commission in charge of the State Industrial College. He has been an earnest member and worker in the Jasper Monument Association, and at his suggestion this work was undertaken. Maj. Meldrim is one of the most brilliant young men of Georgia, and has won a state fame as an orator, lawyer and legislator. His reputation for eloquence began in college, where, on the platform and in the society hall, he exemplified the cultured scholarship and polished elocution of his native home, Savannah. His natural gifts have been enhanced by the best cultivation, and in the court-room, the senate-chamber, and on the rostrum he has maintained supremacy as a finished and powerful speaker. He and his law partner, Col. Wm. Garrard, are among the first and most successful firms in a city noted for its splendid bar of accomplished lawyers, and in the division of legal duty he bears the more conspicuous burden of the court practice. He is an all-round practitioner, equally at home in criminal and civil cases, but appearing only on the criminal side of the court in the most important causes. In the senate Maj. Meldrim took the foremost rank, evincing liberal sentiment and broad statesmanship. His intellectual equipment and ready eloquence made him shiningly successful in the hand-to-hand conflicts of extemporaneous discussion. He materially aided in securing free tuition at the State University, and as chairman of the military committee sought

P. W. Meldrim

to perfect the state's volunteer system. His speeches are ornate as well as strong, and show wide reading. He has delivered the annual address before the Georgia Historical Society, the State University, and various literary addresses. The supreme court has complimented him. His name has been repeatedly mentioned for congress. His fine-cut features, slender figure, and courtly bearing recall the pictures of that handsomest of men, Aaron Burr. He married, in 1891, Miss Fannie P. Casey, daughter of that distinguished citizen, Dr. H. R. Casey. His residence in Savannah is one of the most stately and beautiful homes in the South, and has the historic interest of having been Sherman's headquarters when the city was captured by the Federal army.

KING, Thomas Butler, statesman, was born at Palmer, Hampshire Co., Mass., Aug. 27, 1800. His ancestor, John King, of Edwardstone, Suffolk Co., England, in 1715 became the first settler on a tract of land in the colony of Massachusetts, which for a generation was known as Kingstown, but afterward called Palmer, and in which his descendants own property to the present day. His father, Daniel King, a grandson of John, joined the ranks of the revolutionary army on receipt of the news of the Lexington alarm, and rose to the rank of captain. He married Hannah Lord, a descendant of Richard Lord, of New London, Conn., and removed to the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1816, leaving nine sons, the eighth of whom, Thomas Butler, was placed under the care of his uncle, Gen. Zebulon Butler (q. v.). Having been educated at Westfield Academy, Mr. King studied law with Judge Garrick Mallery, of Philadelphia, and in 1823 went to Georgia. In 1824 he married Anna Matilda Page, only daughter of Maj. William Page of St. Simon's Island, Ga., a wealthy planter. He soon began to take an active interest in public affairs. In 1832 he was elected to the state senate of Georgia and kept his seat until the votes of his constituents transferred him to the national house of representatives in 1836, in which he sat during the Twenty-fifth to the Thirty-first congress. In 1849 he resigned to accept the mission from President Taylor to examine the new territory of California. His masterly report drew large attention to its wonderful resources. In 1850 he received from President Fillmore the important appointment as collector of the port of San Francisco, Cal., which he resigned after two years, as his private interests recalled him to Georgia. Up to this time, and until the disruption of the party, he was an old-line whig, having attached himself in 1838, when the nullification question arose, to the advocates of states' rights. In 1859 he was again elected a state senator, and also chosen delegate to the state democratic convention, and delegate-at-large to the Charleston convention. He was delegate to the state democratic convention of June 4, 1860, that met to act upon the famous Charleston convention, and in 1861 he accepted an appointment as commissioner from the state to arrange a line of steamers for direct trade, under the act incorporating the Belgian American Company, and giving the state guarantee for $100,000 for five years. The outbreak of the war between the states interfered with the success of this mission. Mr. King was a statesman of broad views, whose ideas and energies have given the country a rich fruition. He was a true statesman, with the genius to plan and the spirit to press vast schemes of public utility. He foresaw the benefit, and worked with consummate tact to construct two great benefactions now in use—one, Georgia's fine railway system, and second, the great Southern Pacific Railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the South. In 1840 he became president of the Brunswick R. R. & Canal Company. Back in the thirties he was an active pioneer for linking by rail the Georgia coast to the west and the gulf. He early foresaw the necessity for connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the new state of California, and would have carried his enterprise to early success if the war between the states had not prevented. His congressional career was strikingly valuable. He was for years chairman of the naval committee, and gave it leading prominence, securing the establishment of the observatory at Washington, and the appointment of Com. Maury at its head. He was also active in promoting ocean steam navigation and establishing the Pacific and Atlantic mail lines. In all relations of private life his character was pure and elevated, his conduct stainless. In the management of his estates, and in his kindness and justice to his slaves, he was an example of a strong, energetic and noble nature. Four of his sons served gallantly in the Southern army. Mr. King died at Waynesboro', Ga., May 10, 1864.

KING, Henry Lord Page, son of Thomas Butler King, was born at "Retreat," St. Simon's Island, Ga., Apr. 25, 1831. He was graduated from Yale in 1852, and from Harvard Law School in 1855, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1860. At Georgia's secession he hastened South, became lieutenant, was assigned to duty and went to Virginia with the Savannah Pulaski Guards as aide-de-camp to Gen. Lafayette McLaws. He was promoted to the rank of captain for distinguished gallantry in the seven days' fight around Richmond, and served bravely in the great battles of second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, where he was killed. While bearing orders to the gallant Cobb, who but a few moments before his own death called attention to the noble and fearless conduct of Capt. King, he crossed the deadly ground of Marye's Hill, where he fell, pierced by five balls. He was a chivalrous and accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier. He died Dec. 13, 1862.

BOLTON, James, physician and surgeon, was born in Savannah, Ga., June 5, 1812, the son of John and Sarah Bolton. His primary education was at Savannah, Ga., later on at school, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. He attended Columbia College, New York, from 1831 to 1835, at which time he took the degree of A.M.; afterward taking the degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and for several years afterward was in the office of the famous surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, New York. He married, Oct. 3, 1838, Anna Maria Harrison, daughter of Philip and Anna Maria (Lawson) Harrison, of Fredericksburg, Va. He commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Richmond, Va., but, his health failing, he attended the Episcopal Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, Va., and after graduating took charge of a church in Richmond, Va. Recovering his health in about one year, he resumed the practice of medicine and surgery in Richmond, and in which he earned great distinction and success. He opened a private hospital in Richmond ("Bellevue") in 1855, which he maintained until 1866. During the civil war his hospital was used principally for military purposes. At first battle of Manassas ("Bull Run"), he was telegraphed for by President Jefferson Davis, to come with a corps of nurses to assist in relieving the wounded. He at once went to the battlefield, taking his wife with him, she taking charge of a corps of nurses and cooks, and remained on the

field until all the wounded were removed. He, returning to Richmond, resumed the practice of his profession. A commission as Surgeon of the Confederate States of America was sent him, and he was assigned to duty in charge of officers in private quarters. At the battle of Spottsylvania C. H., in the summer of 1864, he was telegraphed for and went to the field, remaining there until all the wounded were properly cared for. On the evacuation of Richmond, at the request of Gen. Robert E. Lee, he joined his personal staff, and remained with him until the surrender at Appomattox C. H. After the war he remained in Richmond practicing his profession with marked success and distinction until his death. Dr. J. Bolton was one of the first to perform the operation for strabismus, and in doing so had to go to the instrument makers' shop, and make his own knife. He published a work on the subject, and many others on surgery and medicine. He held the office of president of the Virginia State Medical Society. Seven of his children survived him: Maj. Channing M. Bolton, chief engineer Richmond and Danville Railroad; James Bolton; Chas. McNeil Bolton, U. S. consul at Vancouver, British America, under Cleveland; Jackson Bolton, assistant engineer of the City of Richmond; Dr. Benj. M. Bolton, professor of bacteriology, Hoagland Laboratory, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Cora, the wife of Prof. McBryde, president of the Virginia State Agricultural and Mechanical College; and Maria Lawson Bolton. Of these seven children all are now (1892) alive except James, who was killed in the Church Hill tunnel, Richmond, Va. Dr. Bolton died May 15, 1869.

BOLTON, Channing Moore, civil engineer, was born at Richmond, Va., Jan. 24, 1843. He is the eldest son of Dr. James Bolton, deceased. He was educated at Richmond and the University of Virginia. From 1861 to 1862 he was in the service of the state of Virginia on the military defences around Richmond; engaged in railroading February, 1862, and was successively rodman, transitman, and resident engineer of the Piedmont Railroad, Virginia and North Carolina, up to 1863; from 1863 to 1865 he was a commissioned officer in engineer corps, Confederate States of America, and assigned to duty with the army of northern Virginia; in 1865 to 1866 was in charge of the location and construction of the Clover Hill Railroad, Virginia; 1866 to 1867 resident engineer of the connecting railroad through Richmond, Va., and constructed the tunnel under Gamble's Hill; 1867 to 1869 resident engineer of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, Kentucky, and from 1869 to 1874 division engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. During this time Maj. Bolton located the western division of the great trunk line down the New river through the mountains of West Virginia.

Channing M. Bolton

He located the eastern terminus of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, from Richmond to Newport News, and constructed "Church Hill" tunnel at Richmond, Va., one of the most difficult pieces of engineering work of the country. From 1874 to 1876 he surveyed and located several small railroads in Virginia and North Carolina, and from 1876 to 1879 was engineer in charge for the United States government, of location and construction of a canal and locks around the cascades of the Columbian river in Oregon; also, during the same time made surveys and reports of the improvement of the entrance to Coos Bay, and the Coquille river in the same state. From 1880 to 1881 was division engineer of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad, Virginia, a road 250 miles long, commenced and completed in about fourteen months. From 1881 to 1882 he was engineer and superintendent of the Greenville, Columbus and Birmingham Railroad, with headquarters at Greenville, Miss. Since 1882 to date he has been the chief engineer of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, the great trunk line to the South and Southwest, extending from Washington, D. C., through the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. From 1879 to 1888 he was also president and general manager of the Richmond City (street) Railroad Co. For a man who has not yet reached the meridian of life, Maj. Bolton has not only been a marked success, but accomplished wonders. His engineering feats will stand the test of time, and are a standing monument to his engineering skill. Truly, his has been a busy life, and withal he has not made a single blunder. On Feb. 17, 1874, Mr. Bolton was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Mr. Parker Campbell, the Richmond banker. She died Oct. 6, 1889.

WINN, Thomas Elisha, congressman and farmer, was born near Athens, Ga., May 21, 1839, the son of Maj. R. D. Winn, a successful farmer, who was descended from the best Southern stock. Thomas was educated at the Carrollton Masonic Institute, and at Emory and Henry College, quitting the latter before graduation. He had for instructors at different times, Prof. Scudder, of Athens, and Bishop James O. Andrews. At Emory and Henry he won a gold medal for excellence as an orator. Admitted to the bar in 1861, he practiced in Alpharetta, Ga. When the war began he promptly raised a company in Gwinnett county, becoming first lieutenant, and joining the 24th Georgia infantry. He became captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment by his skill and gallantry. In the Virginia valley, in command of the 16th Georgia and Cobb's infantry legion, he went with a wagon train to bring away wheat stored between the army lines, repelling the Federal cavalry, bringing out the grain, and earning by his soldiership the distinction of thanks in a general order from the division commander, Gen. Kershaw. After the war he resumed his practice, continuing until 1867, when ill health drove him to agriculture, which he pursued with success for twenty years, at his farm three miles west of Lawrenceville, on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad. He was defeated in 1886 by a small majority for the legislature. He was on the important committee of the Georgia state alliance, in 1888, that broke the bagging monopoly. President of his county alliance, and an active worker in the state councils, the farmers chose him for the democratic nomination to the fifty-second congress, electing him over an independent, and the able U. S. district attorney, Col. Darnell, the republican nominee, beating both by a large majority. His gifts of brain and oratory have made him an effective champion, throughout the whole state, of the alliance principles which aim to give relief to the industrial classes, by giving to the producers a larger share of the product. He married, in 1868, Irene S., daughter of Dr. C. M. Park, of Greene county, Ga.

Thos. E. Winn

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